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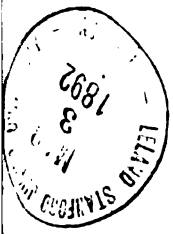
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THE

22714

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

An International Magazine, Published Simultaneously
in the United States and Great Britain.

AMERICAN EDITION.

VOLUME IV. AUGUST, 1891—JANUARY, 1892.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS:

NEW YORK: 13 ASTOR PLACE.

LONDON: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND.



A11404

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NOTE.—By an unfortunate printer's mistake, the engraved blocks of Bishops Haygood and Fitzgerald on page 270 were exchanged for one another; while on page 271 the face of Bishop Wilson was substituted for that of Bishop Key, and vice versa.

Albuthroveret.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1891.

No. 19.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Chicago and the World's Fair. In a year of comparative dulness and inactivity for the United States as a whole and for the world at large, the city of Chicago—always and proverbially expansive and energetic—is now pre-eminently the busiest and most buoyant place on the face of the earth. If, as has been well said, the greatest exhibit at the Columbian Exposition will be Chicago itself, it is also true that by far the most notable and appreciable result of the Exposition will be found in its reaction upon the city where it is to be held. Chicago would hardly seem to have needed an additional stimulus to progress; yet its success in securing from Congress the location of the World's Fair has proved to be a crowning incentive under which the magical city is achieving all kinds of new magical things that would be dazzling beyond any precedent, but for the sole, incomparable achievement of the rebuilding of the city after its annihilation by fire twenty years ago. The hard struggle at Washington that was necessary before Chicago succeeded in securing the Exposition, and the harsh taunts and criticisms that were directed against the ambitious "upstart" while the contest was pending and afterwards, are already seen to have been exceedingly fortunate. They aroused local pride to the point of working miracles, while they served also to discover particular defects and lacks upon which Chicago's energy could proceed to apply itself.

Thus, in anticipation of the world's critical presence in 1893, a great variety of public and private improvements will have been actually accomplished which, but for this definite stimulus, might have been delayed for decades. If Chicago were much smaller and less rich in resources, the Exposition excitement might lead to an unhealthy and finally disastrous sort of inflation. But the Western metropolis is quite beyond all such dangers. It can permanently sustain any increase of values or excess of business and prosperity that the Fair may occasion. The new manufactur-

ing developments of the city and its suburbs are nothing short of amazing. The construction of new business buildings of all kinds is proceeding upon a scale that nothing in any other city in the

COL. GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Director-General of the Columbian Exposition.

world would even suggest as comparable. Great steel framed structures of from fourteen to twenty stories in height in the very heart of the city are among the novelties that are already becoming matters of course to Chicago people. The famous cable system of street railways is already inadequate and elevated roads are building. Two years will revolutionize the transit system. Chicago has never been a very badly governed municipality, if com-

pared with our Eastern cities, from the point of view of a fairly honest and effective outlay of the revenues provided by the tax-payers. Its parks and boulevards are a monument of wise and liberal policy. Its school system is highly creditable. Its streets, pavements, and ordinary public appointments are at least much better than is the average in American cities. It has always dealt with the water question in an enlightened way. It has entered upon a vast drainage project, that is to be the largest undertaking ever assumed by an American city. It is trying the experiment upon a large scale of direct municipal electric lighting. Taking it as a whole, Chicago is the stateliest and most beautiful of the world's chief population-centres, with the single exception of Paris. And even in the French capital there is nothing of similar kind and extent that can approach in magnificence and beauty Chicago's grand boulevard system. A new city on the Western prairies of a million and a quarter inhabitants, that may be said, practically, to have been created since the fire of 1870, cannot be expected to contain everything that is desirable. But it would be a sad error to overlook the fact that most of the best fruits of the modern civilization are as easily mobilized and transferred as are the modern men themselves; and the people who now inhabit Chicago are, exactly like other people, the heirs of all the ages. An energy localized at

HON. THOMAS B. BRYAN,
First Vice-President Exposition Directors.

educational progress that America's second city is making. Young as the city is, it is building up three great libraries that supplement one another in such fashion as to promise that within a few years Chicago may even outrank Boston-Cambridge in this regard. It is, moreover, preparing for college and university facilities that will at no remote date give it rank as one of the world's educational centres. Considered as soil in which to plant seeds of the highest forms of civilization and progress, Chicago is, perhaps, more promising than any other large American city. When one has duly considered the development Chicago will have made in anticipation of the World's Fair, there remains a large field for wonder and speculation in considering the subsequent effects upon the city's development and character of so potent a preceptor as the Fair will be, with its thousands of brilliant and impressive object lessons.

Will the Fair
Be a
Success? There should, ere this, have been a total abandonment, in every quarter, of the mistaken idea that Chicago will be an unfortunate place for the Columbian Exposition to be held. Events will justify the designation of Chicago. The development of the new world that Columbus discovered four hundred years ago is what must, in the nature of things, be mainly illustrated by the Fair. The progress of the western hemisphere in all that is most characteristic can be set forth at Chicago as well as anywhere else, and probably better. Ideal considerations could, of

HON. THOMAS W. PALMER,
President of the World's Columbian Commission.

Chicago that has effected such stupendous material transformations, has not created a community of a low order of intelligence. It is not a little interesting and gratifying to note the social, aesthetic and

course, be produced in favor of almost any locality. But the main point now is the more practical one that the business of the Fair is sufficiently advanced to warrant the unqualified statement that there will be brilliant success in every respect. Alleged dissensions, delays, and financial difficulties at Chicago were grossly exaggerated by many newspapers. There is organization of great strength, coherency and intelligence, actively promoting every department of the work. Not less important, the financial resources of the Fair are to be unprecedented. From \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 will be invested by the Exposition Directory and the Federal and State governments, and many millions more will be provided by foreign governments and by private persons, firms and companies, and by the holders of various concessions. The individual States will have appropriated in the aggregate four or five times as much as they appropriated for the "Centennial" at Philadelphia; and the preparations in general are upon some such superior scale of magnitude. The group of buildings for Exposition purposes have been, in the main, designed and accepted; and work has begun upon them. They will far surpass those of any previous international exhibition. The site,—Jackson Park, including about a thousand acres, and lying upon the shore of Lake Michigan, on the south side of the city,—will prove an advantageous selection. It is certain that Mexico, Central America and South America will make extraordinary efforts to be conspicuously represented at the Fair. China and Japan, whose recent activities

have been so obviously a result of the advancement and influence of the United States, will quite outdo themselves. The governments of Europe will be officially represented, and the assurance of a vast array of private exhibits from Europe for all de-

HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH,
Solicitor-General.

partments, is very gratifying. The Fair, it should be remembered, is to be far more than an exposition of the world's material progress. Besides illustrating in every visible and tangible way the advances of modern education, it will convene an international educational congress. In like manner there will be a series of congresses, for the promotion of science, social well-being, and international unity in various special directions. The Fair will, of course, have its full share of audacious novelties to eclipse the Eiffel towers and other striking features of recent European expositions. Chicago will not fail to profit by the experience of world's fairs up to date, and may be relied upon to surpass, by far, all previous efforts. But it has also a right to claim the enthusiastic co-operation of the whole country. The dedicatory exercises, for the sake of the observance of the Columbian quadricentennial anniversary, will occur on October 12, 1892. The exposition will not open until May 1, 1893.

Can Chicago be ready at the appointed time? is a question frequently asked in a tone of doubt. Unquestionably the date can be successfully met. Two years in Chicago is as a decade almost anywhere else. Will Europe really show a keen interest in the enterprise? is another question that is propounded with a manifest air of skepticism. There

MAJOR MOSES P. HANDY,
Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

MRS. POTTER PALMER,
President of the Board of Lady Managers.

is sufficient reason already for a reply in the affirmative. The exhibits and the travel from European countries in 1893 will far surpass the record of 1876. As marking the actual progress of modern civilization, the World's Fair at Chicago will be the most completely representative event of the Nineteenth Century. It should have not only the ardent well-wishes of every American, but also the support of localities and individuals in order that it may depict with faithfulness and with due historical perspective the development of every portion of the United States.

A New Babel Threatened. An analysis of the immigration statistics for the year from July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891, shows how much of serious import there is in the efforts of Herr Cahensly and his friends to secure the Papal see's co-operation in their scheme for the perpetuation of European tongues and national sentiments among the immigrants to the United States. At the port of New York alone there arrived in the fiscal year just ended 405,604 new-comers. Of this total, 74,382 came from Germany, 70,776 from Italy, 35,424 from Ireland, 33,504 (chiefly Hebrews) from Russia, 24,229 from England, 4908 from Scotland, 253 from Wales, 29,415 from Sweden, 10,932 from Norway, 9048 from Denmark (making a total of 49,890 from the Scandinavian countries), 26,433 from Hungary, 26,539 from Austria, 24,256 from Poland and 8498 from Bohemia. This is an English-speaking country; yet in the past year less than 16 per cent. of our im-

migrant recruits have come from English-speaking lands. For it is fair to assume that if the few arrivals at other ports were included, the percentage would not be materially affected. About half of the aggregate number have come from Italy, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Poland and Bohemia,—i.e., from the South and East of Europe,—and the great majority of these are unskilled laborers of low intelligence. Fully 80 per cent. of the immigrants of this past year are wholly ignorant of the English language, and a much larger percentage are ignorant of our institutions. Yet a considerable number of these people will actually be permitted to participate in the elections three months hence in Western States, and practically all who go into the interior and West will, under existing State laws, be duly qualified to vote in the presidential and congressional contests next year. It is high time to insist that the English language is so essential a part of our social and public life that no foreigner seeking admission to our political privileges shall be accepted until he is able to read, write and speak the language of our laws and courts of justice,—the language of the Constitution and of the Declaration of Independence. It is the rapid change in the character of immigration that makes the Lucerne Congress of last December, and the subsequent proceedings of its leaders, so worthy of attention in this country. The Lucerne Congress of "Archangel Raphael societies" had for its avowed object the consideration of the best means of procuring the spiritual and temporal welfare of their Catholic fellow-countrymen who were emigrating to America. They deplored the loss to the Catholic Church that came, as they lamented, through the lack of organized methods for maintaining nationality distinctions in the United States. They favored the formation of different parishes and congregations from the different groups of immigrants, with priests according to nationality, with parochial schools preserving the languages of the various races,—priests and bishops to be sent out from Europe with the special duty of maintaining race distinctions and preventing the Americanization of immigrants. Herr Cahensly, a German, has been most prominent in the effort to secure the Pope's adoption of this Lucerne programme. But there are various prominent prelates and laymen of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, Prussia and Belgium that have been using their influence with the Vatican in support of the plan. It is, then, refreshing to observe the vigorous manner in which American prelates are protesting. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who is both a leader in good works and an American patriot, denounces Herr Cahensly's plan of campaign as "insolent foreign intermeddling." Such men as Ireland are aware that the Catholic Church must be American in spirit and in speech if it would succeed on this continent. Cardinal Gibbons is not less outspoken than the Northwestern archbishop in his disapproval of the schemes of these officious zealots in

Europe, and declares that his indignation and astonishment are aroused. The Vatican is doubtless fully informed of the attitude of the true leaders of Catholicism in America; yet the influx of Southern European laborers and peasants is so enormous that it will be no easy task to withstand the pressure of

in Europe, of city and industrial than of rural populations, predicts a golden era just dawning for the food-producers, and announces "the farmer on top" at last. Senator John Sherman, on July 7th, wrote a letter on the silver question in which he urgently deprecated the free coinage movement and declared: "Our productions of every kind are increasing, and it seems to me almost a wild lunacy for us to disturb this happy condition by changing the standard of all contracts, including special contracts payable in gold, and again paying gold to the capitalists, and silver at the exaggerated price to the farmer, laborer and pensioner." It seems now inevitable that the money question more than the tariff question is to be prominent in the electoral campaigns next year. Meanwhile, the country is for the moment too busy securing the crop to give its full attention to Mr. Sherman on the one hand or the "silver men" on the other.

The fact is, that fairly good times have already come for farmers who are not deeply in debt, and the cardinal need of American agriculture to-day is a more scientific and intelligent kind of husbandry than has heretofore prevailed. The remarkable interest that the West is showing in Farmers' Institute and agricultural education, promises well for a better utilization of the natural resources of the soil.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

the European movement to reproduce and perpetuate in America the Babel of tongues that has been so detrimental to the best progress of Southern and Eastern Europe. The American people should exercise vigilance, and patriotic Catholic citizens should hold up the hands of courageous leaders like Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons.

Politics and the Crops. With all the growth of our cities, so strikingly shown in the census bulletins, it remains true as yet that the American people are predominantly agricultural; and the mid-summer lull in public affairs of all kinds is much less due to the smaller fact that city folks are taking vacations and trying to escape the heat, than to the greater fact that country folks are wholly absorbed in their care for the maturing crops. Reports from all sections indicate a crop year in the United States of almost unexampled bountifulness. Anticipated export requirements also seem to justify the opinion that prices will hold good, and that the farmers will have a very prosperous year. It will be highly interesting to note the effect that comparatively good times for the farmers will have upon the "Farmers' Alliance," the "People's Party," and the monetary heretics of the West and South. Mr. Erastus Wiman, noting the far more rapid growth, here as well as

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

like. Mr. Dewey has organized a school of library experts, is co ordinating the library interests of the whole State, and stimulating the growth of neighborhood libraries everywhere. The library issued, a few months ago, a complete catalogue of all the laws enacted by all the American legislatures that were in session in 1890,—the task being performed for the benefit and guidance of the New York legislature in its recent session. This remarkable bit of prompt library news gathering and compilation is an illustration of the new practical uses to which the old "paper university" is being adapted. The legislature showed its appreciation by making a grant of \$10,000 to be used by the regents in promoting the higher education of the people by means of University Extension lecture courses supervised from the Albany headquarters. The convocation of the university for 1891 has been held, in pursuance of the rule that requires it to meet on the Wednesday following the Fourth of July. It was attended by a large number of the representative educational leaders and workers of New York and of other States, and its discussions of such themes as physical education, college athletics, scientific and technical schools, co education, the higher education of women, the practical co-ordination of our

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CHANCELLOR GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS *"Hamilton's University,"* will undoubtedly be gratified to know that the thorough exposition of the uppermost educational topic of the day, "University Extension," which was prepared for the REVIEW by Professor H B Adams of the Johns Hopkins University and which was published in last month's number has since been made the basis for the unanimous award of a prize to its author by the Regents of the University of New York. This "University," which was founded in 1784 upon a plan drawn up by Alexander Hamilton, has always had a board of regents and a chancellor, and has had a certain authority over academic education in the State of New York as regards examinations and the granting of degrees. But it has been essentially an organization of the universities, colleges and academies of the State,—all of which are entitled to be represented in its annual convocation,—rather than a distinct establishment. Recently it has been given new duties and a new life, and its work begins to attract national attention. It has been given the control of the State library at Albany; and its secretary and general executive officer is the distinguished librarian and indefatigable organizer, Mr. Melvil Dewey. Its accomplished chancellor is Mr. George William Curtis. The library at Albany is rich in works upon American history, legislation and the

DR. G. N. DAWSON.

universities, colleges and academies into a harmonious system, and the best means for making University Extension work successful, were stimulating and timely, and were especially significant as showing the rapid advancement American educational methods are making in the direction of actual American needs. The University of New York is entering upon a career of brilliant usefulness with new and unique methods which have the merit of peculiar adaptation to existing conditions. Several other States might with advantage create a similar institution.

*Preparing
for
Arbitration.*

The British and American governments have taken steps to secure the expert evidence that will be needed in preparing their respective arguments on the Bering Sea sealing question for the court of arbitration. Sir George Baden-Powell of England and Dr. G. N. Dawson of Canada are the commissioners whom the British government has appointed to make, in its behalf, a thorough inquiry into all that concerns seal fishing in the North Pacific. They had reached the coast by the middle of July, and on the 17th they took evidence at Victoria. Dr. Dawson is a son of Sir William Dawson, the distinguished president of McGill University, and he is famous as a geologist, naturalist and explorer. A better man could not have been chosen by the British authorities. Professors Mendenhall and Merriam, who represent the United States as Bering Sea commissioners, sailed for Alaska from San Francisco on the United States steamer Albatross, on July 16. In pursuance of orders from Washington, the United States ship Marion sailed from Port Townsend, Washington, on Monday, July 18th, to aid in patrolling the Bering Sea for the maintenance of the close season. All things now point to an early, orderly and reasonable settlement of international differences in that quarter of the globe.

*The
Warring
Chilians*

President Balmaceda, of Chili, approaches the end of his term of office. He was installed on September 21, 1886, and his five years will end in the coming September. The new elections have occurred under his auspices, and a congress has been chosen that has confirmed to Balmaceda all the arbitrary authority he had previously assumed. He has been formally endowed with autocratic power, and he has unlimited right to arrest and imprison his opponents, to muzzle the press, to raise and expend money, to abolish laws, or to suspend officials. He would seem to be exercising his power as absolute dictator with a bold and unscrupulous hand. Meantime his successor has been chosen, the president-elect being, of course, Balmaceda's tool. The revolutionary party is making strenuous efforts to obtain international recognition, but with scant success. A recent battle in the north seems to have gone against Balmaceda; but there is no evidence of permanent gains on the part of the insurgents. The most im-

portant news concerning the Chilian situation comes from Paris and is to the effect that the new cruisers which were being fitted out for Balmaceda and which had been detained by the French courts, have been released and have sailed for Chili. The new ships which had been ordered in Europe

CLAUDIO VICUNA.
President-elect of Chili

would, if safely in possession of Balmaceda's government, turn the scale entirely against the insurgents, whose strength has been almost wholly naval. It is idle to predict the outcome of the civil war, with the news reports so shamefully garbled by one side or the other.

*The Haytian
Tyrant.*

If Balmaceda's absolutism is harsh, with a desperate civil war on his hands, it is at least not so vindictively bloody as that of Hyppolite, the colored tyrant of Hayti, who, with his wild soldiery has been enacting a reign of terror in that wretched island. The condition of Hayti, as well as that of some other West-Indian, Central-American and South-American republics, shows us how little guaranty for individual liberty and for the ordinary rights of citizenship there may be in the mere possession of paper constitutions and nominally democratic institutions. Without some real political capacity and character in the body of the people, free government is a farce, and revolutions and fierce autocracies alternate swiftly.

According to the Haytian constitution, the President must be elected by the people. But as a matter of fact the President in recent years has been chosen in almost every way but the lawful one. He has in several instances been chosen by the two houses of Congress sitting as a National Assembly; he has

been chosen by the troops, he has been selected by the delegates to party conventions and installed without the formality of a popular election. Republican government in Hayti is a curious ad-

HYPOCRISY.

mixture of chaos and formality. The productivity of the island is enormous; but without some guarantee against civil war and social disorder—and none is in prospect—there can be no proper development of latent resources.

The German Emperor on His French On the 20th of June, the Emperor William cheered the Prussian Parliament in a speech which after referring with satisfaction to the re-establishment of peace with the Catholic church, and after alluding with hope to the vital development in communal life expected from the new law for the regulation of the rural communes, concluded by a declaration that he had no reason to fear that the blessings of peace were imperilled. The maintenance of peace, he said, was the constant endeavor of this young father of his country. Having said this, he proceeded to give practical proof of the sincerity of his speech by setting off on one of his foreign tours. This time he visited Holland, where the Socialists lamented the expenditure entailed by the Imperial visit, and declared it fore-shadowed the peaceful annexation of Holland by Germany. He went on to England, where unwearied demonstrations of welcome awaited him. London has a monarch so completely revered public sentiment as the Kaiser. Twelve months ago he was one of the least popular of European sovereigns in the opinion of the British people. Today no one can be higher in their esteem. No sovereign has done more to rehabilitate monarchy in the opinion of the democracy.

Aspects of the Visit to England. It has been impossible to convince a large portion of the English public, together with the entire outside world, that the Emperor's visit to England has not been a political one. The newspapers of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and America have been full of reports and discussions touching the relations between the British government and the Triple Alliance. In all the discussions, it is needless to say, the young Emperor has occupied the central place. He is absorbed early and late, every day, with momentous public questions for the actual treatment of which he holds an appalling responsibility. And this weight of duty and authority seems to be developing the best attributes of his personal character with almost unprecedented rapidity. The contrast between his life and that of the leading masculine member of the royal house of Great Britain has been so emphasized of late that it gives added impressiveness to every part of Mr. Stead's character study of the Prince of Wales, which appears this month in both the English and the American editions of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. And the personal character and daily occupations of the two men are in themselves highly instructive as illustrating the differences between the constitutional systems of Germany and Great Britain. The most noteworthy event of the Emperor's sojourn in England was his prolonged conference with Lord Salisbury at Hatfield. The presence of William in England has been observed by France with the most acute annoyance, and it would not now be easy to convince Frenchmen or their political friends that Lord Salisbury has not entered into some sort of arrangement with Germany, Italy and Austria that would add England's support, under certain possible contingencies, to the war alliance of those powers. England is supposed to be apprehensive of Russia's intentions on the frontiers of India and in the direction of Constantinople, and persistently averse to French pretensions in Egypt, and these are assigned among other things as motives for England's co-operation with the Triple Alliance to prevent a concerted and aggressive movement by France and Russia against the world's peace. Mr. Henry Labouchere, the conspicuous radical politician, has won the gratitude of France by his repeated attacks upon Lord Salisbury and his persistent but fruitless efforts to draw out in the House of Commons a statement from the ministry of its relations with European politics. Thus it happens that in any consideration of the immediate political aspects of the Emperor's visit to England, Mr. Labouchere and Lord Salisbury are the men of the month, affording a very curious contrast to one another. While the Emperor and the Prince of Wales have been so social personages, the presenters of their views to the world are men whose names are connected with the most serious political questions of the day. It will not be possible to do justice to the Emperor's youthfulness, or to the Prince of Wales's manliness, by describing them as social personages.

Lord Salisbury was last month waited upon by two deputations, who, in their concern for the future of the British Empire, called upon him to take practical steps to promote the closer union between the mother country and the colonies. To each Lord Salisbury replied by expressing his sympathy with their ultimate objects, but suggesting that it would be well if they made up their minds what they wanted to have done before asking him to do it. His speeches were, however, encouraging in tone. He recognized the fact that federation was emerging out of the region of aspiration into the sphere of practical schemes, and he invited the federationists first to think out their plan, and then to convert the country to its support. A United British Empire means a Zollverein and a Kriegsverein,—a customs union and a union for war. The former is for the present unattainable, but the latter, which is growing more important every year, as the world shrinks under steam, and the colonies lose the protection which distance formerly afforded them, already exists in some fashion, and appears capable of almost indefinite development.

LORD SALISBURY.

The centripetal tendency of the age has been asserting itself in Europe, where the Triple Alliance, which has just been renewed for six years, seems to grow more solid the more attempts are made to rend it asunder. There have been stormy scenes in the Italian chamber, but they have only brought into clearer relief the determination of the great majority of the Italian deputies to support the peace league. Attempts are being made to bring Switzerland into a customs union, including Germany, Austria, and Italy—a project which, but for the neutralization of the little republic, would be held to be the precursor of its adherence to the peace league of central Europe. Further east, M. Tricoupis, the greatest statesman of modern Greece, has been making an attempt to establish a confederation of the Balkan States. He met with support at Belgrade, but at Sofia M. Stambouloff told him that Bulgaria would side with Turkey rather than with Greece. If, however, Turkey were to be seriously pressed by the spread of the Arab insurrection which has broken out in Yemen, M. Stambouloff might reconsider his attitude, especially if Greece and Servia attempted to invade Macedonia in alliance. Macedonia, which, according to the Berlin Treaty, ought to be enjoying autonomous institutions under theegis of Europe, has been left to the Turk, with the result that some day the Macedonians will set the East in a blaze. Probably no living man understands the Eastern question better than Tricoupis, who is far-sighted and sagacious, and his negotiations and plans will deserve Europe's attention.

England, France and Russia. On the question of "England and the Peace League," Mr. Stead takes the following ground: "Admiral Hoskins, one of the best of our sea-kings, has been entertaining the Emperor of Austria at Fiume, on board the Mediterranean fleet. This incident coming immediately after the repeated declarations made in Italy that Lord Salisbury had virtually guaranteed the Italian coast against an unprovoked attack by the French fleet, has led to much newspaper writing on the subject of England's relations to the peace league of central Europe. Russia and England might well consent to unite with the central European powers in maintaining the peace of the Continent, which is permanently threatened by France, and France alone. The French make great parade of their devotion to Russia; but the Russian emperor, with whom alone lies the decisive word, abhors war, and has no sympathy with France. The French last month further alienated themselves from the friendly concert of Europe by refusing to ratify the convention drawn up at Brussels for the suppression of the slave trade. The French government supported the convention, which has the support of all the powers, but the chamber rejected it by a decisive majority. The Czar, selected by France to be arbitrator in a dispute between the French and the Dutch as to a frontier question in Guiana, has given his award entirely in favor of the Dutch. But neither that nor the expulsion of the Jews, to whom France has become a second Canaan, can cool the ardor with which the Republicans of the West make court to the Autocrat of the East."

Irish Land Purchase Bill. Mr. Balfour got his bill through the House of Commons on June 15th, the third reading being carried by 225 to 96, the Irish members supporting it without distinction of party or class. The debates, although prolonged, were conducted, according to Mr. Balfour himself, in a business-like way with very little surplusage. The bill is complicated, but in brief it may be explained that it provides for the issue of £33,000,000 of 2 3-4 per cent. bonds by the Imperial government for buying out the interests of the Irish landlords who wish to part with their property, and who can persuade their tenants to purchase. The tenants who buy obtain at once, for the first five years, an immediate reduction of 20 per cent. on their rent, and after that, a further reduction, corresponding to the difference between their old rents and 4 per cent. on the purchase-money. For instance, landlord A agrees to sell to tenant B a farm for which the latter is paying £50 per annum, at sixteen years' purchase. The government will give to A government stock bearing 2 3-4 per cent. interest to the amount of £800 and will give to B the ownership of the farm subject to a payment for the first five years of £40 per annum and after that time of £32 per annum for forty-four years. The £8 extra per annum levied for the first five years goes to form an insurance fund. Afterwards, of the £32 paid by

the tenant for forty-four years £22 goes to pay the landlord, £8 to a sinking fund to repay capital, and the remaining £2 is devoted to local purposes, notably to the supply of laborers' dwellings. The advance of £33,000,000 is secured on the Consolidated Fund, which is guaranteed against loss (1) by the Irish probate duty grant of £200,000 per year and the exchequer contribution of £40,000, and (2) by the Irish share of local taxation (customs and excise), duties amounting to £700,000, for the following local grants:—Rates on government property, grants to model schools, national schools and industrial schools, grants to workhouses, dispensaries, and lunatic asylums. The bulk of the money is to be set apart for tenants and farmers whose farms are under £50 rental valuation. Such are the main features of the latest of the long and weary attempts which the Imperial legislature has made to settle the Irish land question. It is practically the execution by a Tory government of the favorite scheme which John Bright set forth in 1870.

The Liberal Objections. Of course it will not settle the land question. No one who has ever been in Ireland, or who has looked for a moment into the almost impenetrable jungle of interlaced interests, can expect any act of Parliament to settle things. Mr. Balfour, who compares the Irish land system to a series of geological strata, knows well that his bill will leave its main features unaltered. If it succeeds, its success will be gradual. It can only succeed rapidly at the risk of a convulsion which will immediately necessitate fresh legislation. If it were not that nothing ever happens in Ireland according to expectation, it would seem to be a safe prophecy that the immediate reduction of 20 per cent. in the rent of all purchasing tenants would lead all their neighbors to compel their landlords to agree to sell or to reduce their rents, but no one ever knows what to expect except the unexpected. Mr. Morley conveniently summarized as follows the Liberal objections to the bill on the third reading:—

"The first objection is that the probate duty grant was appropriated for a certain purpose without Irish consent. The second is that certain local resources were hypothecated without the consent or sanction or voice, in any shape or form, of any Irish local authority. Thirdly, that the notion of withholding money voted by Parliament for education or other purposes was practically and essentially unjust. Fourthly, that eviction was your only remedy in case of non-payment of these annuities, and that this eviction on a large scale was an intolerable remedy. The fifth objection is that the scheme of the bill offered no safeguard against pressure being put by ill-disposed landlords on their tenants in the shape of arrears. The sixth is that outside of each purchase transaction all sorts of ulterior liabilities were left untouched, which would be disclosed after the purchase transaction was finished, and that all sorts of covenants might have been entered into destructive of the policy of this bill. The seventh objection is inside the purchase transaction, that the security is the entire holding, the tenant's interest *plus* the landlord's interest, and as

the bill stands we are apparently again going to do what was done in the well-meant but disastrous measure of 1848, the Encumbered Estates act, namely, selling the tenants' improvements over and over again. The eighth objection, which is one of the most important of all, springs from the danger we have pointed out of creating by law so great an inequality, so immense a disparity, between two sections of tenants, on the one hand those whose landlords are willing to sell to them, and on the other those whose landlords are not willing to sell; so that you will have two classes of tenants, a privileged class, paying the reduced annuity, and those outside the bill, who are paying a rent appreciably higher. These are the main objections which we took, and of these not one has been met."

State Socialism and Church Funds. The "Congested District" section of the land bill may yet prove to be the most important. It provides that £1,500,000 of the surplus of the Irish Church Fund shall be placed at the disposal of a Congested Districts Board, which shall be instructed to use it so as to bring about the amalgamation of small holdings, to assist migration and emigration, and generally to develop the industries of any district where the proportion between the total population and the total rateable value is less than £1 6s. 8d. per head. Mr. Balfour anticipates from this provision absolutely incalculable advantages. The Board has not only to provide the machinery of production, but at the same time to teach the people how the machinery is to be used. "What the Board has to do is to consider in its whole scope and bearings the question of the great poverty and misery in the West." It is to provide technical education, to provide harbors and boats, and above all to teach the people how to cultivate their lands to the best advantage. Here is the Paternal State reappearing with its pockets filled with the proceeds of the disendowment of a church. The example is not likely to be lost on the English side of St George's Channel. Mr. Gladstone's remarkable speech on June 19th on the Colonial Bishoprics Fund shows that he is a free churchman at heart, and that he has almost convinced himself that state endowments cripple instead of help religion. The demonstration of the practical uses that can be made of a church surplus by Mr. Balfour's bill will probably tend to quicken the movement in favor of creating a similar surplus, first in Wales, then in Scotland, and ultimately in England, where the Church revenue from endowments left before 1703 is over five millions of pounds per annum.

The Re-peopling of Rural England. In western Ireland the Paternal State, with its Church surplus, is about to deal with the overcrowding of the population on the worst land in the country. In England there seems to be at least equally urgent need for the Paternal State to take in hand an evil that is exactly the antithesis to that of the Irish congested districts. The best land in rural England is being denuded of its population. What is declared desirable is to get the people back to

the land. The population of England and Wales, according to the census returns, is 29,000,000, the rate of increase having fallen from 14.86 per cent. in 1871-81 to 11.64 in 1881-91. The increase is confined to urban districts, chiefly to the suburbs of towns. In the five months ending May 31st, 49,652 English people left their native country, 30,000 coming to the United States, and 20,000 going to British colonies—but this drain is nothing compared to the drain made by the towns upon the country.

THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR.

A Depleted District Board in England, with ample funds, is suggested, which shall be authorized to undertake the re-peopling of any district which does not carry a certain minimum proportion of inhabitants to acreage. The experiment which the Salvation Army is conducting in Essex will be watched with intense interest from this point of view. The time is too short to enable them to speak with confidence, but the Army leaders are sanguine that they will be able to pay interest on capital, to feed their laborers, and show a small profit. If they can do this, it is by no means improbable that before long the revenues not devoted to maintain the ecclesiastical hierarchy of the wealthiest of English churches may be transferred to minister to the social necessities of the poorest of the English people. History supplies an abundance of precedents far more radical than the application of accumulated church funds to social amelioration.

*Social Legislation
in France.*

The wave of semi socialist legislation is submerging all Europe. M. Constans, the one pre-eminently strong man whom France has produced since the death of M. Gambetta, has decided that the time has come for responding to the German initiative by introducing an Old Age Insurance bill, which is to secure for French workmen an annual pension of from \$60 to \$120 after they reach the age of sixty-five. There are to be payments made by the workmen, other payments made by the employers, and a grant by the state which will ultimately amount to \$20,000,000 per annum. Whatever may be the immediate fate of this measure, it can hardly fail to stimulate the movement in England towards old-age insurance, which is associated with the name of Canon Blackley and which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is now working at with a view to practical legislation. The influence of France on England, and England on France, in such matters is very remarkable.

*The Hours
of
'Busmen.'*

Of this, the most remarkable illustration afforded us in recent times was the omnibus strike in London, which followed immediately and quickly as the result of the successful omnibus strike in Paris. M. Constans had no sooner intervened to secure the twelve-hours day for the 'busmen of Paris than an agitation was set

on foot in London for the same limitation of a day's work. Mr. Sutherst, a barrister, organized a strike for the twelve-hours day, and after London had been without 'buses for a week, the men carried their point. It remains to be seen whether, in England as in France, the twelve hours day will be extended to all railway, tram, omnibus, and steamboat men throughout the country.

*Old Age
Insurance.*

The example of Germany and France in the matter of insurance against old age, will not be followed so rapidly in Great Britain, but Mr. Chamberlain's letter last month shows that he is working away at the elaboration of a practical scheme. He has not as yet advanced so far as to discover that the scheme must be compulsory, but he has arrived at one or two conclusions which are worth noting. First, it will not do to begin the pension before sixty-five. To begin it at sixty would diminish the sum that could be paid by more than one-half. Second, it will not do to forfeit the payment in case of death before sixty-five. It is true that this limitation will reduce the four shillings per week pension to two shillings or less; but notwithstanding this, he thinks "it will be necessary to permit the amount of the subscriptions which may have been paid to be allocated without interest to surviving relatives in the event of death before the age of sixty-five." He has not made up his mind as to the extent to which the state should subsidize the scheme. He has placed himself in communication with the leading of the post-office and with some of the officials representatives of the friendly societies, and with their assistance he hopes to prepare a definite and practical scheme which "will be popular with the working classes generally."

*Free
Education.*

One by one all the schemes of the Radicals of twenty years ago are being carried into effect by the Tory government. Mr. Balfour has no sooner carried the Irish land bill giving effect to Mr. Bright's proposal of 1870, than Sir W. Hart Dyke comes to the front with his bill for granting a state subsidy of ten shillings per head on all elementary scholars between the ages of five and fourteen. The effect of the measure will be to make education free in two thirds of the English schools. The Liberals object to this increased endowment of denominational schools without securing at the same time a corresponding increase of popular control. But until the local government system is extended to include village councils, that question may well be left over. When the County Councils have been supplemented by parish and district councils, there will be a representative administrative apparatus ready to hand to undertake the popular control of all schools maintained out of the rates and taxes. In the mean time, after effecting a few amendments in the bill, Liberals should accept it gladly as a great stride in the right direction.

Manipur and
Tarquinius
Superbus.

Both Houses of Parliament have debated recent events in Manipur to little purpose. The debate in the Commons was notable, however, for the delivery of a cynical speech by Sir John Gorst, who has this session achieved for himself a unique position in the Ministerial ranks. Speaking in defence of the action taken by the Indian government in deciding upon the suppression of the Senaputty of Manipur, the Under-Secretary for India cynically remarked that such a decision was in accord with precedents, and represented the unbroken practice of British administrators "That policy," he said, "is as old as the days of Tarquinius Superbus. Whenever a vassal showed too much independence and strength of character, the suzerain power got rid of him. Governments have always hated and discouraged independent talent and promoted mediocrity; in my own time I have known cases of this kind." As he proceeded to illustrate his point by referring, not to the promotion of Lord Cross to the secretaryship while Sir John Gorst was kept as his subordinate, but to the cases of Cetewayo, Arabi, and Zebehr. Naturally there was a hubbub, and Lord Cross was put up to explain that his under-secretary did not mean what he actually said. Sir John Gorst, however, did not resign, and the incident passed. Sir John may have been right in his reference to the suppression of Arabi as an illustration of the adoption of the Tarquinian policy by Mr. Gladstone; but no one can read the admirable interview with Mr. Alfred Milner, published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 15th, without feeling that out of that evil great good has come.

Sir John
Gorst.

Sir John Gorst, being a man of independent talent, who was not sacrificed, à la Tarquin, survived in order to make his colleagues regret that they made an exception in his case. For a few days later, when the question of raising the age of half-timers in English factories came on for discussion, Sir John, by defending the action which he had taken at the Berlin congress in advocating the raising of the age to twelve, succeeded in inflicting an ugly defeat upon the government, which, in the person of the home secretary, resisted Mr. Buxton's amendment raising the age to eleven, and got badly beaten in consequence by 189 to 164. After this the government had no option but to give way, thus for a second time this session being overruled by a colleague to whom Lord Salisbury has not yet conceded cabinet rank. The labor commission was of Sir John Gorst's appointment, but that was managed behind the scenes without inflicting upon the administration the humiliation of an open defeat. On the factory bill, although he did not vote, he put the government into a minority. Notwithstanding this, Sir John continues to act as Under-Secretary for India, deriving such satisfaction as he can from the fact that he is now recognized as the strongest man, after Mr. Balfour, on the Conservative side of the House.

Women
to the
Front.

Mrs. Grimwood, the widowed heroine of Manipur, has been decorated by Her Majesty with the Order of the Red Cross—the Victoria Cross as yet being a monopoly of the male. These unjust monopolies are, however, disappearing before the growing sense of justice in the democracy. Lady Macdonald, the widow of "Sir John A.," has addressed a spirited appeal to the Conservatives of Canada to remain true to the cause which her husband so often led to victory; but although while he lived Lady Macdonald was a potent force in Canadian politics, suffragists would say that civilization has not advanced far enough in the Dominion for the widow to be allowed to survive—politically—the decease of her husband, this being an attenuated form of the Indian suttee, the bitterness of which is only slightly modified by the peerage conferred upon her by the Queen. It may be noted as a remarkable indication of the trend of Democratic thought that the governments of the two leading Australian colonies, New South Wales and Victoria, are both committed to woman suffrage. Woman suffrage was one of the planks in Sir Henry Parkes's programme, and last month the Governor of Victoria opened Parliament with a speech promising woman suffrage as the natural corollary of the bill for "One man one vote."

As to
Mr. Parnell.

When Mr. O'Shea obtained a divorce, Mr. Carnegie is reported to have telegraphed to the co-respondent, Mr. Parnell, "Retire, marry, return." Mr. Parnell refused to retire; but he has married, and according to the information from Ireland, his marriage will be a fatal obstacle to his return. Until he married, many of his followers refused to believe that there was any truth in Mr. O'Shea's evidence; now they reluctantly admit that they were mistaken. The news of the wedding in the registrar's office at Steyning on June 25th fell like a thunderclap on Mr. Parnell's agents who were fighting his battle at Carlow, and the Irish hierarchy regarded the battle as practically won; nor do they think that the "religious ceremony" which is promised at an early date will do anything to rehabilitate Mr. Parnell in the eyes of his followers. An action for libel brought by Mr. Campbell, his private secretary, against a Cork newspaper which assumed that he had written the letters to which Mrs. O'Shea Parnell seems to have signed his name, although it brought Mr. Campbell £250 damages still further compromised the reputation of his chief. He avoided a *subpoena* calling upon him to appear as witness in the case, and then wrote a letter making statements which ought to have been made in court. Mr. Parnell's candidate, Kettle, received only 1539 votes at Carlow, as against 3755 cast for Hammond, who was the candidate of the McCarthy wing. Inasmuch as Mr. Parnell had claimed Carlow as an impregnable personal stronghold, nothing could be more significant of the decline and collapse of the "discrowned king" as a party leader in Ireland. He can but remain to some extent

a striking and at times an effective personality, but as the authoritative leader of a considerable body of men he must be regarded as wholly defunct.

Sir Charles Dilke.

Having pledged his honor, publicly and privately, that he would not attempt to return to public life until he had cleared his character, Sir Charles Dilke has acted in thorough harmony with his previous record in breaking his pledged word by accepting the invitation to stand for the Forest of Dean. It is only one falsehood the more, and conclusively demonstrates the impossibility of ever trusting his word whenever it suits his interests to break it. Not a single person with any claim to respect, religious, social, or political, supports him in this latest outrage on good faith and public morality, the impudence of which has even provoked a protest from the *London Times*. The argument of some of his supporters, who, when pressed, will admit that he is this, that, and the other, but who still assert that he is too valuable a public man to be excluded from public life on that account, reminds us of a grim little incident that was reported last month from Frankfort. A poor, half-witted servant girl, dreading death from starvation, sought death by entering the bear-pit in the Frankfort Zoological Gardens. The bear seized her at once, and as he began to tear the flesh in strips from her face, she shrieked for help. The keepers arrived, saw what the bear was doing, and expostulated with it mildly by means of a long pole. As the animal took no notice of their expostulations, they allowed him to go on with his hideous repast of living human flesh until, after half an hour of agony, the poor girl expired. When the keepers were asked afterwards why they had not shot the bear and saved the girl, they replied that the bear was much too valuable an animal to be destroyed. They have been indicted for manslaughter. Considerations as to the "value" of such a "statesman" will, however, not restrain the national conscience from effective action. Note as an indication of Nonconformist opinion on this subject, that the General Baptist Association, at Burnley, last month, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That this Association, which at the institution of the divorce court law sustained the opposition so earnestly led by Mr. Gladstone, feels most strongly convinced that the persons found guilty of malfeasance in that court should be treated in the same way, with regard to subsequent civil rights, as persons scheduled under the Electoral Acts, or at least like men who have become bankrupt."

Charles H. Spurgeon.

The most powerful and famous of modern preachers seems, as these lines are written, to be suffering from a fatal malady and to be nearing the point of death. Nothing could better illustrate the essential unity of the English-speaking race than the extent of the influence of a religious leader and teacher like Spurgeon. He has seemed to belong to America, Canada and Australia quite as much as to England. His appeal has been

to moral and religious sentiments that are alike prevalent in all the English-speaking countries. His use of the mother tongue, simple and idiomatic while marvellously rich and expressive, has probably done more than that of any other man in this century to influence its prevailing forms and to promote its international unity. He has earned his rank among the great historic names of the race. A nation is indeed fortunate when it has such exponents of its conscience and its religious feeling, and such wise and eloquent preachers of the righteousness that exalts a people. It is gratifying to observe the world wide concern with which the news of Mr. Spurgeon's illness has been received. He is not an old man, as years are counted; and if he should even yet conquer the malady that appears to have conquered him, there might remain for him many years of useful and eloquent service in the cause of humanity. The precise lines of Mr. Spurgeon's theology are quite forgotten in view of his serious illness, and controversy over "down grades" and conservatism are silent for the moment. It is not as a theologian, but as a great-souled man and an inspiring preacher, that Charles Spurgeon will be remembered.

CHARLES SPURGEON.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

June 16.—Canadian cabinet formed by J. J. C. Abbott, all the members of the Sir John Macdonald ministry retaining their portfolios. International Homoeopathy Convention held at Atlantic City, N. J. American Society of Mechanical Engineers met in session at Exeter, N. H.

June 17.—Major William McKinley nominated for governor by the Republicans of Ohio. A Confederate monument in honor of Jefferson Davis unveiled at Pensacola, Fla. The first public meeting of the Royal Labor Commission held in London. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria recognized the legal status of Bulgaria. Minister Carvalho of Spain submitted a budget which proposed among other things the adoption of a gold and silver standard. Sentence of high treason passed on M. Turpin, M. Tripone, and two others involved in the melinite scandals. Deputation of the Imperial Federation League to Lord Salisbury, urging a conference of the colonies to consider the question of their securing a real share in the privileges and responsibilities of Imperial government.

June 18.—Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania vetoed the Compulsory Education bill passed by the State legislature. A surplus of \$2,000,000 in the United States Treasury officially reported. The government was defeated in the British House of Commons in a vote on the Factory bill to prohibit childrepro under eleven from working, the bill having been adopted by a vote of 302 to 186. The French Chamber of Deputies named July 10 as the day on which the reduction of corn duties should take effect. The Chilean House of Deputies authorized a forced loan of \$20,000,000 to carry on the war; all the gold and silver in the Treasury sold at auction. Rev Isaac Nicholson of Philadelphia elected bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee. French Chamber voted a credit of \$300,000 for the destruction of locusts in Algeria.

June 19.—Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania signed the Baker Ballot Reform bill. The twenty fourth anniversary of the death of Maximilian celebrated in the city of Mexico. Many buildings destroyed by earthquakes in the province of Bengal, India.

June 20.—Customs league entered into by Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy and Switzerland. The session of the Prussian Diet closed by the Emperor. The Regent of Manipur sentenced to death for warring upon the forces of the Empress of India. Russia united with the United States and England for a closed sealing season in the Bering Sea. Russian troops re-armed with new rifles. Lives lost and property destroyed by storms in the western States.

June 21.—Signor Luzzati, Italian minister of finance declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the Italian government would never withdraw from the Latin Union. The Austrian naval work-shops at Pola were destroyed by fire. Labor riots in Baronya, Hungary, and Bordeaux, France.

June 22.—Sir George S. Baden Powell, M. P., and Dr. Dawson appointed British agents to inspect Alaskan seal fisheries in view of pending arbitration. Liberals carry the elections in Prince Edward Island. Sena, a Manipur prince, condemned to death for the part he took in the massacre of the British officers.

June 23.—Governor Fifer of Illinois signed the Ballot Reform bill. Negotiations between the British Colonial Office and the Newfoundland delegates ended in the drafting of a permanent act which proposes that the jurisdiction in the fishery disputes be transferred from subordinate naval officers to two judicial agents, expressly appointed. The government was sustained by a majority of 20 in the Canadian House of Commons on a vote of want of confidence in the new ministry. Prince George of Greece arrived in America. Missionaries at Wu Hu, China, attacked by natives. Labor riots in Bordeaux. Installation of Dr. Adler (English) as chief rabbi at the Great Synagogue, Aldgate.

June 24.—A statue of Henry Ward Beecher unveiled in front of the Brooklyn City Hall, Brooklyn. Governor Boies renominated for governor by the Democrats of Iowa. The Superior Court of Connecticut rendered a decision that recognized the claims of Morgan G. Bulkeley (Republican) to the office of governor. The Itata left Iquique under charge of the steamer Charleston for the United States. British order in council issued prohibiting the catching of seals by British subjects in the Behring sea until May 1, 1902. The Dutch Liberals won a victory over their Catholic and extreme Protestant opponents in an election for members of the Lower Chamber.

June 25.—Marriage of Parnell, the Irish leader, to Mrs. O'Shea. Bakers, butchers and grocers of Paris went on strike. The International Postal Congress in session at Vienna, Austria, decided to hold their next congress in Washington, D. C. Property and crops in the West damaged by floods. The Canadian House of Commons passed an amendment in favor of a commission to obtain data respecting the workings of Prohibition in other countries. Insurgents in Catamarca, Argentine Republic, installed a provisional government. The French Chamber rejected bill for the ratification of the convention agreed to at Brussels Conference for the suppression of the slave trade.

June 26. The commercial treaty between Spain and the

United States signed. Harvard defeats Yale near New London, Conn., in a four mile rowing race. Heavy floods in Iowa.

June 27.—A new Cabinet formed in Chili with the object of restoring internal order. Don Julio Banados Espinosa the premier. Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the 115th anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, on the battle-field.

July 28. Premier Rudini declared in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the government would adhere to the Dreibund. Anti-Semitic riots in Kherson, Russia. Two Victoria schooners sailed for the Bering Sea for the purpose of sealing.

The bakers' strike in Paris collapsed. Four-fifths of the tin plate works in South Wales, closed their doors for a month. Heavy storms in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

June 29. The Triple Alliance or Dreibund between Germany, Austria and Italy renewed for six years. The Brussels Anti-Slavery Convention act ratified by the Sultan of Turkey. The governor of Newfoundland directed by the Imperial gov-

DR. ADLER, OF LONDON (CHIEF RABBI).

ernment to revoke his assent to the order in council of the Newfoundland government refusing bait to Canadians as well as French fishermen.

June 30.—The Congress of Venezuela responded favorably to the reciprocity provision of the United States tariff act of 1900. The United States Weather Bureau was transferred from the Department of War to the Department of Agriculture. Professor Mark W. Harrington appointed its chief. Revolt of the influential people of the province of Santiago, Argentine Republic, occasioned by the forced resignation of Señor Delestero, the president. Earthquake in Italy. Lady Macdonald, the widow of the late premier of Canada, created a peeress. At Minneapolis Mr. and Mrs. Dorillus Morrison gave a magnificent entertainment—a "rose fête champêtre" in honor of Miss Dickinson of New York, invitations to which were national and international.

July 1. Eighteenth annual Chautauqua Assembly opened. President Harrison issued a proclamation to the effect that Belgium, Great Britain, France and Switzerland had fulfilled the first conditions of the International Copyright Act. Hiram C. Wheeler nominated for governor by the Republicans of Iowa. Civil Service extended to appointments in the Indian Agency. Dominion Day observed in Canada. Rev-

olution in the Argentine Republic quelled....William II of Germany arrived in Holland.

July 3. Balmaceda's army retreated from Maipo; the city occupied by Congress party's forces... William E. Blount of Connecticut appointed commissioner of patents.

July 3. A railroad wreck occurred near Ravenna, Ohio, in which nineteen lives were lost. Reunion of the Army of the Potomac took place at Buffalo, N. Y. Congress party of Chili failed in an attempt to obtain recognition by the British courts.

July 4. The day celebrated throughout the country... Fourteen persons killed in a railway accident near Charleston, W. Va. Emperor William arrived in England... Prince George of Greece sailed from New York for Europe... Statue of "Sunset" Cox unveiled in New York city... The Charleston and the Itata arrived in San Diego, Cal.

July 5. The Seaside Assembly was opened at Avon-by-the-Sea.

July 6. The penitentiary at Baton Rouge, La., destroyed and ten convicts killed by a cyclone... Announcement of a gift of \$250,000 from the estate of William H. Ogden to the University of Chicago... Marriage of Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein and Prince Albert of Anhalt... Forty-sixth annual

again seized on charge of violating neutrality laws....The Belgian strike, which had been in progress seventy days, was ended.

July 10.—The university convocation at Albany came to a close with a discussion on University Extension... Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, the British commissioners to Bering Sea, started on their mission... The census of England and Wales as announced, shows a total population of 29,001,018, an increase of 2,026,572 since the last census was taken... The convention of the Theosophic Society opened in London; 246 branches of the society present... Baron Skerhellin resigned as minister of state for Sweden and was succeeded by Baron Boström... The election of Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks to the bishopric of the diocese of Massachusetts confirmed by the House of Bishops.

July 11.—A proposed duty on yarn rejected in the French Chamber of Deputies... Plans for the dedicatory exercises of the World's Fair from October 11 to 14, 1892, adopted by the committee on ceremony.

July 12.—The United States attorney at San Diego filed a libel against the arms and ammunition of the Itata... A plot to destroy Balmaceda's squadron at Valparaiso failed.

THE LATE EX-VICE PRESIDENT MANNIBAL HAMLIN.

meeting of the teachers of New York opened at Saratoga, N. Y. Labor demonstrations in Steubenville, Ohio.

July 7. Nannie, Chief of Ponape, Caroline Islands, arrived in the United States; he came in behalf of his people, who are threatened with the ruin of their property by Spanish soldiers... Four murderers executed by electricity at Sing Sing, N. Y.

The twenty third annual meeting of the American Philological Association met at Princeton, N. J. The Persian government accepted the invitation to take part in the World's Fair to be held at Chicago.

July 8. The election at Carlow, Ireland, for a successor to the late O'Mahon Mahon resulted in a defeat of the Parnellites by a majority of over two thousand votes... The French Chamber of Deputies adopted a bill to establish a government labor bureau to collect information useful to workmen.

The Dutch cabinet, which had governed Holland since 1888, resigned... The Guatemalan minister at Washington received ample instruction from his home government to arrange for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States... The German emperor has issued orders for the fortification of Heligoland.

Bank of Portugal and the Portuguese banks of issue signed an agreement by which all notes are to be withdrawn from circulation except those of the Bank of Portugal... University Convocation assembled at Ahar.

July 9.—The German government has relaxed the Alsace-Lorraine passport regulations... The Chilean vessel Itata

THE LATE EX-SENATOR M'DONALD OF INDIANA.

July 13.—M. Carnot, the French president, fired at by a madman... Emperor William of Germany left England for Scotland... The Spanish Cortes granted amnesty to all political exiles.

July 14.—The International Congregational Council formally opened in London... The annual convention of the National Educational Association formally opened in Toronto... The National Editorial Association met in St. Paul, Minn... Two Chilean government vessels almost destroyed in a naval engagement with the insurgent cruiser Magellanes... The Roumanian government placed a guard on its frontier borders to prevent the influx of Hebrews fleeing from Russia... Emperor William sailed from Scotland to Norway... The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille celebrated throughout France.

July 15.—James E. Campbell recommended for governor by the Democrats of Ohio... Notice issued by Postmaster-General Wainwright to carriers to carry the United States mails in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879... The source of the water in the Sultan Lake discovered to be the Colorado River... 4000 railroad employees on the roads entering Paris failed to go on strike... The assassins of Halsted, the Pullman and Eastern finance arrested... The French Chamber of Deputies rejected a bill of 25 francs upon raw petroleum and of 25 francs upon...

OBITUARY.

June 16.—James Patrick O'Gorman Mahon, member of the British Parliament for Carlow, Ireland. . . The Rev. Peleg Barker, a prominent Congregationalist minister of Henrietta, N. Y. . . Charles H. Kalbfleisch, member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the American Geographical Society. George Lecher, impersonator of Judas in the Passion Play at Oberammergau. . . Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume of the British Army. . . Charles Andrews, Q. C.

June 17.—Ex-Governor Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee, Wis. Colonel George B. Wrestling, one of the best-known citizens of Franklin County, Pa. . . Thomas Charles Farrer, an American artist, famous for his water colors and landscapes. . . Admiral Thomas Fisher of the British navy. . . William Byles, English journalist.

June 18.—Calmann Levy, the French publisher. . . Horace Richardson, a well-known physician of Boston. . . Henry Shirk, of Baltimore, who recently gave to the Woman's College of that city ground to the value of \$40,000. . . Assistant Adjutant General A. C. Monroe of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. . . General Jesus Jimenez, of the city of Mexico.

June 19.—Charles A. Brush, a prominent citizen of South Nyack, N. Y. . . Ruel P. Cowles, of New Haven, Conn., a liberal donor to the Yale Divinity School.

June 20.—Dr. James H. Thompson, a leading physician of Milwaukee.

June 21.—Ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana. . . Miss S. B. Packard, of Washington, D. C., one of the founders of the Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., the largest and one of the most successful schools for colored girls in the South. . . John Henry Reginald Scott, fourth Earl of Clonmel. . . Jonathan Sawyer, a widely known citizen of Dover, N. H. . . Ex-Judge Lewis Jones of New York city. . . Professor George M. Mowbray, of North Adams, Mass., known widely as the inventor of the nitro-glycerine used in the blasting of Hoosac Tunnel.

June 22.—General Albert G. Blanchard, a Confederate colonel in the Civil War. . . Albert Hamm, the well-known Nova Scotia carman. . . Major General E. M. Lawford of the British army.

June 23.—Professor Francis H. Brown, the celebrated composer and author. . . General Bronsart von Schellendorf, ex-German minister of war. . . E. Fisher, the Danish consul at Havana. . . N. R. Pogson, government astronomer at Madras.

June 24.—Professor William Edward Weber, the renowned German electro-scientist. . . Dr. Joseph W. Alsop, Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in the last campaign in Connecticut. . . Rev. Goyu Talmage, of Somerville, N. J., brother of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. . . Rollin Manville, superintendent of the Pennsylvania division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. . . Edwin Hicks Huribut, descendant of one of the earliest families of Brooklyn, N. Y. . . Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, proprietor and editor of the *Daily Item*, Philadelphia. . . M. Burdo, Belgian explorer in Africa. . . Alexander McEwan, English financier.

June 25.—Rev. Frederick Wiemer, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, Troy, N. Y. . . Foster H. Stafford of Fall River, Mass., the oldest active cotton manufacturer in this country. . . Eugene Du Bois, West New Brighton, prominent in charitable work. . . Henry Farmer, English musician. . . Dean Madden of Cork, Ireland. . . Richard Henry Major, writer on geographical subjects.

June 26.—Dr. Benjamin C. Miller, United States Pension Examiner.

June 27.—Benjamin F. Cairns, an old and respected citizen of Orange, N. J. . . Colonel John T. Brady, one of the oldest and most progressive citizens of Texas. . . Rodolph Koppelin, professor of physics and natural history.

June 28.—Benjamin Flint, a prominent ship-builder of New York city. . . Major James Stewart of Newburg, N. Y. . . William Marshall, British vice-consul.

June 29.—Colonel George Thom of the United States army.

June 30.—Rev. Dr. Albert Gallatin Palmer, of Stonington, Conn. . . Lieut.-Commander George A. Norris, of the United States Navy. . . John Anthony Blatz, a prominent citizen of Elizabeth, N. J. . . James B. Swift, of Peekskill, N. Y., prominent in politics and religious circles.

July 1.—Prince Dolgoroukoff, ex-governor of Moscow. . . John MacGregor, an old resident of Brooklyn.

July 2.—James M. Love, judge of the United States Court for the Southern Division of Iowa. . . Rev. Frank E. Norton, Episcopal minister of Boston.

July 3.—John Palmer Wyman, a respected citizen of Arlington, Mass. . . Rev. H. Morton Reed, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, New York city. . . James G. Dimond, of New York city, ex-member of the State legislature.

July 4.—Hannibal Hamlin, ex-vice-president of the United States. . . Cardinal Louis Haynald, of Hungary, distinguished as a botanist. . . Gwilym Gwent, a well-known composer of Plymouth, Pa. . . William Henry Gladstone, eldest son of the ex-premier. . . Richard Poillon, a highly respected citizen of New York.

July 5.—Dr. Frederic Louis Ritter, a composer of note and a writer on musical topics.

July 6.—Charles L. Lane, of Boston, prominent in religious circles.

July 7.—Hon. John B. Packer, a prominent lawyer of Sunbury, Pa.

July 8.—John F. Evans, for thirty-two years head of the drum corps at the Virginia Military Institute. . . George Chadbourn, a leading citizen of Wilmington, N. C. . . James Runciman, the *littérateur*. . . Baron von Redwitz-Schmelitz, the German poet.

July 9.—Frederick E. Daum of East Orange, N. J.

July 10.—Isaac L. Nicholson, an old and prominent banker of Baltimore, Md. . . Colonel W. Hayward, the founder of Alameda County, Cal. . . John Hayler, member of the New Jersey legislature and a grandson of Captain John Hayler of Revolutionary fame.

July 12.—Edward Burgess of Boston, the famous designer of yachts. . . George G. Halstead of Paterson, N. J., prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church. . . Captain J. M. Gilman of Portland, Oregon. . . Aquila Jones, an intimate friend of Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, and ex-treasurer of Indiana.

July 13.—Captain David G. Cartwright, one of the founders of the Brooklyn Female Academy—now Packer Institute.

July 14.—Dr. Henry Elmer Townsend of Boston, one of the founders of the *Boston Daily Globe*. . . Captain Wellman Boardman, the inventor of a steam pump for raising sunken vessels.

July 15.—Rev. Charles William Morrill, founder of St. Alban's Church, New York city. . . William H. Cummings, ex-State senator of Massachusetts.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

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A GREAT TRIAL.

"Glad to see your Royal Highness. You might spend your time a great deal worse than here, you know."—From *Moonshine*, June 15, 1891.

AREN'T THEY RATHER OVERDOING IT.

H. R. H.—"Don't be too hard on me, Mr. Stiggins ; I am not such a bad sort of a fellow on the whole. You mustn't believe all that you read in the papers."—From *Moonshine*, June 27, 1891.

"L'ENFANT TERRIBLE."

Redrawn from *Puck*, June 17, 1891.

THE APOLOGY

Scene from "L'Enfant Prodigue," now playing at the Prince of Wales's own Theatre. — From *Funk*, June 21, 1891.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR

A British mother rescuing her offspring.
From the *Sydney Bulletin*.

SAIREY GAMP (log.)—"Lawks a mussy, Betsy Prig, it do make my good run cold to read of them aristocrats a-playin cards and for money, too."—From the *St Stephen's Review*, June 20, 1891

CUMMING DOWN

From *Dial*, June 20, 1891.

A COURT LEVEE—AS IT MIGHT BE.
From *Artel*, June 27, 1891.

THE IMPERIAL WIGGINS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—"Pooh, pooh! my nephew William the Lucky Card does my business too well!"

—From *La Silhouette*, June 28, 1891.

A "COUNTER" IRRITATION.

"You are a naughty boy to go about playing cards with all and sundry. Deliver up every one of those nasty counters and then sign this paper."—From *Funny Folks*, June 18, 1891.

A GERMAN READING FROM SHAKESPEARE.

UKE (Falstaff) to the Prince of Wales—"Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied. There is a thing, Harry, which thou hast often heard of, and it is known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile; so doth the company thou keepest."—**HENRY IV.**, 1st part, Act 2, Sc. 4.

—From *Uke*, June 26, 1891.

THE PRINCE—"Ah, well, I must give up baccarat and take to cribbage with mamma." From the *Pull Mall Budget*, June 11, 1891.

TRANBY CROFT, 1800 (AFTER BUNYAN).

"The Interpreter takes them apart again, and has them first into a room, where was a man that could look no way but downwards, with a muck rake in his hand. There stood also one over his head, with a celestial crown in her hand, and proffered him that crown for his muck rake; but the man did neither look up nor regard, but raked to himself the straw, the small sticks, and the dust of the floor."

"Then said Christiana, O deliver me from this muck rake."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHARACTER SKETCH FOR AUGUST. BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.

A PRAYER FOR THE QUEEN'S MAJESTY.—O Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty, King of Kings, Lord of Lords, the only Ruler of Princes, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth. Most heartily we beseech thee with thy favor to behold our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria; and so replenish her with the grace of the Holy Spirit, that she may alway incline to thy will, and walk in thy way: Endue her plentifully with heavenly gifts; grant her in health and wealth long to live; strengthen her that she may vanquish and overcome all her enemies; and, finally, after this life, she may attain everlasting joy and felicity; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

A PRAYER FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness, we humbly beseech thee to bless Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family: Endue them with thy Holy Spirit; enrich them with thy heavenly grace; prosper them with all happiness; and bring them to thine everlasting Kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

The Prince of Wales is now fifty years of age and a grandfather. Since his birth, in all the churches by law established, which comply with the plain ordering of the Book of Common Prayer, the prayers quoted above have been offered twice daily, morning and evening, for half a century. But as daily service is the exception, rather than the rule, we may take it that the above prayers are only offered twice a week instead of fourteen times, as by law enacted, in each of the Anglican churches throughout the Empire. As there are twenty thousand clergy in England alone, there must be at least fifteen thousand churches at home and abroad using the Book of Common Prayer. The prayer for Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, must, therefore, in the last half century have been said aloud in the hearing of the worshippers at least eighty-eight million times since first the cannon thundered at the birth of the Heir Apparent to the British throne. It is a moot question how many in a congregation actually unite in the prayers that are read by the minister. Perhaps we shall not over-estimate the average if out of a congregation of a hundred, we suppose that ten intelligently follow the service so far as to experience a real wish that the petition sounding in their ears should be granted. Allowing ten persons who really join—I do not say with passionate fervor, but with a conscious desire, more or less tepid, that their humble beseechings on behalf of the Prince may be heard at the throne of Grace—we have eight hundred and eighty millions of prayers offered up to God that he would endue the Prince of Wales with his Holy Spirit and enrich him with heavenly grace.

Eight hundred and eighty millions of prayers, and as answer thereto the Baccarat scandal of Tranby Croft! As a prayer gauge on the principle suggested by Professor Tyndall, His Royal Highness, who in course of time may become *Defensor Fidei*, can hardly be said, as Heir Apparent, to have contributed much to strengthen the faith of the modern world in the efficacy of prayer. Rightly or wrongly, if we may judge by the utterance of such grave and official organs of public opinion as the *Times* and the *Standard*, the net result attained so far has been so un-

satisfactory as to amount to a dramatic *flasco*, as if all the prayers of the Church for fifty years had been but as the whirling of prayer mills innumerable of pious Thibet.

With such a result before us, is it not time to ask ourselves seriously, and with due practical precision, whether, after all, the fault lies either with the Prince or with Providence; whether, in fact, the fault does not lie mainly with ourselves? May we not, as a nation, largely be responsible for the unsatisfactory issue of our prayers? Have we not been imitating the lazy wagoner of Æsop, who, when his cart stuck in a mudhole, contented himself with bellowing to Hercules instead of clapping his own shoulder to the wheel—with this difference, that we ourselves have made the mudhole in which our princely chariot is sticking? This is the topic to which, in all serious earnestness, recent events call our attention with an imperiousness that may not be gainsaid.

It is surely time, after fifty years, that we should give Hercules a fair chance. Even the most fervid Christian has come to recognize that if you allow a girl-child to be reared in a haunt of vice, and suckled on gin, you have no more right to expect a miracle to be wrought in response to your prayer that the girl might grow up a vestal virgin, than you have to expect Snowdon to be cast into St. George's Channel, let prayer be offered never so earnestly. Is it not just the same with the Prince? It is true that the Book of Common Prayer tells us that God is the only Ruler of princes; but it is quite possible for man so to mar His work that His ruling seems to go awry. If we cannot help, at least we might refrain from hindering.

A familiar story occurs to me in this connection.

A revival service was once going on in a Methodist chapel. A drunken mob burst open the door and was pouring in, when they found their progress arrested by a stalwart convert, who, planting himself in the porch, drove them back by the simple but effective process of knocking down like ninepins every invader within reach of his fists. The preacher, hearing the hubbub, hurried to the

porch, and was greatly scandalized to find his convert wielding weapons of warfare which, though natural, were not less carnal. "Brother," said he hastily, "forbear! Is it not written, 'Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord?'" "Yes, yes," answered the convert impatiently, as he dealt another intruder one from the shoulder, which sent him reeling. "I know all that, but—don't you see—I'm helping the Lord?" The moral of the Tranby Croft scandal seems to be that the time has fully come for some of that kind of helping to be done without delay.

BACCARAT AND BETTING.

If the Prince of Wales had never done anything worse in his life than play at baccarat for stakes which, in proportion to his income, were no higher than the half-crowns staked at any round game, there would not be so much reason for wringing our hands over the absence of any apparent answer to the prayers of the Established Church. It is, of course, perfectly consistent for those who, like most of the Evangelicals and Nonconformists of the Prince's age, have never staked to win or lose a penny-piece in their lives, to lift up hands of holy horror at the spectacle of the Prince amusing himself at baccarat. But the ostentatious and Pharasaic virtue of the majority of our newspapers savors too much of *Monsieur Tartuffe*, with a dash of *Chadband* thrown in.

I rejoice at the protests that are rising, and that will continue to rise, against the gambling habit, which is one of the curses of our race. But if we are really in earnest about this matter it is not with baccarat that we should begin. In England there are only two popular gaming hells, the turf and the Stock Exchange. To betting and speculation, baccarat bears the same relation that in the sphere of temperance *Chartreuse* bears to beer and gin. To extirpate the use of *Chartreuse* would not abate by one decimal the sum of England's intemperance, and to abolish baccarat and all gambling at cards would not by itself produce any appreciable effect on the serious gambling of our time.

The outcry against the Prince for playing at baccarat at Tranby Croft was natural enough in certain quarters, although even there it partook to some extent of exaggeration, considering the apparent indifference with which the Prince's devotion to the turf has been regarded all these years. But no one who studies the under-currents of English life can have failed to notice that there has for some time been a rising tide of moral dissatisfaction with the extent which gambling has been spreading amongst us. This is best shown by the increasing strenuousness with which the clergy have spoken out against gambling in Convocation and out of it, and the zeal of the police in raiding gambling clubs and betting dens. Neither the clergy nor the police represent the section of the nation most zealous in moral questions. They are official, they dislike too much zeal, and they are too closely connected with

the powers that be to bestir themselves too diligently in raising ethical difficulties of this kind. When the chairman of the watch committee rents the grandstand, and the patron of your living keeps a racing stud, there is, to put it mildly, not the same temptation to lift one's voice on high in testimony against betting and gambling that assails the Nonconformist minister or the Methodist preacher, who believe that the turf is as the vestibule of hell, and the painted cards are the devil's prayer-book. But of late years police and parsons have been very busy about gambling. Convocation both in York and in Canterbury has been drawing up reports on the subject, declaring that war to the death must be waged with this moral pestilence, and demanding all manner of remedies, from a Royal Commission to an Act of Parliament. One reverend reformer was so far carried away by his pious zeal some time ago as publicly to call upon the Prince of Wales to place himself at the head of a crusade against the plague of gambling! The evil had increased, was increasing, and must be abated. A bishop told a lamentable story of a child found crying in the street because "I had twopence for father's beer, and I put it on a horse and lost it," and a horror-struck M. P. related with bated breath that even a clergyman had excused his overdrawn banking account because "a little speculation relieves the monotony of a country parsonage." Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, lifted up his voice to protest against the national vice, and Nonconformists saw, with almost indignant surprise, that they were being oustripped by the clergy in the agitation against gambling. The police on their part had made raid after raid upon betting houses, crowding the cells with a miscellaneous multitude of gamblers. Magistrates declared that they were determined to put down gambling. "It is most lamentable," said Mr. Vaughan at Bow Street, "this betting; I regard it as a curse to the country, because I see how young men are lured until they fall into a state of misery and destitution." Mr. Bridge, senior metropolitan magistrate, declared "that the evil done by the keepers of gambling houses was something terrific. There was nothing to which dishonest men attributed their dishonesty so much as to gambling and racing."

The judges on the Bench said the same thing even more strongly. Mr. Justice Manisty declared that he was perfectly appalled by the extent of gambling. He did not hesitate to say, from his experience as a judge, that "there was no greater evil in society, and none which caused more misery and ruin in families. The practice of gambling has been carried to a frightful extent." One bishop went so far as to suggest the advisability of every merchant, banker, or tradesman dismissing every betting man from his establishment. National conferences were suggested. An ex Home Secretary asked Mr. Matthews if he was prepared to bring in a bill to strengthen the law. Mr. Matthews said that the Government would bear the question in

mind. The growth of the popular zeal against gambling was logical and consistent. It attacked equally lotteries in bazaars, pitch and toss in the streets, betting on the tape, baccarat, and speculation on the Stock Exchange. Baron Huddleston, speaking of the speculative transactions at "bucket shops," said, "This vice is worse than gambling on the green cloth or betting on horses." "While it is permitted," said Mr. Justice Manisty, "the notion of putting down gambling in certain cases is a complete farce."

Nothing can be more admirable than all this outburst of a healthy moral sentiment against gambling. It is a sincere and unmistakable evidence of a national conscience, and of the gradual formation of a standard of social morality immensely in advance of that which existed a few years ago. But it is easy to see, with the public opinion of the best part of the community in this healthy state of vigor, what a shock was occasioned by the spectacle of the Prince of Wales, the heir to the throne, sitting as banker at baccarat, and presiding night after night over a gaming table, which, if it had been set up in any public-house in the land, would have rendered all those present, the Prince included, liable to be run into the nearest police station.

In politics and in morals, as well as in war, everything depends upon the psychological moment. The baccarat scandal at Tranby Croft, five or even three years ago, would have excited comparatively little remark. Occurring when it did, it made a sensation that vibrated through the whole country, and provoked an outcry which was perfectly natural and for the most part perfectly justifiable.

But if there was one section of the community which should for very shame have kept silence, it was the press. Nothing recurs more constantly in all the speeches that have been delivered in the course of the agitation against gambling, than the declarations of all the authorities as to the great source and cause of the spreading evil. It has been recognized on all hands that it was the newspapers which pandered to the passion of the people for gambling, that it was the newspapers which constantly fanned the flame by the pains which they took to disseminate the "latest betting," and that it was the daily press of the land which contributed more than almost any other factor to inoculate the community with the mania for betting, against which the magistrates, judges, and the clergy were up in arms. Several years since I urged the desirability of making the publication of the odds a punishable offence, and although at that time mine was but the voice of one crying in the wilderness, it is possible that a majority in the next Parliament will be pledged to legislate in this sense. But notwithstanding all the protests of the reformers, the newspapers continued and continue to this day to do all that journalism can to foster the national vice. Day after day, before the eyes of all their readers, were flourished forth, with every appetizing detail, all the items of information that could tempt

men to bet. Prophets were paid handsome salaries for the purpose of encouraging the credulous to put their money on horses warranted to win. "Straight tips," "finals," "latest from Tattersall's," and all the rest of it, appeared as punctually as the leading article or the Parliamentary reports. Some newspapers, which had at first stood out against it, driven by the stress of competition, were compelled to give in. Editorial scruples were overridden by proprietorial necessities, and all the protests of the clergy failed to diminish by a single paragraph the space devoted to betting news.

It might then have been fairly expected that these habitual and hardened offenders, each one of which actively did more to encourage and universalize betting than all the bankers at baccarat that ever sat, might, from a mere sense of a common failing, have done their best to screen the Prince. He had but done for his own amusement in a private house what they were doing constantly in open day before all men for filthy lucre. Far from showing a generous sympathy for a brother gambler in difficulties, it was the press which took the lead in holding up the banker at Tranby Croft to public execration. With a few notable exceptions, the journalists gave cry after the Prince, like a pack of hounds when they strike the trail of a fox. An edifying spectacle indeed! From the extreme teetotal standpoint it is a sin to take a glass of beer, but it does not lie in the mouth of a gin-sodden drunkard to lecture a man who washes down his dinner with a pint of "bitter." It is well to be zealous against gambling, but it is well also to be consistent, and it is still better to be just. And much of the censure passed so freely upon the Prince was not only inconsistent with the constant daily practice of his critics—it was also cruelly unjust. By a curious perversity the Prince was severely censured for offences which he did not commit, while that which was deserving of all praise received no recognition. The Prince, for instance, is most frequently condemned for having forced an unwilling host to allow baccarat to be played under his roof. There is not a word of truth in this story. It rests entirely upon a mistake made by Mrs. Wilson, when in the flurry of cross-examination she omitted an adjective. Mr. Wilson never objected to baccarat being played at Tranby Croft. What he objected to was the playing at baccarat for high stakes. His wishes were respected. No high play was allowed. Yet owing to that mistake what eloquence has been wasted!

That is not the only point in which the Prince has been the victim of most unfortunate misconceptions. The ways of examining and of cross-examining counsel are a mystery to non-legal minds, and it is not at all surprising that the public should have put a false construction on the extraordinary laxity with which the Prince's evidence was taken. If it had not been for the two questions asked by a juror when the examination was over, the Prince would have left the witness-box without having said anything about the very points on which it was most important he

should give evidence. There was a third question, which most unfortunately for the Prince did not occur to the mind of the juror, but which it was most important the Prince should have been asked. That is the question whether it was he who had divulged the Tranby Croft secret. Every one knows that he has got the discredit of that act of bad faith. Various detailed statements are current in society which would lead you to imagine that the breach of faith, instead of being committed in secret, had taken place in broad daylight, on the very housetop of the world, in the presence of an army of reporters. Of all the stories most firmly accepted amongst us, is the tale that His Royal Highness told the fatal secret to a lady, who in turn told another lady, who finding an opportunity of paying off old scores, smote the culprit in the presence of his friends with the cruel facts full in his face, and so forth and so forth. The only color for this tale which the judicial proceedings supplied, was the fact that the Prince was not asked whether or not he had divulged the secret. As subsequent witnesses were asked that question, charitable gossip assumed that the silence of counsel in the Prince's case was arranged in order to spare the Heir Apparent an additional humiliation. Considering the efforts made by the Solicitor-General to transfer the shame and disgrace attaching to his client to the shoulders of the Prince, this theory of prearranged silence is rather difficult of belief. But as a matter of fact I am in a position to state on the very highest authority, that there is not a word of truth in the whole story from beginning to end. It was not the Prince who revealed the secret, and if it had been known that the other witnesses were to be asked that question, he would also have been afforded an opportunity of denying the imputation on oath. He was the first of the Tranby Croft party examined, and when he left the witness-box no hint had been given that this question was to be put to any witness. The moment the rest of the party were put in the box and examined on this point, the Prince saw the disadvantage in which he was placed, and appealed to his counsel to be allowed to re-enter the witness-box in order that he might have an opportunity of rebutting on oath an imputation which he felt all the more keenly because it was utterly groundless. In law courts, however, counsel are supreme, even over the Heir to the Throne. The Prince's urgent application was overruled, and so the trial came to a close without any opportunity being afforded him of clearing up the suspicion which had gathered darkly over him on this particular point. Such is the statement which I am authorized to make. The facts, of course, do not lie within my own knowledge; but I have received the above information from a source which leaves no doubt as to their accuracy.

The next heinous crime committed by the Prince, it is said, was his carrying counters about with him. It never seems to have occurred to these severe moralists that so far from this being a monstrous aggra-

vation of the Prince's offence, it is quite the other way. What were these counters stamped, as we have been told, by a friend, with the Prince's crest? "Gambling tackle" is the usual reply, and their presence is regarded as in itself sufficient to convert the place where they were used into a gaming hell. But that simply is not true. A moment's reflection will suffice to show that so far from these counters making things worse, they distinctly minimized the evils of the gaming table. Counters are not necessary for playing baccarat. The counters were really nothing more or less than a kind of paste-board currency, one counter standing for a pound, a larger one for five pounds, and so forth. Now what is it that constitutes the fatal fascination of the tables at Monte Carlo? Is it not universally admitted that it is the glitter of the gold, or the massive silver "cart-wheels," to say nothing of the notes which, spread out before the eyes of the players, intoxicate them with a frenzy that lures even the most austere to try their luck? If play at Monte Carlo were conducted exclusively by counters, half its dangerous seductiveness would disappear. Clearly, then, by bringing with him the plain, unromantic counter as a substitute for gold and notes, the Prince did what could be done to render the game with which he amused himself as innocent as possible for the inexperienced onlooker.

But the most scandalous injustice of all to which the Prince has been subjected has been in the abuse heaped upon him by the admirers of Sir W. Gordon-Cumming. Without attempting in any way to extenuate the Prince's offence in not reporting the offender to his commanding officer—an offence for which he has publicly apologized—is it not as clear as day that in refusing to shield his guilty friend, and in insisting that he should be publicly exposed if he did not place himself for ever out of the reach of similar temptation in the future, the Prince was really undertaking the unpleasant but necessary duty of an upright judge? In the society over which he presided on that occasion there is practically only one law. To cheat at cards is the only sin recognized as mortal. All manner of other sins and uncleanness are forgiven freely according to the peculiar ethics of Society, but cardsharpping—never! When the accusation was brought to the Prince, he found himself compelled to choose between the strait and narrow path of insisting upon the maintenance of the only ethical standard left, or to take the broad and easy road of allowing that last remnant of a sense of right and wrong doing to be trodden underfoot. The Prince, to do him justice, never seems to have hesitated. It may be that he imperfectly realized the risk of insisting that justice should be done though the heavens fell, but he saw his duty a dead sure thing, and, like Jim Bludso on the burning boat, he went for it there and then. Had he done as many others would have done under the circumstances—nay, as many others have done—and hushed it up, Sir W. Gordon-Cumming

would have been still free to practise his peculiar arts at the card tables of society, but His Royal Highness would have avoided an ugly scandal which has brought him no small annoyance. In a small matter he took the same stand against the offender against his social ethics, as the Irish hierarchy took against Mr. Parnell, and as the Nonconformists of England have taken against Sir Charles Dilke. That assuredly ought to have been more generously recognized by the exponents of the moral sense of the community.

The fact is, of course, that ordinary folk are all at sea, because, for the most part, they don't understand, and therefore cannot appreciate, the immense distinction which Society makes between gambling fairly and gambling unfairly. "They are all gamblers alike," says the ordinary man, who never played at baccarat in his life; "perhaps one did cheat, but all gambling is more or less dishonest, and why make such a pother about Sir W. Gordon-Cumming's conduct?" Society will never understand that to at least thirty out of the thirty-nine millions in this country it is as absurd to condemn Sir W. Gordon-Cumming and to let his fellow gamblers off as it would seem to a vigilance committee in the far West to hang a thief who stole a horse and to acquit his mate who merely stole a mare.

Probably the majority of the Methodists in the country if polled to-morrow would decide that the man who kept the bank at baccarat was distinctly a worse criminal than the player who surreptitiously increased his stakes. In dealing with the ethics of the gamester these good people are out of their depths. It is as if they were discussing what happens in space of four dimensions. This is the real explanation of the Cumming cult, and, silly though it is, it is not at all difficult to understand.

We see just the same thing in the Forest of Dean, where good men in Church and in Dissent are supporting another perjurer of a much worse description on much the same grounds. Their charity leads them to ignore the weight of evidence that convinced judge and jury, and their unacquaintance with the profligacy of the corrupt society in which he lived naturally predisposes to doubt the antecedent possibility of acts which, to those who know the man, seem all but inevitable under the circumstances.

The other day a popular Wesleyan minister addressed a congregation in Leeds on the baccarat scandal. The newspaper report brings out very clearly the point of view of the non-card-playing public. The minister, says the reporter, had the sympathy of his audience in his plain, outspoken address. "Waving aside the comparatively immaterial point of Sir William Gordon-Cumming's innocence or guilt, he called attention to the evil example of the Heir Apparent to the throne, but for whose action the game would never have been played. "We are glad," said he, "to be loyal to the Throne and to the Prince, but we have a right to demand that the future King of England shall set an upright

example, and obey those laws which he expects his subjects to respect. The working-men were strongly urged to avoid those evils which seem to prevail so much amongst the upper classes, and the prayers of all were asked that the Queen might be comforted in this sore trouble."

That kind of sermon has been preached all over England, and, after all, it is natural enough. It is only those who are accustomed to go into the water who appreciate the significance of going out of your depth. Those who hold it wrong to bathe at all, and who have never wet their feet, can hardly discriminate between those who never venture out of their depths and those who do. That, they will say, is a mere detail—"comparatively immaterial." What business has any one to go into the water at all? especially one who from his position ought to set the example of remaining on dry land.

The extent to which the Prince is devoted to play has been much exaggerated. For ten years he has never touched a card in any London club. No one, of course, can pretend that the Prince has used his influence to abate the plague of gambling, but he has in his kind-hearted way often interfered in order to dissuade young friends of his from playing high. It will be replied, the Prince has often played high himself. But height is a question of degree. In the *Nineteenth Century* this month, Sir James Stephen, discussing the question of wherein lies the principal moral objection to gambling, states the views of Society accurately enough when he says:—

"The principle appears to me to be perfectly simple, and not very difficult to apply. It is that gambling, like any other thing, is a question of degree. A bet for one man is unobjectionable if it is a matter of shillings, for another man it may be of no harm if it is a matter of pounds; but questions of degree of this sort must by the very nature of things be decided by the people whom they actually affect—a man must decide for himself how much he can afford to lose, and if he is wise he will not exceed his limit.

But it will be said the Prince has exceeded his limit. If it were not so we should not hear so much about his immense debts—debts which it is confidently declared were incurred at the gaming table. But what proof is there that the Prince has any debts, much less debts incurred at the gaming table? What proof is there that he has ever lost heavily at play? His friends assert they wish he did lose. He keeps the bank at baccarat and the bank always wins.

And now that I have broached this subject of his alleged debts, I may as well go on to repeat the statements made to me on the highest authority. The matter, of course, is one upon which no outsider can possibly have personal knowledge. All that can be done in such a matter is to gather up the current rumors which find credence in the best-informed circles—such as that frequented by members of the Privy Council and the like—and to ask at headquarters what is the actual truth. You can be

refused information, of course, or you can be deceived. But in the latter case the responsibility for the deception does not lie with you—it lies with those on whose authority you publish the assurances which you receive.

I am in a position to give the most absolute contradiction to the whole series of falsehoods which have been disseminated so diligently in certain quarters. So far from the Prince being waterlogged with debt and embarrassed by obligations to money-lenders, I am assured by Sir Francis Knollys that the Prince has no debts worth speaking of, and that he could pay to-morrow every farthing which he owes. I am assured on the same authority and with equal definite emphasis, that there is not a word of truth in the oft-repeated tale of the mortgage on Sandringham said to have been granted first to Mackenzie and then passed on through the Murriellas to Baron Hirsch. The whole story is a fabrication, and is on a par with similar tales which represent the Prince as being financed by Israelites of more or less dubious honesty.

Further, it follows as a necessary corollary from this that, as there are no debts, there has never been any application to Her Majesty to supply funds. No funds were needed, for the debts do not exist. Not only has the Queen never been appealed to but no idea of making such an appeal has ever been entertained at Marlborough House. All the ingenious card-castle of caricature and of calumny raised upon this legend, of which I reproduce some Australian illustrations, falls to the ground. As for the report, half credited with a sort of shuddering horror, that it might be necessary to apply to Parliament for a grant to defray the Prince's debts, that also may be dismissed. No such grant has been thought of, for the simple fact that the Prince is not in debt and could pay to-morrow every farthing that he owes.

Such an assurance, given to me for publication on the authority of Sir Francis Knollys, the Prince's private secretary, will be read throughout the Empire with pleasant surprise. It is hardly too much to say that almost every one believed exactly the opposite, nor would I have printed the above statement if I had not received it from one who was undoubtedly in a position to know, and who, as a gentleman and man of honor, is incapable of misleading the public in any statement that went forth on his direct authority.

THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SCANDAL.

When I was down last month in Northampton I was astonished to find how vehemently the Prince's conduct was condemned by plain country folk, who probably do not know the difference between baccarat and bagatelle. "Look here," said a farmer to me over the supper-table, "I hope you will make it plain that such as he will never be allowed to sit on the throne. We don't want any gamblers to reign over us." The question of the guilt or innocence of Cumming was to them perfectly immaterial. If they did not exactly say that the infamy was in the

gambling, not in the cheating, they stoutly maintained that it was more infamous for the Prince to gamble than for the baronet to cheat, and the opinion was freely expressed that if even-handed justice were done without regard to persons, H. R. H. ought to be in the lock-up. The opinion of these straightforward, quiet country folk was echoed with more or less modification in quarters of unimpeachable Conservatism and loyalty. It was not merely the baccarat, they said, but the kind of life of which this was an illustration. Rightly or wrongly there is a suspicion in the minds of many simple folk that the private life of the Prince of Wales, especially in relation to the other sex, is not a subject to which any one can allude without casting a reflection upon His Royal Highness. It is in vain that you ask for tangible facts or verified instances to support the dark cloud which in their minds hovers round the Prince's head. They smile when you quote the Prince's declaration, made nearly thirty years ago, when he said, "I cannot divest my mind of the associations connected with my beloved and lamented father. His bright example cannot fail to stimulate my efforts to tread in his footsteps." "Perhaps so," they reply, "but if so, then the Prince has somehow missed his way." It is this uneasy sense of a background of a life of self-indulgence which has given force and volume to the outcry against baccarat. It is absurd to imagine that the average Englishman, who regards the turf as a national institution, and inscribes a Bible text over the Stock Exchange, would have made such a fuss over a mere game of cards. In most cases when his critics are pressed, they take refuge in the other deadly sins, which they seem to believe are or have been in high favor with the Prince and his *entourage*. But it is unfair to hang a man for swearing because you are morally convinced he spent his youth in horse-stealing, and there is very little logic in the condemnation heaped upon the Prince for playing baccarat, when the offences in the mind of his assailants are of an altogether different category. "It is all of a piece," they growl. "We have never had a chance before, and he shall have it hot now." This fashion of punishing the Pope for Caesar's crimes, and of slanging the Prince of Wales after he has become a grandfather for the sins of his hot youth, is, however, most unjust and misleading. It is detrimental to the interests which it seeks to serve, for, even supposing all the current gossip to be correct, the exaggerated condemnation passed upon baccarat contrasts so much to the silence observed about the other things, as to imply that card-playing is far more heinous than other offences, which, although not judicially proved, are nevertheless almost universally assumed to be true.

The comments of the *Times* and the *Standard*, among others, proved that sentiments usually denounced as Puritan and Methodist have gained a lodging in quarters hitherto unsuspected of such sympathies. As the Lord Chief Justice reminded the jury, we are no longer living in the days of

Stuart and Tudor, and princes must expect that their actions will be criticised in a spirit very far removed indeed from the sycophantic loyalty that prevailed before the Commonwealth. But they might at least be consistent in their moralizing. When the Gloucester Congregationalists took upon themselves to reprove the Prince for card-playing without apparently caring to say one word in condemnation of the infinitely more flagitious conduct condoned at their very doors by some of their own body in the Forest of Dean—the cynic can hardly repress a smile. However much we may discount these deliverances, there is no doubt that the resolutions passed by representative religious associations are at least indicative of the set of certain steady currents of public opinion. Hence, I reproduce here a resolution passed unanimously by the Methodist New Connection Conference, which met at Leeds last month :—

That the Conference feels bound to express its deep sorrow at the recent revelations in a court of law, of gambling and cheating in gambling by those who occupy high positions in society, and from whom, therefore, a high example of virtue should proceed. But it is most concerned that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should have been so prominently and intimately involved in these disreputable proceedings. The Conference feels that such encouragement to vice and immorality by one from whom the nation has a right to expect impulse and encouragement to its higher life is fraught with great danger to its future well-being. It earnestly hopes that all such practices by one who aspires to be the king of a Christian people will henceforth cease. The Conference rejoices to observe in the discussion arising out of these proceedings, that the moral sense of the country demands that those who occupy positions of trust and authority should be men whose character and conduct entitle them to public confidence.

Note in this resolution the curious phrase describing the Heir Apparent as "one who aspires to be the king of a Christian people." In the minds of these good men—who represent congregations in all parts of the land—the right of succession has already become attenuated to a mere aspiration which may or may not be gratified.

The seriousness of all this, and its bearing upon the future of the Monarchy, cannot be disputed, but its full significance can only be adequately appreciated when we take into account the immense change that has come over the world since the Prince of Wales was born. In those days the English-speaking world was two-thirds monarchical and one-third republican. To-day it is two-thirds republican and only one-third monarchical. Every day the English-speaking folk, who are to all intents and purposes under republican institutions, grow comparatively more numerous. There is no active republican propaganda at home. Mr. Bradlaugh is dead. But the influence of the republican communities beyond the sea has made itself felt even in the most courtly circles. Democracy is triumphant. France is a republic in name as well as in fact. Spain was a republic a short time ago, and

may be a republic to-morrow. The fall of the unobjectionable Dom Pedro cleared the last remnant of monarchy out of the western hemisphere. All our great colonies, although content enough with a sovereign like the Queen, regard monarchy and monarchs from a purely democratic standpoint. Hence the air, like that in a fiery mine, is charged with explosive gas, in which a single serious scandal—I do not mean such an affair as this game of cards—might act like the match which the miner strikes to light his pipe. And a Prince who has surrounded himself with boon companions more worthy of Prince Hal in his unregenerate days than of Prince Albert, and who amuses himself in a fashion that subjects him to risk of exposures before the courts, acts exactly as such miners used to do until they were literally killed in observing the elementary precautions of safety. The difference between the England of to-day and the England of George IV. is the difference between a coal-pit free from gas and one which has been filled with sulphuretted hydrogen. In the former you can smoke in safety all day long—in the latter, a single match may wreck the mine.

THE SECRET SOURCE OF ALL THE MISCHIEF.

How comes it that, after fifty years of such a reign as that of Her Majesty, we should now be landed in this disagreeable difficulty? The cause, we are told, is not far to seek. It is to be found in the character of the Prince of Wales. But we must go beyond that. For character itself is largely influenced by, if it is not altogether the product of, circumstances. What, then, are the circumstances which have contributed to fill Europe and America with contemptuous laughter at the spectacle presented by the Heir to the Throne? The truth, I take it, is this. The Prince of Wales occupies a position which exposes him to temptation against which human nature is not proof, because it deprives him of the balance weight which would have enabled him to stand firm.

Every human being has not only a natural inclination to sin, but also a very potent detestation of being bored. And by our Constitutional arrangements we have succeeded in placing the Prince in a position where he must of necessity be bored inexpressibly. All day and all year long he is doomed to an endless sentry-go of monotonous and soul-wearying ceremonial. His social duties have frequently been descanted upon, and they are onerous and exacting enough to occupy almost all his waking time. But after dinner he gets a respite, and then *le Prince s'amuse*—with such results as we see. No doubt a man of exceptionally strong character might create for himself out of all this Sahara of royal functions an oasis of enjoyment, or a man of imbecile mind might come to regard the reception of addresses and the laying of foundation-stones as the chief end of man, and one for which it was worth while having an immortal soul incarnate in the flesh. But the Prince is neither a genius nor an

imbecile, and so it comes to pass that he is simply bored, and has sought his distractions at the card-table, and in times past in those pleasures of the senses which are apt to transform themselves into "deadly sins."

It is impossible to cast even a cursory glance at the Prince and his alleged shortcomings without being struck by the close analogy which exists between his position and its outcome, and the position of women in modern society and the results which necessarily follow therefrom. The Prince, like the fine lady, is set on a pedestal apart. The one has the surface homage of conventional loyalty, the other the equally beautiful mockery of customary chivalry. No one contradicts the Prince, no one contradicts a lady. Both Prince and fine lady are habitually treated as if such creatures were much too good for human nature's daily food. They are pampered and amused, and taught from infancy to attach an altogether ridiculous degree of importance to outward appearance.

The parallel is so exact that there are whole passages of Mary Wollstonecraft's admirable treatise on the "Rights of Woman," which without the alteration of a syllable might be reprinted as explaining how it is that the prayers of the Church have never been answered in the case of the Prince of Wales. Women, like the Prince, suffer from the mock homage with which they are surrounded; they are sacrificed to the dominance of man, as the Prince of Wales has been sacrificed to the Constitutional machine. Deprived of all direct share in the responsibilities of government, never consulted as intelligent beings about the solution of the problems of State, shut up to the mere drudgery or the frivolity of life, their character deteriorates. We have mended matters to some small extent in the case of women; we have left it as bad as ever it was, or worse, in the case of the Heir Apparent. And as we have sown, so have we reaped. If we really wish to improve things we must change all that, and that right speedily. The Prince is frequently contrasted, very much to his disadvantage, with his father. But the Prince Consort was king in all but in name. He was constantly saddled with the responsible duty of advising his wife in all the gravest affairs of State. He was "in the swim" and behind the scenes in everything. If the Prince of Wales had been saddled with his father's duties, he might have developed somewhat more of his father's virtues. Instead of doing this, we did exactly the reverse. His mother went into retirement as of the mausoleum, and he, when in the full vigor of his youth, was called upon to fill the duties of leader of English society. In a democratic or constitutional state, politics form the preoccupation of all serious men who find themselves sufficiently near to the centre of things to acquire knowledge at first hand of the problems of State. But from all political controversy the Prince was fenced off by an impassable wall. The Queen and her ministers alike impressed upon him that there is no place for the Heir Appa-

rent in politics. His own taste did not lie that way, otherwise no Constitutional fictions would have prevented the son and heir from being the constant adviser and confidential secretary, as it were, of his widowed mother, the Sovereign Lady of the Realm. But we have no right to expect from those born in the purple the faculty of vigorous initiative. Princes, like most men, take the line of least resistance. Just as no Society lady a few years ago would have dreamt of taking politics seriously when the world of fashion, of intrigue, and of amusement lay at her feet; so the Prince, finding that he could not succeed his father as his mother's right-hand man, without an effort that was uncongenial to him, suffered himself to be carried off into the primrose path of dalliance by the fast companions of his set. All that followed came as a natural result. He became, he was doomed to become, a mere social ornament, surrounded by any number of social parasites.

All that the world had to give of pomp and pleasure was his without an effort. If he had possessed the wishing cap of fairy tale, he could not have had the world and all the things that are therein more absolutely at his disposal. His whim, his caprice, was law. Within the velvety paddock set apart for the Heir Apparent his will was supreme. But struggle was denied him. The Governor of Holloway Jail told me that he deplored long sentences, on account of the benumbing effect they had upon the mind of the prisoner. The convict has no daily battle to fight. He has his appointed tale of oakum to pick, but his bread is given him, his water is sure. If he needs anything, he touches a bell, and a turnkey supplies his want. No forethought is needed; an outside agency has superseded the struggle for existence by a turnkey providence, and the result is the man becomes month by month less of a man and more of a sloth. His mental faculties become sluggish. His horizon gradually contracts, and he shrinks into a mere digestive apparatus and human automaton. We can see the same process producing the same results in the more splendid cells of Sandringham and of Marlborough House. When to wish is to have, there is no incentive for exertion; self-denial seems ridiculous; self-indulgence becomes the only law of life. Royalty has many advantages, but it is a hothouse at the best. Its scions never enjoy the bracing blast of the fierce northeaster. Our princes are never put to school under the stern preceptors which discipline other men. The marvel is, not that the Prince of Wales should have disappointed many hopes, but that he should have preserved so many of the ordinary virtues of humanity, and should retain unimpaired to this day so high a sense of his obligations within a certain limited sphere.

From 1865 to 1871 the Prince, "with youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm," abandoned himself to the full enjoyment of the life of the senses. Every door stood open before him, save that which led to the council chamber. His boon companions hur-

ried him from room to room of the Palace of Lucifera, in the "Faerie Queen," where Gluttony was Steward and Sloth the chamberlain who called to rest. From time to time faint rumors of the kind of life which the Prince led reached the outer world, but they were speedily hushed to silence. The Mordaunt Divorce Case led for the first time to distinct accusations, which were rebutted in the witness-box to the satisfaction of the Court. People hearing of the Prince's wild oats, remembered George the Fourth; others, more charitable, referred to Shakespeare's Prince Hal, and hoped that after a time he would slough off this foul coil.

Even the austere Puritan remembered the temptations which assailed the Heir Apparent, and reflected that it was perhaps too much to expect from the nephew of George the Fourth the virtues of St. Anthony. But not all their charity could blind them to the fact that the Prince's sot were re-establishing, under the very shadow of the stainless throne of his widowed mother, a princely court which bore a family likeness to that of the Tuileries under the Second Empire.

Then, as it seemed to many of these dissatisfied moralists, by the interposition of a merciful Providence, the Prince was prostrated by fever, and for long lay battling with death. In the North of England, where I then lived, the feeling with which his fight for life was regarded differed widely from that which found expression in the press. Broadly speaking, the stalwarts of the North in those days only wished him to recover if they could be certain that he would leave the sick-room an altered man. I well remember a leading Radical in county Durham coming into the office of the *Northern Echo* one of the nights when the malady was at its worst, and arguing that the only proper and fitting leading article to publish on receipt of the telegram of his death was the single line, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," and then to fill up the rest of the column with significant asterisks. When he began to recover there were many expressions of opinion that England might find herself "cursed by the burden of a granted prayer." The charitable hoped for the best; and when the Prince drove through London to take part in the National Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's, every one thought, or at least said, that the Prince would now turn over a new leaf, and that, brought back from the gates of death, he would prove to be more like Albert the Prince Consort than Albert Edward before his illness.

That is twenty years since, and there is no doubt that the Prince has profited to some extent by the lessons of that crisis in his history. That he has not profited much more was due to the fatal circle in which he was bound. It was from his recovery that he began to wish to take more part in public life. That aspiration, if it had been welcomed by the Queen and her ministers in the spirit that would not quench the smoking flax nor break the bruised reed, might possibly ere this have redeemed the Prince. But the force of old habits, the attraction

of old associates, proved too strong. No new sphere of action was opened to him; but instead thereof the mill-horse round of ceremonial grew year by year more exacting. From time to time the Prince struggled against the soul-deadening routine of his royal existence, but whenever he ventured to make a way for himself he was politely but firmly thrust back. The visit to India was one welcome break in the dreary round, and his appointment as one of the Royal Commissioners on the Housing of the Poor was another. How on earth Her Majesty's ministers ever mustered up courage sufficient to permit the Heir Apparent to touch, be it only with so much as one of his finger tips, the responsible duties and burdens of citizenship, remains to this day a mystery. Mr. Gladstone was then prime minister, which may account for it, and it deserves to be noted as a welcome and bold innovation, which, if it had been followed up, might have redeemed everything. Unfortunately, it was not followed up. The Prince attended all the sittings, went slumming in the East End, invited the Commissioners to Sandringham, and, in short, did his first maiden commission excellently well. But never again was he permitted to share in anything serious.

Meanwhile all the sentry-go was resumed, and made more onerous than ever. Life became more and more an unceasing round of appointments, interviews, foundation-stone laying, exhibition opening, and the like. The Prince, it is universally admitted, performs all his functional duties with precision, punctuality, and courtesy. He attends, for instance, with the utmost regularity the meetings of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, and contrives never to look bored for an hour on end. Beside his royal official duties, he has endless business to transact in connection with his estates.

It would be a mistake to under-estimate the importance of the work which the Prince performs merely from a ceremonial point of view. After all, ceremonial counts for a good deal in life, and it is an excellent thing to have our ceremonial functions discharged with almost ideal perfection. Together with a great deal of mere sentry-go there is also much of genuine interest. The Prince has seen nearly everything that is best worth seeing in the United Kingdom. He visits one great town after another, and he rightly accepts invitations from hosts, even although, like the Wilsons, they are not of blue blood, and have no claim to have come over with the Conqueror. Of all the unreal snobbery that disgraced the press during the recent outcry against the Prince, the most utterly hollow was that which made it an offence in the Heir to the Throne to visit the country seat of a plebeian. It is absurd to pretend that the Prince's labors are herculean, but on the other hand, the diary of his day's work is sufficient to prove how idle is the popular impression that our Prince of Baccarat spends all his night at cards and his days on the race-course. He has an immense deal

of worrying, monotonous work to do, and one of the most curious reasons alleged in defence of his after-dinner card-playing, is that he is so utterly worn out by the arduous drudgery of his day, nothing but the stimulus of the gaming-table would suffice to keep him awake!

There is no doubt some force in the excuse. The overdriven laborer or worried wife who seeks distraction in the ale-house is acting upon the same principle as that which drives the Prince to bacarat, and occasionally to the dissipation of Paris. He cannot get "thrills" out of his work, and as he has no simpler means of getting "thrills" easier than at cards, or on the turf, it is there where he is to be found. There is no serious sustaining purpose in his life to give dignity to his thought and occupation for his leisure. What wonder if in his case, as in so many others, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Far more people take to vice as a means of finding relief from ennui than from any over-mastering passion. Distraction is sought for as hid treasures, and almost all that a man has, he will give to escape from boredom.

IS THERE A REMEDY?

This state of things is very serious, but fortunately it is not without a remedy. Everything here again depends upon the character of the Prince. It may be that the fatty degeneration of the moral sense which often sets in after prolonged self-indulgence may have made so much progress that a change for the better is impossible. If so, no human power can save the Prince from the abyss, and he may count himself fortunate if a timely recognition of his own impossibility may save his country from constitutional convulsion.

There is no doubt that if one-half, or even one-twentieth part, of the statements constantly repeated about the Prince and his *entourage* were ever to be publicly proved in the Courts, as it might be any day by the merest accident if the stories are true, England would find itself confronted by a similar dilemma which confronted Ireland after the O'Shea Divorce Case. To save Home Rule Ireland sacrificed Mr. Parnell, and to save the Monarchy England would have to accept the abdication of Albert Edward. The materials for such a scandal, however, may not exist, and even if they do the peril may easily be averted if the Prince of Wales takes to heart his second warning. He had his first twenty years ago; he has his second to-day. If it is neglected, he will probably discover that the third will precede its fulfilment as the lightning flash precedes the thunder. This is no doubt plain speaking, but who that read the papers in the month of June can doubt that in such plain speaking there is the truest loyalty?

Those who know the Prince of Wales intimately assure me that, notwithstanding all the mistakes—which outsiders would call by a harsher name—of his past life, he is capable of rising on the ashes of his dead past to something more worthy of the na-

tion of which he will, in the ordinary course, one day be the crowned head. If so, there is no one who will more sincerely rejoice than those who have been foremost in denouncing the scandal of Tranby Croft. That in itself, it cannot be too often repeated, would never have been more than a nine days' wonder if it were not for the universal impression that the incident was but a sample of the kind of life the Prince was living. It was but the peak of the iceberg that alone showed above water and testified to the huge mass below. What that impression is finds far more force and out-spoken expression in the cartoons of American caricaturists, which are reproduced here, than in any of the printed comments of our own press. But of the English-speaking family the Americans now form the largest section, and there is not an Englishman or Englishwoman who will not blush at the thought that a sovereign of ours should ever be represented in this fashion in the press of our transatlantic kinsmen.

The fact is that the old conception of the constitutional monarch, which made him, as Napoleon said, a fatted hog, is breaking down—has, indeed, already broken down. At present the strongest influence which tells in this direction is not republican, but monarchical. The German emperors have revived in the popular mind the almost extinct conception of real kingship. The average Englishman sees and understands the republican system, which he establishes everywhere beyond the seas where he founds a colony or a state, and he is now beginning to see and understand the monarchical system under which a young and energetic Emperor rules as well as reigns not only by virtue of his descent but because he is the hardest-working and nimblest-witted of all the Germans. We have enjoyed for more than fifty years a crowned republic, under which there is united the freedom of the republican system with the order, the decorum, and the stately life of an ancient monarchy. The years will bring us no second Victoria; but Her Majesty has accustomed her subjects to an ideal which harmonizes ill with the disrepute that gathers round the crew of revelers at Tranby Croft and their princely chief. The Prince himself, in a dim, half-conscious fashion, recognizes this truth and aspires after something better. But if he is to have a chance he must be given something better to do than merely to lay foundation-stones and maintain the reputation of being the best dressed man in London. In other words, it is with the Prince as with the sex whose political lot he shares. He must be emancipated, he must be enfranchised, he must be weaned from frivolity by being allowed to share responsibility.

Of course I assume, as I have a right to do—the Prince being now fifty and a grandfather—that the nation can count with some certainty upon an entire and final abandonment of all those failings which have left so unpleasant a memory in the public mind. While I admit without reserve that if the assertions so constantly repeated in society as to the

morals of the Prince and his *entourage* could be proved in open Court, the monarchy could only be saved by treating the Prince like Jonah, it must equally be borne in mind that nothing has ever yet been proved in court that justifies these accusations, that those who know him well declare that nothing of the kind could be proved, and that the Prince, equally with the meanest of his future subjects, is entitled to be regarded as innocent until his guilt has been judicially established. It has never been so established in the past, it may never be so established in the future. But as there is never any smoke without fire somewhere, and there is now established, on uncontrovertible evidence, the devotion of the Prince to gaming, we are justified in saying that if the danger ahead is to be averted, there will have to be a radical change at headquarters.

It has been said half jestingly by some of his apologists, that it is a mistake to be too hard upon the Prince for gambling. Everything is comparative in this world, and although *baccarat* may not be a proof of a virtue in itself, but if it has been used to drive out worse things, it may be regarded as the ally and not the enemy of a virtue struggling into existence. It may be so; but if so then we may hope that the time has come for the Prince to take a step on the upward road. And it is the duty of the nation to make this second step as easy as possible.

But how can this be done? It is not difficult if the Prince is really going to turn over a new leaf, and really set to work to make up for lost time. It is perilous in the extreme if he is not going to do these things. For to bring him more to the front, and give him more responsible functions if his set is to continue to be the centre of moral contagion that it used to be, would be the short cut to the republic. If the nation gives the Prince a new chance, it is a case of double or quits. It is to be a fresh chance and a new place to do good, it is not to be an extension of the area of demoralization. If the Prince is so much wedded to his counters and his boon companions—even minus Sir W. Gordon-Cumming—that he cannot support existence without them, then by all that is sensible let him stay where he is and as he is, and do not let us raise him any higher in the sight of all men, for the higher the pinnacle the more conspicuous the scandal, and the more disastrous the fall. Granting, however, as we do and must, that our elderly Prince Hal is going to cut his Falstaff, and Poin, and Bardolph, and other companions of the green-room and the green table, it will not be difficult to suggest ways and means by which the Prince might be afforded a healthy interest in public affairs, and the Empire benefited by the utilization of what is at present a wasted force.

HOW IT COULD BE DONE.

The Prince remarked the other day to a friend of his, somewhat pensively, upon the difference between his nephew, William of Germany, and him-

self. "Look at my nephew," he said. "He is but a youth, but he is the centre of everything. He orders everything, directs everything, is everything. Whereas I am not allowed to do anything at all." That expression of His Royal Highness's justifies a hope that there is in him sufficient aspiration after higher things to make it worth while to endeavor to utilize the Heir Apparent in the service of the Empire.

In the French and American republics coolheaded observers as far apart as Paris and New York have no hesitation in laying their finger upon the folly of our English system of spoiling the Prince of Wales. A writer in the *Figaro* says:—

The English have no right to get indignant with their Heir-Apparent; but it appears to me that they would do well on this occasion to make some slight reforms themselves. If they want princes to be prepared to act as kings, they must not keep them entirely out of the domain of politics. If they want the Princes solely as ornaments, they ought to make them a suitable allowance. If they don't want princes at all let them say so. Meantime, they have no right to flagellate Queen Victoria's son with the maxim, however just it may be, that a prince has higher duties to fulfil than an ordinary individual. Prince! he is so little of a prince, the Prince of Wales!

Almost in the same strain, the *Independent* of New York says:—

The *baccarat* case has moved more loyal Britons to ask than ever asked the question before what possible excuse there can be for keeping up such a prolonged, expensive, and dangerous sham as an idle Heir Apparent with no duties, no responsibilities, and nothing in the world to do. Frederick of Germany, while he was Crown Prince, was kept full of care and responsibility which led straight on to the supreme duties of the head of the state. In England the actual royal responsibilities of the Sovereign are not great, and those of the Heir Apparent are still less. The Prince of Wales is past fifty, and has not yet had responsibility enough to have ceased to be frivolous. The whole system is bad.*

The whole system is bad indeed, and therefore the whole system must be changed. But how? That is the question to which I will attempt to suggest an answer.

Let it be admitted, as a matter beyond all controversy, that whatever is found for the Prince to do, must be outside the pale of party politics. That limitation, which at one time would have practically sealed the whole field of interest against the entrance of the Heir Apparent, is now a matter of little importance. Party politics to-day consist almost exclusively of Home Rule and its related questions. Exclude Home Rule, and there is hardly the difference of tweedledum and tweedledee between the two parties. The Prince of Wales can therefore be provided with an ample field in which to exert himself in the service of the Empire over which he will one day reign.

It is an open secret that the Prince of Wales was

* Both quoted in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 25, 1891.

very anxious to serve on the Labor Commission. He had served on the Commission on the Housing of the Poor, and he saw no reason why he should not be a member of the Commission which owed its existence to the initiative of Sir John Gorst. But for reasons of state, the ministers of the Crown snubbed the Prince and excluded him in the same arbitrary fashion as they excluded women from the list of their Commissioners. It is easy to see many good reasons why a prudent prime minister might deem it undesirable to sandwich the Prince between Mr. Livesey and Tom Mann. But it is equally easy to see that if the Prince had occupied a seat on the Commission it would have brought him into close contact with the stern realities of existence among the poor, and would have given him opportunities of which he would have been able to avail himself to use his undoubted abilities in the service of the nation.

I say undoubted abilities, not because I believe the Prince to be a genius, but because he has partly inherited and partly acquired qualities that are quite invaluable in such inquiries as those of a Royal Commission. He has an unflinching courtesy, an unwearied patience, a marvellous memory, and a kindliness and *bonhomie* which are rare among Royal Commissioners. He has a genuine sympathy with the people. There are in him all the elements of a Democratic Prince. His presence on the Commission would have been an education for himself in practical sociology, and for both employers and employed in the finer qualities of a pleasant social intercourse between man and man.

The fact that he was a commissioner would have added to the prestige of the Commission, and when it came to summing up, his influence would have been weighty in favor of unanimity and practical good sense.

All this must be admitted by every one who gives the subject a moment's reflection, but it is possible that the practical danger of bringing the Heir Apparent into the arena of controversial sociology may justify Lord Salisbury in vetoing the Prince's wish. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's ministers must recognize that as you cannot have an omelette without breaking of eggs, so it is impossible to utilize the Prince without running some risk. The risk does not lie on one side only. The risk of leaving the Prince to find the only zest of life in the card table far outweighs the worst perils that lurked in his nomination to the Royal Commission.

That, mistake, however, has been made, and it is no use crying over spilt milk. There are two fields of activity which naturally suggest themselves as offering excellent opportunities for employing the Prince in a way that would be at once interesting to him and profitable to the nation. One is that of the colonies, the other that of the amelioration of the social condition of the people. Both are subjects in which the Prince is interested, and both stand very urgently in need of careful and systematic handling.

I will take the question of the colonies first. When, last month, two deputations waited upon Lord Salisbury to urge upon him the importance of taking steps to draw more closely together the world-scattered communities of English-speaking men, the Prime Minister said frankly that no question could exceed this in importance, for it involved the future of the British Empire. He said, further, that the time had fully come for getting out of the sphere of mere aspiration, and he invoked the strongest brains to examine the whole subject with the utmost care with a view to the preparation of some practical scheme which could be submitted to a conference of all our colonies. There Lord Salisbury left it, but there the prime minister of the crown ought not to leave it. A question which has in it the vast destinies of the future of the British Empire cannot, and ought not, to be left to be battlecocked and shuttledored between ministers and federation leagues. If Lord Salisbury meant what he said, why should not the Government appoint a small but strong commission which, like Lord Carnarvon's Imperial Defence Commission, would sit in private for the consideration of the above question? Of that commission the Prince of Wales would make an admirable president. Such a commission would take evidence from all the representative colonists, would summon before it all the most experienced of colonial governors, and carefully examine into and report upon all the various suggestions which have been thrown out from time to time as to the best means of bringing together more closely the mother country and her imperial progeny beyond the sea. As president of such a commission the Prince would have unrivalled opportunities, which he now very much lacks, of getting into direct personal touch with representatives of the colonies. Marlborough House and Sandringham, in this way, might become as important centres for uniting the colonies to the mother country, as Westminster and the Law Courts. At present colonials are snubbed at the Colonial Office, and left neglected by Royalty. So little thought is bestowed on those upon whom the future of the empire depends, that even in such a simple and obvious thing as the issuing of invitations to the opening of the Naval Exhibition, the colonial agent-generals were not invited to attend. The Prince believes in the colonies. He is zealous for the Imperial Institute. He sounded the right note when he said, some years ago, that we should aim at making British subjects in Canada or Australia feel as much citizens of the empire as if they lived in Kent or Sussex. Why not, then, place him at the head of a strong, select private commission to devise ways and means for bringing this about?

That would be very well for beginning. But the Prince could very well do other work besides this colonial business. The Labor Commission, dealing with questions at issue between employers and employed, still leaves a great field unoccupied. What all social reformers everywhere are crying out

for is the elaboration of what may be termed a normal standard of the necessities of civilization. This is a matter that can be best be drawn up by a royal commission, on which the Prince might well be invited to serve. As the Prince said the other day, "The time has come when class can no longer stand aloof from class, and that man does his duty best who works most earnestly in bridging over the gulf between different classes which it is the tendency of increased wealth and increased civilization to widen. On such a commission he would be able to give practical effect to this conception of civic duty. The commission would take the life of man from the cradle to the grave, from daybreak to sunset, from Sunday to Saturday, and ask what society, whether acting through the state, through philanthropic associations, or through commercial agencies, has done, and is doing, to render the life of the common man healthy, comfortable and dignified. After such a commission has collected evidence as to what is the best of everything yet devised by the inventive and constructive genius of mankind, it would find it an easy task to draw up a normal standard for, say, every aggregate of 10,000 souls. That standard once set up would tend by the mere fact of its existence to bring all communities up to its level. It would supply a handy test by which every one who wished to improve the conditions of life in his own neighborhood would be able to compare what is with what might be, and at the same time it would furnish a guide to the best information as to how and at what cost of money and labor the improvement could be effected. Take, for instance, to name only two topics out of a thousand, the two questions of the preservation of open spaces in the midst of crowded populations and the related question of providing cheap transit from crowded centres into the suburbs. Such a commission would ascertain what minimum of open space the best sanitary and municipal authorities considered as indispensable for the healthy life of an urban community, and would set forth the legal and local measures found most efficacious for securing the maintenance of that minimum at the least possible cost to the country. In like manner the question of transit would be treated in the same exhaustive fashion, so that every one who wished to know how cheaply and quickly it had been found possible to convey workmen from the heart of great cities to the open country would be able to turn to a certain page in the report and ascertain in a moment exactly the best that had yet been attained and the cost of attaining it. Communities are trying the same experiments all over the world, repeating needlessly the same blunders, traversing the same blind alleys, and beginning all over again. A royal commission to inquire into and report upon the best means of compiling and keeping up to date a universal register of the best results obtained by the human race in supplying its wants would be one of the most useful yet suggested. It would supply an endless field for inquiry. It would

bring the most interesting people in the world to London, and would enable the Prince to make himself the heart and soul of the whole of the forward social movements of the empire.

There could be no personal objection taken to this on the score of risk of breaking constitutional crockery or of dragging the Prince into the arena of party strife. It is good work that wants doing. It is work in which Prince Albert would have revelled. It presents endless variety, and therefore is of inexhaustible interest. Why can it not be adopted?

TO SANDRINGHAMIZE MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

The notion that the Prince of Wales might be a better and a more useful man, if he had a better chance of doing more useful work, may be laughed at as an idle dream. Such a supposition, however, carries with it no antecedent improbability, and apart from the strength of the general argument, that what a man is depends very much upon what you give him to do, there is one fact which strongly supports the theory. The Prince of Wales at Sandringham is a different man to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. In his country place in the bosom of his family, surrounded by those to whom he stands in neighborly relation, over whom he has the responsibility of his position, his life is altogether different from that which he leads in town. At Sandringham he is freer, and at the same time more conscious of responsibility; therefore, he is at once less frivolous and more domesticated.

What a blessing it would be if we could but Sandringhamize Marlborough House, and establish in St. James Park something of the sense of the obligations of responsibility and of the conscious ultimate relationship to the poor which exist on the Norfolk estate. It is an old saying that "God made the country but man made the town," and it would be as the breath of heaven if the air of the Sandringham home could be brought to Marlborough House. The popular idea of the Prince as a man of pleasure has obscured the less generally known side of his character which is revealed when he is in the family circle. His worst enemies will admit that the Prince's greatest failings arise from too great kindness of heart. However far short he may fall of an ideal standard in some respects, he is in other matters quite a devoted family man. His tenderness to his wife during her illness, his constant attention to her wants, the pains which he takes to keep her informed of all that is likely to interest or amuse her, and the interest which he always takes in the welfare of the children, these are all strangely at variance with the popular conception which has gone abroad. The Prince and Princess have more tastes in common than most people imagine, and no wife could be more indignant at the injustice with which her husband has been assailed the last few weeks than the Princess of Wales. Certainly those good people greatly err if they think that in running down the Prince they are in any way

CROMWELL AND THE INDEPENDENTS;

OR, THE FOUNDERS OF MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Within the past month of July there has assembled in London the first International Council of the Independents, the present-day representatives of the religious sect to which we largely owe the remodelling of the world. The Independents have remade England in their own image. The British Empire as we now know it, the American Republic as it exists to-day, are superstructures reared upon the foundations laid by the despised sectaries, who in jail, on the gallows, and on the bloody battlefield earned the royal prerogative of transforming the laws, the institutions, and the very political atmosphere of the land in which they were born.

History, all history, is as miraculous as the day dawn or the blossoming of the flowers in spring-time; but there is no more miraculous chapter in the annals of our race than the transformation effected by the Independents in the polity of the world. It is a strange reverse process to the transformation which the world wrought in the Church in the early days of Christianity. The Roman Empire in dying bequeathed its ideas, its system, and no small portion both of its genius and of its crimes, to the new religion which had sprung up under its feet in the Catacombs. The world transformed the Church, and the Popes appeared in due time as the heirs of the Cæsars. Within the last three hundred years of the Christian era we witness a great movement in the opposite direction. The Church, the Church of the Independents, has gradually transformed the world. The whole of English-speakingdom, if we may coin the word, is now governed upon the principles first brought into the domain of practical politics by the early Independents. Nor is it only in the English-speaking world that the Independents have created a new state. The French Revolution was but a Continental adaptation, with blood and fire accompaniments that had better have been omitted, of the fundamental doctrines for preaching which the early Independents had been hanged. They are, it may be fearlessly asserted, the remodellers of the modern world. The great principles upon which all society is now based, although they had, of course, been recognized in very early times, as in the first making of England, were first proclaimed and enforced and put in a way of practical realization by the Independents. They were the pioneers of all our liberties. The spirit which they generated in the conventicle has become the oxygen of the atmosphere of modern civilization. If you want to see the democracy of our day in its cradle, you must go back to the years when the Brownist sectaries, in the reign of Elizabeth, first confronted an intolerant and contemptuous world with the realized conception of a free commonwealth, emancipated from the feudalism of the old Monarchy and the intolerance of the Established Church—a conception which has been the matrix in which every New England beyond the Seas has been cast, and which tends every day more and more to complete the transformation of our own country. The Independent church was the germ cell of the modern Democratic state. In the United States of America and in the colonies, where the New World has been as a sheet of blank paper on which the new settlers could trace at will the outlines of the new commonwealth, the ideas of the Independents have been adopted almost in their entirety. In England, where the Old World has struck its

OLIVER CROMWELL.

roots far down into the lowest strata of society, much still remains to be done before the nation fully assimilates the principles of the Independent meeting-house. The Established Church still lords it over God's heritage, offending in principle and in practice against the elementary doctrine of religious equality. The corpse of feudalism still lies in state in the House of Lords, and caste distinctions, plutocratic or otherwise, still deface and deform the simple brotherhood of a free and equal citizenship which forms the solid basis of the modern state. But everywhere and always the leaven of the Independents works and is working, and will work until it has subdued all things unto itself. The other side will, no doubt, exist. The prelates and the princes, the swashbucklers and the bravoes will survive. But they will go under. The future is not with those who seek to set up again the dead past upon its throne. It lies with the men of stronger faith and clearer insight, who first saw in the simple Christian polity of the New Testament Church the clue to the solution of the difficulties of the modern state.

The English-speaking world represents with curious fidelity the limitations as well as the abounding strength of its Independent model. Notably is this the case in two directions. The first in the failure, up to the present time, of the English communities to recognize that in citizenship as in the Church there must be neither male nor female. There are exceptions, no doubt. Wyoming is a case in point, and the right of women not only to elect but to be elected to school boards indicates the extent to which the ancient usage of the Independents in allowing women to vote in Church meetings is working its way

REV ANDREW MEARNS.
REV. J. G. ROGERS.

REV. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.

REV. H. ALLON, D.D.
REV. R. F. HORTON, M.A.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL—A GROUP OF ENGLISH CONGREGATIONALISTS

into the modern state. But Independents unfortunately trammelled by a literalism that made them regard the limitation imposed on Corinthian women as the universal rule of the Church, never recognized the female ministry as freely as did the Friends in the seventeenth, the Wesleyans in the eighteenth, or the Salvationists in our time. Hence the source of much trouble, and the certainty that, following the precedent of the Independent conventicle, the right to elect will be conferred upon women in the state long before they succeed in securing its logical corollary in the right to be elected.

The second point in which the Independent new modellers have somewhat hindered progress is visible in the present condition of the British Empire. The Independents, as their name implied, were jealous of the independence of each particular church and congregation. In their protests against prelates and presbyters, who were but priests writ large, they pushed the right of isolation to the extreme. As it was with them, so it has been with our colonies. Each colony acts like an independent church. It stands apart on its own feet, it elects its own officers and makes its own rules; it is a law and a world unto itself. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the failure of either the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, or the Methodist Church to impress its character upon the English-speaking people, than our present Imperial chaos. Independency has stamped its peculiar character upon the English world, and it would be well if it had not been quite so successful.

This is serious, but it is not fatal. The Independents are beginning somewhat tardily to recognize the need for fraternal union. This International Council is itself a proof illustrative of this tendency. But the most reassuring demonstration of the compatibility of federation with independency is afforded by the history of the United States. The sons of the Pilgrim Fathers not merely federated a continent, but when the descendants of the Cavaliers attempted to rend the Republic in twain, they showed that the heirs of the Puritan traditions were as able to wield the sword in defence of federal unity, as their forefathers were to use it in vindication of the liberties of the people. In the British Empire, the antagonism of the old with the new, and the imperfect and halting application of the principles of Independency to the body politic, have retarded the natural development of the federal principle. It is coming, however, and those who disbelieve this may at least recognize that if it does not come all is up with the Empire. Possibly and providentially this centrifugal tendency of Independency may but retard the federation of the Empire until the time has fully come for undoing the fatal mistake of George III. and of uniting the English-speaking commonwealths—Republican and Imperial—in a fraternal federation. Nothing could be more in harmony than this with the traditions of the men of the *Mayflower* and the men of the Commonwealth. Towards that great ideal our efforts should constantly be directed, and so strong is the sense of brotherhood amongst some of us that, if there were no other way, the reunion of the English-speaking world would be accepted on the basis of the American Constitution rather than that the old schism of last century should be made eternal. Of that, however, it is as yet unnecessary to speak.

I.—THE EARLY MARTYRS OF INDEPENDENCY.

In this paper I shall not attempt to do more than to indicate by a few free rough sketches one or two of the more silent features of this sect, which has in so marvellous a fashion transfigured the world. It began, as usual,

in obscurity, and it was nourished by persecution. England, whose whole future was to be transformed by the ideas of the obscure fanatics, treated them as Herod treated the infants of Bethlehem. When Browne, Lord Burghley's kinsman, began preaching towards the close of the sixteenth century, nothing could have seemed more absurdly impossible than the prediction that the principles expounded by this obscure and somewhat erratic youth of twenty-nine would triumph over the old orders, both Catholic and Anglican, which were then in deadly strife. Yet that impossible thing has clearly come to pass. Brownist principles as to the relation of the magistrate to the Church are accepted as practical politics by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and enforced as an actual fact upon the Pope of Rome by the head of the Italian monarchy.

It is very glorious to sit as a prophet on the mountain top and to be the first to see the splendor of the new day dawning on the Eastern horizon, but its glories are apt to be forgotten in the discomforts of the exposed position and the scoffing incredulity with which the news of the sunrise is apt to be received by the dweller in the valley, to say nothing of the more active opposition of the candlestick-makers and the children of darkness who hate the light because their deeds are evil. The early Independents had their fair share of the disadvantages of the post of pioneer.

Robert Browne, from whom the Independents were first known as Brownists, as the Methodists became known as Wesleyans, was a Rutland gentleman, educated at Cambridge, who about the year 1580 set the eastern counties aflame by the preaching of the fundamental principles of Independency. Independency seems to have found the eastern counties the most congenial soil. They were to Independency what Scotland was to Presbyterianism. Here Browne preached. Here Cromwell was born, from thence the Pilgrim Fathers sailed to found the new world beyond the seas, and here it was that the Puritans founded the association which shattered the Stuart monarchy into irretrievable ruin. Browne's doctrine was, in its essence, the doctrine of every sincere democrat in every land. Democracy is saturated, often unconsciously, with Christian ideas. Browne made Christ the corner-stone of his whole system. Equally against the Romanists, who proclaimed that the headship of the Church belonged to the Pope, and against the Anglicans, who claimed the headship for the sovereign of England, Browne asserted that "One is your Lord, even Christ," and he followed that up by the equally apostolic corollary that "All ye are brethren." "The voice of the whole people guided by the elders and the forwardest, is the voice of God." Over the Christian democracy no apostle, prophet, evangelist, pastor, teacher, or particular elder was suffered to bear rule or exercise authority. Each little community of believing men and women was a microcosm of the Church Universal; Christ was its only Head, and all its members were equal. The lead was to the worthiest and the forwardest. Here we have the aboriginal bed-rock of democracy. All ranks, hierarchies, feudalisms disappear. The career is open to all talents. The drayman is equal to the noble, the peasant to the prince. In this equality there is something of the same spirit as in the faith of Islam. Indeed, no one can read Ockley's "History of the Saracens" without being reminded in every page of the Puritans of the Commonwealth. But the Independent apostle, unlike Mohammed, grasped the doctrine of liberation, and supplemented his gospel of equality by the equally emphatic assertion of the gospel of religious liberty. The civil magistrate, he taught, had no right to

ISAAC WATTS.

JOHN MILTON

JOHN BUNYAN.

DANIEL DEFOE.

SOME NOTABLE INDEPENDENTS

interfere in the domain of spiritual affairs. Against Erastianism in every shape and form the Independents have always protested. It is one of the points upon which we often find ourselves more in sympathy with the "pretensions" of the Church of Rome than with the subserviency of the Church of England to the authority of Parliament.

The teaching of the Early Independent on this point is clear and unmistakable from the earliest times. We read in Dexter a contemporary complaint as to Browne's teaching:

"Concerning the magistrate, Master Browne teacheth that he hath no right to meddle with any matter of religion, but to permit the liberty and free choice of religion to the conscience of every one of his subjects."

And so he declares again:—

"Mr. Browne did take from the magistrate all powers about matters of religion; these he did remit absolutely to the conscience of every particular person, declaring himself, while he stood in his infamous ways, for a full liberty of conscience, uncontrollable by the laws of any mortal man; but in this all the disciples till of late did leave the master."

Said one of the earliest martyrs for the faith on the eve of his execution:—

"I thinke that the Queene's maigestie supreme gouernour of the whole land, and ouer the church also, bodies and goods; but I thinke that no prince, neither the whole world, neither the church itself, may make any lawes for the church other than Christ hath already left in his wordes. Yet I think it the dutie of every Christian, and principally of the Prince, to enquire out and renue the lawes of God, and stir vp al their subjects to more diligent and careful keepinge of the same."

But there was to be no compulsion. The Lord's people must be willing. Barrowe, who was hanged for the faith, was not so clear. He admitted the right of the Prince to compel his subjects to attend divine service, even when he denied his right to compel any one to be a member of the Church. Church discipline was to be in the hands of the Church alone.

"It (a Congregational church) is neither monarchical, like the Church of Rome, nor aristocratical, like the Presbyterian Church, but a pure democracy, which places every member of the church upon a level, and gives him perfect liberty with order. If any one commits an offence, he is to be tried by his peers, by his Christian friends, and by the whole ecclesiastical body to which he belongs."

It was natural that such doctrines, preached at a time when Anglican and Romanist were slaying each other for the love of God and zeal for pure religion, would excite the liveliest feelings of indignation. Browne had to leave the country and settle in Holland. When he returned he made his peace with the Anglican Church, and died as one of its clergy, not altogether in the odor of sanctity. But the seed which he sowed fell on good ground. As usual, not many rich, not many noble, were called. But the common people received the doctrine gladly, dimly, perhaps, discerning in it the germ of their own future emancipation—the day-dawn of the Democracy which three centuries hereafter was to finally consummate the triumph of the people.

But in proportion as the common people welcomed the new doctrine, the authorities regarded it with alarm and indignation. They watered the growing cause with the blood of its professors. In this operation, the Old Bailey dock and Newgate Jail figured as conspicuously as usual in the story of the struggle for progress. Twenty-four persons, including several women, were done to death in

the prisons of London alone—most of them dying untried in the dungeon at Newgate. Six were publicly executed, viz. Mr. Henry Barrowe, Mr. Greenwood (these suffered at Tyburn); Mr. Penry, at St. Thomas Waterings, by London; Mr. William Dennis, at Tetford, in Norfolk; two others at St. Edmund, in Suffolk, whose names were Copping and Elias. The stake had gone out of fashion as an instrument of conversion. The gallows was more convenient. But sometimes, as in the case of Copping and Elias, the moral effect of the hanging was heightened by the burning of the books of Browne and Harrison, "to the number of fortie." The victims did not wince.

"God gave them courage to bear it, and make this answer: 'My Lord, your face we fear not, and for your threats we care not, and to come to your read service we dare not.'"

It is a curious story—or rather it reads curiously to-day—of how the authorities of Queen Elizabeth's day attempted to exorcise the unwelcome apparition of Independency. At first they resorted to the simple expedient of clapping as many of them as they could discover into the common jail, and then after a sufficient number had accumulated on their hands they were parcelled out among the clergy to be converted.

"The Bishop of London, on order of the Archbishop, with the advice of both Chief Justices, parcelled out fifty-two prisoners of this general quality; of whom there were in Newgate five; in the Fleet, eight; the Gatehouse, ten; the Clink, ten; the Counter, Wood Street, fourteen; and the Counter, Poultry, five—among forty-three clergymen in and around London, headed by Dr. Bancroft; instructing these gentlemen 'tvvise euery vveeke' (at the least) to repayre to those persons and prysones" and "seeke by all learned & discrete demeanure you may to reduce them from their errors."

When this process of combined prison and persuasion failed, the authorities employed the gallows, prefacing the execution by a trial at the Old Bailey. The most famous of these trials was that of Barrowe and Greenwood in 1593. They had written very severe things about the Book of Common Prayer, and this was regarded by the judges as the same thing as libelling the Queen.

"They were indicted under a statute of the 23rd of Elizabeth which made it felony, punishable with death without benefit of clergy, or right of sanctuary, to write, print, set forth or circulate 'any manner of booke, ryme, ballade, letter, or writing,' which with 'a malicious intent' set forth 'any false, seditious, and slanderous matter to the defamation of the Queenes Maiestie," or to "the stirring up of insurrection or rebellion."

After their conviction they were thrice reprieved. The second occasion is thus described by Barrowe:—

"Vpon the last day of the third moneth (31 March), my brother, Greenwood, and I, were very early and secretly conveyed to the place of execution, where being tyed by the necks to the tree, we were permitted to speak a few wordes." They declared their innocence of a malice or ill intent, exhorted the people to obey and love the Prince and magistrates: to follow their leaders no further than they had followed Scripture; then craving pardon for all in which they had offended, and freely forgiving all who had offended them, they were in the act of praying for the Queen when they were again reprieved; this time as the result of a supplication to the Lord Treasurer that "in a land where no papist was put to death for religion, theirs should not be the first blood shed who conurred about faith with what was professed in the country, and desired conference to be convinced of their errors."

Six days later they were taken out and hanged sud-

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OME INDEPENDENTS OF TO-DAY.

Independent ideal. The idea that the mere counting of noses, wiped or unwiped, constitutes a short cut to the Eternal Truth, would have been scouted as indignantly by the early Independents as by any prelatists of Tudor or of Stuart. The right of governance in the church belongs only to those who personally recognize Christ as king, who have entered into personal relations with their Divine Lord, and who will in all things endeavor to do his will. But that is the sole test. Male or female, rich or poor, high or low, matters not. The equality of all believers is absolute. Yet the lead belongs to the forwardmost, the guidance to the most worthy. There is here a recognition of the indestructible principles both of monarchy and of aristocracy. But the only monarch is Christ, the only aristocracy that of worth, and the only means of securing the recognition of that aristocracy the free vote of the whole body of believers.

The Independent principle is based upon the belief that there is a real God, a living God, who has not retired from business and become a mere sleeping partner in the affairs of the world which He created and the men whose salvation necessitated the incarnation, but one who is the living, personal, ever-present guide and father of all who diligently seek to do his will and help in the great work of transforming this world into the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ. Compared with the supreme duty of doing his will, all worldly laws are as nothing. The decrees of Star Chambers, the declarations of councils, the Acts of Parliaments, are as mere waste paper if they conflict with this supreme law. Christ is the only king, conscience is his chief justice, and any company of believing souls who meet together with a sincere desire to help each other in making his will supreme in the earth, need never fear that they will be left without his guidance.

A REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT,—

REV. R. S. STORRS, D.D., OF BROOKLYN.

denly. Shortly afterwards a gallant young Welshman, Mr. Penry, was hanged at St. Thomas Watering, the sheriff, under orders from the prelates, forbidding him to say even a farewell word to his friends.

Law courts and Episcopate having done their part, Parliament took up the task of making short work with the separatists. In 1593 an Act was passed banishing all separatists from the country and menacing with heavy penalties all who gave them shelter. The Parliament of Elizabeth for years after the defeat of the Armada was about as blind as the present advisers of the Russian emperor are to-day. The following passage from Lord Bacon's writings might be perused by M. Pobedonostzeff, if we substitute Pashkoffski for Brownists:

"As for those which we call Brownists, being when they were at the most a very small number of very silly and base people here and there in corners dispersed, they are more (thanks be to God) by the good remedies that have been used, suppressed, and worn out, so as there is scarcely any news of them."

The "good remedies" of gallows, dungeon, exile, have always been in repute among the wise and great, but seldom have the mighty of the earth been more blindly deceived than they were when Lord Bacon "the wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind," penned this pious thanksgiving six years before the birth of the Independent who was destined to

Make his simple oaken chair
More terrible and grandly beautiful,
More full of majesty than any throne
Before or after of a British king.

II.—THE FOUNDING OF AMERICA.

There is nothing of the debased perversion of Democracy, only too common in these latter days, about the

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If this seems a bold assertion, it has at least received very startling confirmation in the history of our race. The principle held by these base and mean sectaries whom the great Elizabethans thanked God they had made short work of, has revolutionized the world. Our forefathers accepted it as their working hypothesis, and we their sons can point to results as affording no slight justification for their faith. In the American continent other systems had the first chance. Adventurers, commercial and aristocratic and episcopal, had the field to themselves before the Pilgrims chartered the *Mayflower*. The Independents had everything against them. They were proscribed exiles without patrons, almost without money, who landed upon a bleak, exposed coast long after the more fertile south lands had been occupied by their rivals. Shortly after their arrival they were submerged by new-comers who had never mastered the A B C of religious liberty, and who very soon afterwards introduced into the New World the fierce religious intolerance that disgraced the Old. But notwithstanding all these difficulties, and especially the most fatal of all, the falsification of the very principle for which they had crossed the Atlantic, by later comers who had never mastered the truth for which they testified, the principles for which they suffered, attained the most conspicuous triumph of modern times. The United States of America is their creation. They fashioned the mould in which the greatest of the republics has been cast. They mastered its destinies. They imprinted their character on State after State. In all that vast congeries of commonwealths there is not one which does not bear in every branch of its administration the patent mark of the men of the *Mayflower*. They and their descendants have been the soul of the nation. They presided over its birth, they guided its youth, they saved it from disruption and from slavery, and they and the men whom they have inspired are still the hope of its future. Power has gravitated from the Eastern States to the West, as in England the centre of the progressive movement is no longer in the Eastern but in the Northern counties. But the West is the sturdier manchild of the East, the lusty progeny of the men of iron mould who, with Bible and broadsword, founded the New England beyond the Sea.

The establishment of modern democracy, the establishment of religious liberty, and the establishment of the American Republic—these are the most considerable achievements of our race in the last hundred years, and

in all three the Independents played the leading part. The French Revolution was a mere French echo of the proclamation of principles realized in action by every Independent conventicle two hundred years before, and by the Independents laid down as the foundation of the great Republic of which that of France to-day is but a second-hand imitation. Hence it is that Mr. Carlyle rightly declares that, compared with the *Mayflower*, which carried the life spark of Transatlantic Anglo-Saxondom, the *Argo* was but a foolish bumbarge. The American Continent became a vast sounding-board whereby Independent principles were echoed back to the continent of Europe. Through the *Mayflower* the English Independents created a new world in America, through America they recreated Europe.

There is no need here to tell again the oft-told story of the *Mayflower*. The Independent congregation, driven out of the Eastern counties by the persecution of the Anglican authorities, settled in Leyden, and here they prospered in peace for twelve years. But they began to see that this precious seed of a Christian democracy stood in imminent danger of being wasted in Holland. They could not hope to form a permanent and a growing English colony in the Low countries. Their children might become Dutch, as the Huguenot refugees became English. They dimly felt that they carried with them in their small ark the hope of the future. So they began considering where they could go to found a community which would have liberty to worship and space in which to grow. After much dubitation, some of them wished to go to Guiana! They decided upon settling in North America. They got permission to settle in some part of Virginia, but they could not get a promise from the King of freedom of worship. All that he would promise was, that he would consent to let them go unnoticed. In order to obtain capital for the settlement, they had to practically sell themselves into servitude for seven years to some London financiers.

Their reasons for believing they would succeed where so many had failed are set forth in a document which is well worth quoting. They said:—

"We are well weaned from the delicate milk of our mother country and inured to the difficulties of a strange and hard land, which yet, in a great part, we have by patience overcome.

"The people are, for the body of them, industrious and frugal as any company of people in the world.

"We are knit together in a most strict and sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the violation of which we make great conscience, and by virtue whereof we hold ourselves straitly tied to all care of each other's good, and of the whole by every one, and so mutually.

"Lastly, it is not with us as with other men, to whom small things can discourage, or small discontentments cause to wish themselves at home again."

Armed with this faith in God and in themselves, they bought a 40-ton boat, the *Speedwell*, and hired the *Mayflower*, of 180 tons. The *Speedwell* brought the pilgrims from Delft to Southampton, where she joined the *Mayflower*. They sailed August 5, 1620, but soon after the *Speedwell* sprung a leak and had to return to Plymouth. The *Mayflower*, with 182 passengers, sailed alone, September 6th, and after two months stormy tossing on the Atlantic, reached the other side on the 9th November.

Of their subsequent fortunes there is no need here to tell. But I may quote from an admirable article by Edwin D. Mead, on the "Message of Puritanism for this Time," in the current number of the *New England Mag-*

azine. Speaking of the men of the *Mayflower*, Mr. Mead says:—

"These most practical and hard-handed and hard-headed of men were the greatest idealists in history, the most imperious and thorough in subordinating every interest of life to the power of their great faith and vision. Lowell pronounces them 'the most perfect incarnation of an idea which the world has ever seen.' How important the idea which they bore seemed to him he declared when he said: 'Next to the fugitives whom Moses led out of Egypt, the little shipload of outcasts who landed at Plymouth two centuries and a half ago are destined to influence the future of the world.' I think, too, that from the time of Moses on there had never been any enterprise so full of the spirit of Moses as this. There are whole chapters of Deuteronomy which might well enough be chapters of Bradford's Journal. Some poor, weak creatures, who had been over and spent a few months with the Plymouth colony in 1623, had gone back to London and discouraged others from coming by stories of all sorts of hardships at Plymouth. There was lack of the sacraments, the children were not properly catechized, the water wasn't good, the fish wouldn't take salt to keep sweet, there were foxes and wolves, and so on—a dozen objections in all, the last being that the people were 'much annoyed with muskeetoos.' 'They are too delicate and unfit to begin new plantations and colonies,' wrote Bradford, answering every objection in detail, 'that cannot endure the biting of a muskeeto; we would wish such to keep at home till at least they be muskeeto proof.' The men who planted New England were 'muskeeto proof.' And so have the men always been who have pushed ahead the New England idea. So were the men who have gone out of New England to carry New England all over the Great West. The men who followed Gen. Rufus Putnam from Massachusetts to Marietta were 'muskeeto proof.' The men who followed Moses Cleveland from Connecticut to the Western Reserve were 'muskeeto proof.' The Pilgrim Fathers of Illinois and Michigan and Wisconsin and Minnesota and Kansas and Colorado were 'muskeeto proof.' They had all earned that great lesson of not being greatly vexed by life's little vexations, which are what brings so many good men to nothing.

"The Pilgrim Fathers were 'muskeeto proof.' None of them sulked over sore fingers, or bothered Bradford over their feet. They got no miraculous manna or quail, they were reduced to the three grains of corn; but still no complaint, no hankering after things left behind. And when the *Mayflower* went back, after the first winter of death, while half their number lay in the graves in the wheatfield, not one went back, no 'not one looked back who had set his hand to this ploughing.'

"These are men worth celebrating, these most practical, most religious men, these men who put their highest idea most absolutely into life. This is the thing to be said about Puritanism altogether, that it was idealism with hands, a faith that made faithful, religion wholly in earnest."

After them came other emigrants who were not of their mould, and whose inability to grasp their great principle caused much trouble in the infant commonwealth. Yet not even the thought of the bitter persecution which these new-comers brought over to America can prevent our feeling sympathy with their parting words when they left their native land:—

"We will not say as the separatists were wont to say at their leaving of England, 'Farewell Babylon! Farewell Rome!' But we will say 'Farewell dear England!

Farewell the Church of God in England, and all the Christian friends there!' We do not go to New England as separatists from the Church of England; though we cannot but separate from the corruptions in it. But we go to practise the positive part of Church Reformation, and propagate the gospel in America."

Notwithstanding their determination to remain members of the Church of England, the Independent principle of church government soon made captives of the new colonists; and although it did not convince them for many years of the sin of religious persecution, it succeeded in establishing the New England colonies on the broad basis of Christian democracy.

The Independents have thus been always a link between the ocean-severed sections of the English-speaking race under the early Stuarts, as Dexter says, in his "Three Hundred Years of Congregationalism":—

"The effective mass of English-born Independency lay wholly without the bounds of England, partly in a little companies of separatists and semi-separatists among the English exiles in the towns of Holland, but chiefly and in most assured completeness both in bulk and in detail in the incipient Transatlantic commonwealth of New England. One thing, however, was certain all the while. These two effective aggregations of English-born Independency beyond the bounds of England—the small Dutch scattering and the massive American extension—were not disassociated from England, and had not learned to be foreign to her, but were in constant correspondence with her, in constant survey of her concerns, and attached to her by such homeward yearnings that, on the least opportunity, the least signal given, they would leap back upon her shores."

To leap back upon our shores is impossible now, but they may attain the same end in more practical fashion by working for the re-union of the English-speaking nations. Of our colonies and offshoots it may be said, as was said two hundred years ago by the Independents of their churches:—

"From the first, every, or at least the generality of our churches, have been in a manner like so many ships (though holding forth the same great colors) launched singly, and sailing apart and alone in the vast ocean of these tumultuous times, and they, exposed to every wind of doctrine, under no other conduct than the Word of the Spirit, and their particular elders and principal brethren, without associations among ourselves, or so much as holding out common lights to others, whereby to know where we were."

But as good John Wise said in New England to these disunited, unassociated churches, we may say to the various English-speaking commonwealths which encircle the world:—

"Hold your hold, brethren! Pull up well upon your own oars, you have a rich cargo, and I hope you will escape shipwreck; for according to the latest observations, if we are not within sight, yet we are not far from harbor; and though the noise of great breakers which we hear imports hazard, yet I hope daylight and good piloting will secure all."

Amen and amen. And may the "good piloting" not be lacking to the empire and the republic which count Cromwell and the Independents as their political progenitors.

III.—CROMWELL.

Cromwell has ever been the patron saint of the Independents. Hallam, on the authority of Crabbe, tells a touching story of the reverence, almost approaching to

worship, paid by some Independents of his acquaintance to a portrait of the Lord Protector, which they treated with the same respect that the Russian peasant pays to the icon of our Lord or Mary the Mother. Of all men of women born, no man has ever appeared to me so altogether worthy of the love, the devotion, and the passionate admiration of English-speaking men as Oliver Cromwell.

Milton did not speak unadvisedly when he sang "Cromwell, our chief of men." Cromwell is our chief of men. Beside him there is none other. He is the incarnate genius of the English race at its best. What Shakespeare is in literature, Cromwell was in practical affairs, alike in tented field, in the senate, and in the administration of the affairs of the empire. It is the glory of the Independents that they have never wavered in their allegiance to their chief. Not when his bones were buried at Tyburn and his skull was grinning on the point of a pike above the Hall of Westminster, did any of his own people hesitate for a moment in the homage which they paid their man of men. One must love the highest when we see it, and the Independents having seen Cromwell at close quarters all his life, mourned him as the hero-saint of Christian democracy. Carlyle fifty years ago unveiled to the literary and general public the features of the Lord Protector, which had long been a familiar object of admiring homage to the Independents. Nor was it only by the Independents that his name and fame have been cherished. Deep in the heart of the common people the memory of Cromwell survives to this day as that of the hero-deliverer of the nation, the heaven-sent scourge of the oppressor. In seasons of prosperity and of peace his name is seldom heard. But let misfortune and war overtake us, and as the stars appear in the darkened sky, the name of Cromwell rises instinctively to the lips of our common people. In times of domestic trouble and foreign peril the yearning of the English-speaking man never varies. "Oh for another Cromwell!" is the more or less articulate aspiration of his heart. Cromwell is to all of us, even to those who are descendants of the Cavaliers, the supreme embodiment of heroic valor. Victory ever sat upon his helm, and before the resistless might of his sword all enemies were scattered "as a little dust." It is very touching and memorable, this devotion of the dumb heart of England to Cromwell. Our village folk, they say, know no history. That is true, and yet it is false. Their history is summed up in one word, and that word Cromwell. Nothing to them are the stories of Plantagenets and Tudor. The wars of the Roses have become as the battles of kites and crows that preceded the Roman Conquest; but they all know of Cromwell. He is the daystar of modern democracy, the incarnation of the religious revolt against tyranny, in whose single person are summed up all the glories and all the triumphs of the revolution which emancipated mankind from the superstition of kingship. As the German in dire stress sighs for the return of Frederick Barbarossa from his enchanted cave, as the ancient Roman prayed for the appearance of the great twin brethren in crises of the fight, so do our people's thoughts go back in hours of darkness and danger to him who, "guided by faith and matchless fortitude," hewed down the embattled hosts of the tyrant, and made England for the first time mistress of the world that was to be, sovereign of the seas, and nursing mother of the free and nascent commonwealths in whose hands lie the sceptre of our planet.

Alfred, Cromwell, Nelson, are three of the greatest names in English history. Of the three Cromwell is by far the most real. His is "a name earth wears for ever next

her heart." Nelson, first of sea-kings, who died with the watchword of duty on his lips, will ever be an inspiration to those who follow after. But Nelson, although supreme in his own department, never touched the inmost heart of English life. He was a sentinel on the watery frontier King Alfred has become almost as shadowy as King Arthur. But Oliver Cromwell touched the national life at every point, and his personality was never more vividly realized than it is to-day. His exploits are still the theme of popular legend, his career a stimulus to the schoolboy's ambition, his renown the cherished heritage of all English-speaking men. To-day we are but beginning to bring our governing classes up to the lines of his imperial march. As Cardinal Manning said long ago, Cromwell, more than any English sovereign or statesman, realized the imperial grandeur of his country, and at the same time cared with passionate earnestness for the welfare of the common people. We are entering into his labors, and shall count ourselves happy if, in the course of the next few generations, we can but fill in the majestic outlines of the Cromwellian policy.

The very thoroughness of his victories has rendered their importance almost inconceivable to us. The truths for which martyrs have cheerfully rendered up their lives in the arena and the stake become so universally recognized by the next generation that we marvel at the need of the sacrifice. It seems to us now, no doubt, almost as absurd to question the doctrine of religious liberty as it is to cavil at the multiplication table. But two hundred years ago, through what bloody sweat and bitter tears our fathers had to pass before they could get even a conception of the sublime truth into the dull heads of their intolerant contemporaries! The paradox of yesterday is the truism of to-day, and the immortal principles for which our forefathers were proud to die have become the commonplaces of the man in the street. It is almost impossible for us to conceive how much obloquy the Independents suffered because of their advocacy of religious liberty. It is curious to read the invectives of the seventeenth century, and to see that the head and front of their offending was their refusal to accept a toleration for themselves, without at the same time securing liberty for others. Baillie, the Presbyterian chronicler of the proceedings of the Westminster Assembly, was particularly indignant at this shameless consistency. He writes:—

"Many of them preach, and some print a libertie of conscience, at least the great equitie of a toleration for all religions; that every man should be permitted without feare so much as of discountenance from the magistrate, to professe publickly his conscience, were he never so erroneous, and also live according thereunto, if he trouble not the publick peace by any sedition or wicked practise.

"He (John Goodwin) is a bitter enemy of Presbyterie, and is openly for a full libertie of conscience to all sects, even Turks, Jews, Papists, etc.; a new faction to procure libertie for sects.

"The Independents in our last meeting of our grand committee of accommodation have expressed their desyres for tolleration, not only for themselves but to other sects."

The cantankerous Thomas Edwards, author of "Gangræna," expressed himself with even greater vehemence. He writes:—

"A toleration is the grand design of the Devil; his masterpiece and chief engine he works by, at this time, to uphold his tottering kingdom. It is the most compendious, ready, sure way to destroy all religion, lay all waste, and bring in all evil; it is a most transcendent catholic and fundamental evil for this kingdom of any

that can be imagined. An original sin is the most fundamental sin, having the seed and spawn of all in it; so a toleration hath all errors in it and all evils. . . . Independency in England is the mother, nurse and patroness of all other errors. . . . Let us, therefore, fill all presses, cause all pulpits to ring, and so possess Parliament, City and whole kingdom against the sects, and of the evil of schism and a toleration, that we may no more hear of a toleration, nor of separated churches, being hateful names in the Church of God."

Facing all this, the Independents, under Cromwell, fought and conquered. It was a work to which they were naturally called. Hallam remarks that

"It is certain that the Congregational scheme leads to toleration, as the National Church scheme is averse to it, for manifold reasons."

It is true that the toleration which they claimed was not extended to Roman Catholics, although Hallam admits that never since the Reformation had they enjoyed so much liberty as in the Commonwealth; but in those days a Papist was almost *ipso facto* a rebel, and the Papist priest was the emissary of a power which was plotting day and night to unite all the Popish interests in all the Christian world against England. If the Papists would have left off attempting to destroy England, Englishmen would have desisted from attempting to destroy Papists. Religious toleration was, however, but one of the achievements of the Independents. They live in history as the men who smote down the Stuarts, hewed off the head of the first Charles, and founded the Commonwealth, thereby establishing for the first time that principle of the government of the people by the people and for the people which is the fundamental doctrine of modern Democracy. Lord Brougham's eulogy of the Independents may be quoted here as a proof that I am not exaggerating the part played by them in that great crisis of our race:—

"The Independents are a body much to be respected indeed for their numbers, but far more to be held in lasting veneration for the unshaken fortitude with which in all times they have maintained their attachment to civil and religious liberty, and holding fast by their own principles have carried to the uttermost pitch the great doctrine of absolute toleration—men to whose ancestors this country will ever acknowledge a boundless debt of gratitude as long as freedom is prized amongst us, for they—I fearlessly proclaim it—they, with whatever ridicule some visit their excesses, or with whatever blame others, they, with the zeal of martyrs, the purity of early Christians, the skill and courage of the most renowned warriors, gloriously suffered and fought and conquered for England the free constitution which she now enjoys."

IV.—A PILGRIMAGE TO NASEBY.

By way of preparing for the writing of this brief sketch of the men who founded modern democracy in the great struggle of the seventeenth century, I spent the anniversary of Naseby fight on the sloping upland where the sword of Cromwell decisively sealed the doom of the ancient monarchy. None of the famous battlefields of England are so easily identified as that where the New Model crushed the hopes of Charles and paved the way for the Commonwealth. Bosworth Field, which lies near by, is undistinguishable. It is no easy matter without a skilful guide to follow the fortunes of Roundhead and Cavalier at the moor of Long Marston, but any one can find his way about Naseby. It is one of the most sacred spots on the surface of our island, and some day I hope some

reverent hand will secure against further change the whole of the undulating amphitheatre in which the Stuart monarchy went down before the resistless charge of Cromwell's Ironsides, as a permanent memorial of one of the great days of our history.

Naseby village stands high in central England, about a mile to the rear of the spot where the forces of King and Parliament met in death grapple. The hamlet has been transformed out of all resemblance to its former self. The old windmill has disappeared. The curious copper ball from Boulogne on the steeple has been replaced by a new spire. With one or two exceptions, all the old thatched cottages have given place to modern houses. The stocks have vanished, only the stump of the market cross remains. The only attempt to commemorate the battle which made Naseby famous is a memorial obelisk, erected some seventy years ago about a mile from the battlefield. As it is now obscured by trees it serves no purpose save that of affording in its hollow interior a commodious hive for swarms of bees, which have stored it with honey for ten years past. In the village one of the oldest buildings is the vast tithing-barn; but it was not built until after the Restoration.

At the rear of a farmhouse, opposite the church and near the inn, there is still standing a part of one of the houses where Rupert's rear-guard were quartered on the eve of the famous fight. They were supping here, sitting at a heavy table—long prized as one of the relics of the fight, and now carefully preserved at Holmby House—when Ireton's troopers burst in upon them even as they sat at meat, and terminated abruptly their evening meal. The spacious fireplace, from which you can look up into the sky, is still in use—the rafters of the roof are as rough and rude as they were two centuries since; but alas! the place that knows them now will soon know them no more. The present tenant, who asked disdainfully, "What use was it?" has determined to improve it out of existence. In a few months the last relic of the skirmish that brought on Naseby fight will have given place to a brand new building, replete with modern conveniences, no doubt; but it is the old story of Aladdin's lamp.

The people of Naseby have never prided themselves much upon their association with the epoch-making battle. No one seemed to remember that June 14th was the anniversary of the fateful fight, and it is noted as an extraordinary omission that the parish register of the year 1645 contained no entry of the occurrence which will bring pilgrims to Naseby to the end of time. Local traditions about the place are rare, and relics are rarer still. Fifty years ago bullets were common; to-day they are seldom found. A ploughboy occasionally turns one up in the furrows, so white with chalk deposit that it might be mistaken for a marble; but there are probably not more than a score to be found in the parish. The ploughboy's tariff for bullets is ninepence each—the price paid by the village publican, who sells them to collectors for as much more as he can get. The publican has two treasures which he will not sell—a fragment of chain shot, a lump of lead with iron imbedded in the centre, and a silver groat of Philip and Mary. At Clipstone Mr. Haddon, whose father once farmed part of Naseby field, has the rusted remains of a two-edged sword; the tenant of Millhill ploughed up a gold ring, which he incontinently sold for a sovereign to a Harborough jeweller; but of other relics there is but small trace.

On the morning of June 14th Sir Thomas Fairfax, who was then a comparatively young man, being several years junior to Cromwell, rose at three o'clock and put his troops in motion. They had lain the

night before at Guilsborough, a pretty village on the top of a hill almost due south of Naseby; and being advised by their excellent scoutmaster-general that the king was falling back on Market Harborough, Sir Thomas wished to compel him to a speedy action. In the early morning of that Saturday in June, when the dew was still heavy upon the grass, and the air was tremulous with the song of larks, the army of the Commonwealth marched down Guilsborough Hill and up the Naseby slope, reaching the village about five. There they breakfasted, as all armies would do under the same circumstances; but after breakfast, presumably while they were still in doubt as to whether the king would turn back to meet them or would pursue his march northward, they had a sermon. Who preached tradition sayeth not. Whether it was Hugh Peters, or the worthy Sprigg, or whether it was not a chaplain, but an officer, or even Cromwell himself, is not recorded. Only the text has come down to us, and a text worthy of the occasion; it was taken from Joshua the twenty-second chapter and the twenty-second verse: "The Lord God of gods, the Lord God of gods, he knoweth, and Israel he shall know; if it be in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord, save us not this day." Seldom was more solemn appeal ever made to the Lord of Hosts, seldom have more earnest men more boldly invoked the ordeal of battle as a test of the justice of their cause. When, at the close of the service, great bodies of the enemy's horse were discerned coming over the hill from Harborough, they rejoiced with exceeding joy. The set time had arrived, and the Lord was about to make bare his arm to minister judgment among the peoples.

It is easy to make out the ledge of the hill running east to west for about a mile upon which Sir Thomas Fairfax drew up his forces, and behind which, for about a hundred paces, they retreated, "so that the enemy might not perceive in what form our battle was drawn, nor see any confusion therein." For there was confusion. Fairfax had thrown upon Cromwell, at the eleventh hour, the command of the cavalry, which was 6000 strong—forming, indeed, a full half of the entire army. Cromwell appointed Ireton to the left wing with five regiments of horse, while he retained six regiments under his own command. The clock was pointing to eight when they began placing their line in a posture of defence, and it was two hours before all was ready. Meanwhile the enemy came on again in passing good order, in numbers about equal to those of the New Model, but with 1500 veteran officers skilled in the art of war to keep their troops in line. Maurice was there, and Rupert of the Rhine on the extreme right wing of the king's forces, stretching down to Sulby Hedge, which Cromwell had lined with dragoons to cover his left flank. Sulby Hedge still stands, marking the western border of the battlefield. Nor does it require much imagination to see once more the puffs of smoke that broke from under the May blossom as the dismounted troopers warned off the Cavaliers who ventured too near the boundary hedge. The king was in the centre with Lord Astley's foot, while Sir Marmaduke Langdale, with the northern horse, formed the left wing. The baggage wagons, with the ladies of the king's train and the royal cabinet with the compromising letters of his most sacred majesty, were dispersed in the rear on the summit of the northern slope behind Broadmoor, from whence bright eyes watched eagerly the preparations for the fray.

Then happened a small incident which of all others impressed itself most upon my memory. When Cromwell was ordering his cavalry into position, contrasting the

confusion of his new troops and the excellent order of the royal advance, he laughed: "So far from being dismayed at this, it was the rise and occasion of a most triumphant faith and joy in him." Such a faith, converting even disadvantage and weakness into sources of strength, was capable of doing much greater things than the mere pulverizing of the Stuarts.

Pulverized they were, however, and all the world knows. Millhill farmhouse stands back from the ledge looking down upon the field sloping to Naseby, where the Roundheads' train was left with sturdy guard, whose firelocks went off with precision when Prince Rupert in a red montero came riding up after he had broken through Ireton's troops and driven them backwards, still hotly resisting, as far as the church. Passing Millhill you have in front of you the fields where the Parliamentary centre of foot was drawn up under stout old Skippon, whose cheery speech to his troops reads much more real than the set orations usually put in the mouths of commanding officers. "Come, my boys, my brave boys, let us pray heartily and fight heartily. I will run the same fortunes and hazards with you. Remember the cause is for God and for the defence of yourselves, your wives, and your children; come, my heroic brave boys, pray heartily and fight heartily, and God will bless us." To the left as far as Sulby Hedge stood Ireton with his cavalry. The right wing, where Cromwell fought, stood along the slope as far as the road to Sibbertoft. The accompanying plan, reduced from the original in Sprigg, exhibits the order of battle before the armies engaged, that is to say, just before ten o'clock.

"Both sides, with mighty shouts, expressed a hearty desire of fighting," say the Parliamentary Commissioners, "having for our part recommended our cause to God's protection and received the word, which was, God our strength, theirs, Queen Mary; our forlorn hopes began the play." These "forlorn hopes" were 300 musketeers, who were thrown out in advance of the main body—an advanced skirmishing line in short, which fell back as the centre advanced. Both wings appear to have engaged at the same time, and the battle became general. Anything more unlike a modern battle could hardly be imagined. The cannon in the centre did small execution, the shot passing over the heads of the combatants. The moment the foot came within carbine range both sides fired one volley, and then, clubbing their muskets, went for each other as if gunpowder had not existed and the battle had to be decided by a hammer-and-tongs *mêlée*. In reality it was decided by the cavalry. The horse, under Cromwell, charged down the hill, breaking up Langdale's cavalry, which were charging up. The first divisions so broken found refuge with the reserve of foot, and rallied there, but the other were hopelessly scattered and driven from their foot, a distance of a quarter of a mile to the rear. The method of a cavalry charge was very simple. The horse rode full gallop at each other, pistols were fired as soon as they came within range, and then the sword-play began. Cromwell was much hampered by furze bushes whose descendants still give a golden livery to the slope over which Langdale's troopers were driven in hopeless confusion, and by rabbit holes, which rendered it difficult to advance in good order. "Nevertheless, not one body of the enemy's horse which they charged but they routed." While this was going on on the right, Ireton was having a bad time of it on the left. Sprigg gives a curiously detailed account of the action of the left wing, which for a time placed victory in jeopardy. "Upon the approach of the enemy's right wing of horse, our left wing drawing down the brow of the hill to meet them, the enemy

fight, and subsequently wrote a history of the campaigns of the New Model Army

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coming on fast, suddenly made stand, as if they had not expected us in so ready a posture; ours seeing them stand, made a little stand also. Upon that the enemy advanced again, whereupon our left wing sounded a charge and fell upon them. The three right-hand divisions of our left made the first onset, and those divisions of the enemy opposite to them received the charge, and the two left-hand divisions of the left wing did not advance equally; but being more backward, the opposite divisions of the enemy advanced upon them. Of the three right-hand divisions (before mentioned) which advanced, the middle-most charged not home; the other two coming to a close charge routed the two opposite divisions of the enemy." Ireton seeing the foot on his right hand sore pressed by the onslaught of the royal infantry, charged to their relief. His horse was shot under him, while he himself, run through the thigh with a pike, and into the face with a halbert, was made prisoner. Notwithstanding this disaster, the horse on the right of his wing broke through the first line, and part of the reserves. The other royal reserves then coming up the Roundheads were broken up, the tide turned, and Prince Rupert meanwhile having swept through the cavalry opposed to him, captured six pieces of the rebels' best cannon, and pursued the broken regiments as far as Naseby village.

Meanwhile the infantry in the centre were pounding away at each other, the Parliamentarians on the whole getting the worst of it. The whole of the Roundhead infantry, excepting Fairfax's own regiments, fell back under the onslaught of the Royalists, and were only saved from a total overthrow by the reserves, who, however, succeeded in driving back the enemy. Skippon was dangerously wounded, and Lord Astley's regiment held its own "with incredible courage and resolution, although we attempted them in the flanks, front and rear." Then, about two hours after the fight began, the decisive stroke was delivered. Fairfax brought up his regiment of foot, Cromwell mustered all his cavalry, and they fell together with overwhelming force upon the gallant *tertia*. Nothing could stand before the combined onslaught, and the king's cause was lost, all his foot being at the mercy of the Parliamentarians. The king, with his life guards and his reserve of horse, was strangely hindered from making a counter charge. His troops marched to the right, when the only chance of averting crushing defeat was a desperate charge to the left. The last chance was gone, Rupert too late came riding back, closely pursued by the broken remnants of Ireton's wing, and the Royalists with their horse alone attempted to make one last stand. Fairfax re-formed his whole line of battle; both horse, foot, and artillery advanced anew to the attack. Without waiting for the charge of Cromwell's troopers, King Charles and his men broke and fled. It was one by the clock. In three hours the fate of England has been decided.

Eight hundred of the Royalist dead lay in heaps upon the hard-fought field, including, as Clarendon laments, "one hundred and fifty officers and gentlemen of prime quality." All their foot were taken prisoners, to be marched to London, and afterwards for the most part on foreign service; all their cannon, their carriages, and the King's cabinet were captured. All that afternoon a stern and merciless chase went on. The pursuit was kept up almost to the walls of Leicester. Some women, chiefly Irish papist camp-followers, fell in the chase, and the village of Oxendon was burnt down. On the side of the Parliament two hundred were slain.

"Sir," wrote Cromwell to the Speaker, "this is none other but the hand of God, and to him alone belongs the

glory wherein none are to share with him. Honest men served you faithfully in this action. Sir, they are trusty, I beseech you in the name of God not to discourage them." These men who were trusty, and who feared discouragement at the hands of the Commons, were Independents. Naseby was an Independent victory. In three hours on that summer's day, with no more loss of life on their part than results from a first-class railway accident, these despised sectaries had given the death-blow to absolute monarchy, and laid the foundation of England's liberties. Other churches may glory in their councils and their creeds, but the Independents will ever regard Naseby, and the long series of victories of which it was the first, as one of the achievements of which they have most reason to be proud. The warrior saints who wielded the sword of the Lord and of Cromwell had stern work to do, but they did it well, and it was work that needed doing.

When I reached Naseby three merry brown hares were leaping in the meadow-land where the last fierce death-tussle ended in the breaking of Lord Astley's gallant *tertia*. The glory of our belated spring was on the hedges, the birds were singing at eventide, all nature seemed at peace. Yet there, not far from Broadmoor farmstead, still distinctly discernible after the lapse of two and a half centuries, were the pits in which, in one red burial blent, victor and vanquished were laid together in death. An old man, still living in 1792, "remembers very well to have been told by his grandfather, that he was present at the burial of the dead, which was done by the country people, coming in from all quarters; some were stripped, others buried in their clothes, but in general so shallow that the bodies in a short time became very offensive, that matter issued from the graves and run several yards upon the ground, which having subsided, the cattle ate those spots for several years remarkably bare. The graves are very visible, but are become concave, and water stands in them in the winter season."

V.—THE IDEALS OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

At Naseby, Clarendon noted the superiority of the New Model alike to the old Parliamentary army and to the Royalists:—

"That difference was observed all along, in the discipline of the king's troops and of those which marched under the command of Fairfax and Cromwell, that though the king's troops prevailed in their charge, and routed those they charged, they seldom rallied themselves again in good order, nor could be brought to make a second charge again the same day. Whereas the other troops, if they prevailed, or though they were beaten and routed, presently rallied again and stood in good order till they received their new orders. All that the king and prince could do, could not rally their broken troops."

Yet the New Model was constructed on principles which every military martinet would have declared to be fatal to all discipline. Cromwell's army was as much a great debating society and political caucus as it was a fighting machine. The representative principle was established in every regiment. Elected agitators were as much a feature of the organization as colonels, or its religious exercises; privates and generals met on an absolute equality before the throne of grace; the whole army was alive with revolutionary theories, and yet, and yet, "truly they were never beaten at all," and their iron discipline remains to this day the marvel of the world.

Independency is not anarchy, but it is liberty—it is so devoted to liberty that, if need arises, it does not shrink from consenting to submit to the severest discipline. The Independents, like their immortal leader, are at once the

most idealist and the most opportunist of men. An idealism which will be content with nothing short save the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth, and this, if held not as a theory, but as a fixed idea, shrinks from no sacrifices in order to attain its end. To secure the liberties of England Cromwell was trammelled by no superstition as to consistency as to means. It was enough for him to be consistent as to his ultimate aim. He was a statesman, not a pedant, and to a large extent he has stamped the great features of his character upon the sect which regard him as their patron saint and great exemplar.

The Independents owe to Cromwell their imperial ideas, their conception of England's responsibility for the exercise of her power, and their belief in the grandeur of her destinies. They can never without apostasy adopt the criminal policy of non-intervention. They are as much committed to the maintenance of a powerful navy as they are to the order of the diaconate, and they are always and everywhere the sworn foes of religious intolerance, whether it is manifested against the Papists, the atheists, or even against the intolerant themselves orthodox. The traditions of the Commonwealth color all their politics. Again and again in recent years the inspiration that springs perennial from the life of the Lord Protector has perceptibly deflected the course of English politics at home and abroad. Notably was this the case when Mr. Gladstone raised his protest against the Turkish alliance. No doubt High Church sympathies influenced some of those who took part in the Bulgarian agitation, just as a desire to avoid war at any cost animated others. But Mr. Gladstone would be the first to admit that the motive force of his agitation, which alone rendered its success possible, was the passionate enthusiasm for liberty and the fierce zeal against oppression, which blazed in the breasts of those who remembered Milton's sonnets and who longed for nothing so much as that England's iron-clads might bear to the sultan the haughty warning which Cromwell uttered, when that voice, which seldom threatened in vain, "declared that unless favor were shown to the people of God, the English guns should be heard in the Castle of San Angelo." And in still more recent times it was the descendants of the Puritans who destroyed in a single hour the ascendancy which Mr. Parnell had built up by the labors of many years over the people of Ireland.

By far the most brilliant study of Cromwell's character and career that has appeared of late years, is that which Mr. Frederic Harrison has contributed to the "Twelve English Statesmen" series. I quote two paragraphs from those eloquent pages, in order to illustrate the incalculable advantage which it has been to England, that in every constituency there should be found members of a sect imbued with hero worship for a ruler of whom Mr. Harrison can write as follows:—

"Apart from opposition from his parliaments, the Protectorate was one unbroken success. Order, trade, commerce, justice, learning, culture, rest, and public confidence returned, and grew ever stronger. Prosperity, wealth, harmony were restored to the nation, and with these a self-respect, a spirit of hope and expansion, such as it had not felt since the defeat of the Armada. Never in the history of England has a reorganization of its administrative machinery been known at once so thorough and so sound. No royal government had ever annihilated insurrection and cabal with such uniform success, and with moderation so great. No government—not even that of Henry VII. or of Elizabeth—had ever been more frugal, though none with its resources had effected so much. No government had ever been so tolerant in

things of the mind; none so just in its dealings with classes and interests; none so eager to suppress abuses, official tyranny, waste and speculation. No government had been so distinctly modern in its spirit; so penetrated with desire for reform, honesty, capacity. For the first time in England the republican sense of social duty to the state began to replace the old spirit of personal loyalty to a sovereign. For the first and only time in modern Europe morality and religion became the sole qualifications insisted on by a court. *In the whole modern history of Europe, Oliver is the only ruler into whose presence no vicious man could ever come; whose service no vicious man might enter.*

"But it was in foreign policy that the immediate splendor of Oliver's rule dazzled his contemporaries. 'His greatness at home,' wrote Clarendon, 'was but a shadow of the glory he had abroad.' Englishmen and English historians have hardly even yet taken the full measure of the stunning impression produced on Europe by the power of the Protector. It was the epoch when supremacy at sea finally passed from the Dutch to the English. It was the beginning of the maritime empire of England; and it was the first vision of a new force which was destined to exercise so great an influence, the increased power of fleets and marine artillery to destroy seaports and dominate a seaboard. Hitherto fleets had fought fleets; but Blake taught modern Europe that henceforward fleets can control kingdoms. It was the sense of this new power, so rapid, so mobile, with so long an arm and practically ubiquitous, that caused Mazarin and Louis, Spain and Portugal, pope and princes of Italy, to bow to the summons of Oliver. England became a European power of the first rank, as she had never been since the Plantagenets, not even in the proudest hours of Wolsey or Elizabeth. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean, from Algiers to Tenerife, from Newfoundland to Jamaica, were heard the English cannon. And the sense of this new factor in the politics of the world produced on the minds of the age such an impression as the rise of the German empire with the consolidation of the German military system has produced upon our own. All through his rule Oliver had labored to found a vast Protestant league, a new balance of power. Had he ruled for another generation, the history of Europe might have had some different cast."

In the newer problems of social regeneration Oliver Cromwell has not left us without guidance. The very day after the battle of Dunbar he addressed to the Parliament words which those at Westminster may even this day do well to take to heart:—

"Disown yourselves; but own your authority, and improve it to curb the proud and insolent, such as would disturb the tranquillity of England though under what specious pretence soever. Relieve the oppressed, hear the groans of poor prisoners in England. Be pleased to reform the abuses of all professions; and if there be any one that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth. If he that strengthens your servants to fight, please to give your hearts to set upon these things, in order to his glory and the glory of your Commonwealth, then besides the benefit England shall feel thereby you shall shine forth to other nations, who shall emulate the glory of such a pattern, and through the power of God turn into the like."

England, according to Cromwell, owed it to God to take the lead. The genius of England which Milton saw mewing her mighty youth was ever present to his thoughts. Not to lag behind, but to lead; alas! of late our statesmen seemed to have reversed the order of this

curbing the oppressions of those who make many poor to make one rich.

I have dwelt so much on the hero-exemplar of Independency that I have hardly left myself space to do more than allude to the other services of the sect and its members to the cause of humanity. After Cromwell, Milton was the greatest of the Independents, as he was one of the greatest and most gifted of men. Like the Lord Protector, the foreign secretary of the Commonwealth stands apart; after them there is no third. But it is well to remember that this sect, poor, proscribed, and persecuted as it was in the latter part of the seventeenth century, gave England Andrew Marvell, one of the first and purest of journalists; Defoe, whose "Robinson Crusoe" is still one of the most widely read books in our literature; and John Bunyan, who from his jail in Bedford left the "Pilgrim's Progress" as a priceless heritage to the world—for from the point of view of church order and political history, Baptists and Congregationalists are Independents. In the eighteenth century, Watts and Doddridge restored the hymn to its place of power in the church, and Howard displayed that consuming zeal for humanity which overleaped all barriers of race and religion. In our own century the Independents in England and in America have taken a leading part in the great humanitarian movements of the day. The family of Lyman Beecher stands first among those who contributed to the emancipation of the American Republic from the stain of slavery, and in this country the movement in favor of complete religious equality has ever found in the Independents its foremost champions. They have still work to do in many directions before they can realize the Cromwellian ideal. They have to complete the union of the three kingdoms by surer means than those which alone were possible in the seventeenth century; and in place of Oliver's great Protestant League they have to secure the reunion of Christendom on a basis of humanitarian activity, and to secure an alliance of all English-speaking peoples. If they are but worthy of their ancestry, there is no limit to the beneficent influence which they will be enabled to exercise upon the world. Their numbers may not be many, but sovereignty always belongs to the few.

"You everywhere concede," said Milton to Salmasius, in his 'Second Defence of the People of England,' "that the Independents were superior, not in numbers, but in discipline and in courage. Hence I contend that they well deserved the superiority which they acquired; for nothing is more agreeable to the order of nature or more for the interest of mankind than that the less should yield to the greater, not in numbers but in wisdom and virtue. Those who excel in prudence, in experience, in industry and courage, however few they may be, will, in my opinion, finally constitute the majority and everywhere have the ascendant."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

(From a photograph of the new statue in City Hall Park, Brooklyn.)

aspiration. But the leadership was to be asserted not by conquest, but by justice, by helping the people, and by

Strange, at the full meridian of the year,
To see a leaf blown with, untimely sere.
Oh, passing strange, borne on light laughter's breath
Through the rich house of life, the thought of death.

HENRY TYRRELL, in *The Century Magazine*, for July.

THE CONTEMPORARY HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

In June of last year—some months before the founding of the American edition of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*—Mr. W. T. Stead offered through the columns of his English edition, then just half a year old, a prize scholarship that attracted no little attention throughout Great Britain. The prize was to consist of \$500 a year for three years—a total of \$1500—and was offered to the young woman who should in the following January pass the best written examination in the contemporary history and politics of the last half of the year 1890. In announcing his offer, Mr. Stead remarked. "There are still masses of English speaking women, even including those who take an occasional interest in the excitement of elections, who never follow with intelligent attention the drama of contemporary history as it is unfolded to the gaze of every one who opens a newspaper. The old superstition, born of an age when the subjection of women was the most unquestioned dogma of the dominant sex, has still sufficient vitality to doom millions of prospective citizens to apathetic indifference to the progress of the world. The concession of woman's suffrage will be of doubtful benefit if it only adds a dead weight of ignorance and indifference in petticoats to the quite sufficiently large quantum of those commodities already on the register in unimpeachable masculine attire. It is time that the duty of stimulating the interest of women in the history of their own time was recognized by all those who are concerned about the welfare of the commonweal. It is but little that any one person can do, but the need is so great that not even the least help should be despised."

Each number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* publishes a general survey of the events and movements of the preceding month, followed usually by a character sketch of a leading actor in the contemporary drama. Taken together, the articles upon the Progress of the World and the character sketches cover a very wide field, nor could any one who mastered them be regarded as wholly uninformed concerning the history of her own time. Mr. Stead proposed therefore to award the scholarship to the young woman who should pass the best examination in the character sketches and the articles upon the Progress of the World which would appear in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* from July to December, 1890, both inclusive. "I have considered very carefully," said Mr. Stead, "whether it would be better to take the examination on some book, such as McCarthy's 'History of Our Own Times,' but have ultimately decided in favor of the above plan, and that for this reason: I want to induce the cleverest girls in these islands to take an interest in the events, the movements, and the affairs of to-day. An examination of the current file of the *London Times* would be too appalling. An examination in a half year's issue of the *Spectator* would be less difficult, but it would not attract so many competitors, nor do I think the acidulated pessimism of Mr. Hutton's old age altogether the kind of political writing calculated to incite the interest and kindle the enthusiasm of our young women. So I fall back on the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. It is cheap, it is in small compass; and I plead guilty to a natural preference for the views and convictions which find expression in its pages."

Mr. Stead believes that women are to play an important part in the journalism of the future, and he intimated that the reading and study for his proposed prize might

MISS BLANCHE ORAM.

possibly help to promote an interest in the subject-matter of journalism which would lead on to the successful equipment of one or more young women for such work. "The value of the present offer," he remarks, "lies not so much in the benefit which it will bring to the one successful competitor as in the stimulus which it will give to the minds of the multitude of girls who but for such a competition might never have looked in the newspapers for anything but births, marriages, and deaths, the Court Circular, and personal gossip." While the examination questions were to be set with reference to articles and discussions which would appear in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, it was nevertheless expected that the competitors would have consulted their newspaper literature and other ordinary sources of information as regularly and freely as possible, to supplement the contents of their monthly text-books.

It had been ascertained that the total expense of a young woman student at Newnham or Girton or the Oxford colleges would be fully met by the hundred pounds per year, many students in those colleges accomplishing it easily for eighty pounds or ninety pounds. But in order to allow as much liberty of choice as possible, Mr. Stead announced that any other reasonable educational alternative which the winner of the prize might prefer to a course at a woman's college would be permissible; and he suggested as a possible substitute that the three years be spent in the acquisition of modern European

original thought, or other specially praiseworthy qualities.

The examination for the scholarship of contemporary history was held on Saturday evening, January 17th, at various centres throughout Great Britain. One hundred and six candidates presented themselves for competition and were examined in the following twenty-five centres: London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Cheltenham, Nottingham, Cork, Dundee, Bristol, Aberdeen, Sheffield, Lincoln, Derby, Reading, Cambridge, Lillithgow, Killarney, Cardiff. Sixteen main questions were propounded to the candidates, who were not required to answer more than ten of them. On account of the entrance into the competition of a few Anglo-Colonial young women in India, South Africa and Demarara, the final award of the prize was considerably delayed.

In addition to the 106 competitors who sent in papers for the main prizes there were 79 papers sent in subsequently in response to an offer of three prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10 respectively, for the best papers which readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* could fill out at leisure with the *REVIEW* or any other reference materials at and for consultation.

The awards were made by an experienced English examiner, and it was found that the markings of two young ladies who headed the list were exactly the same. These were Miss Blanche Oram of Manchester, and Miss Helen Bayes of London. Next in the order of excellence were the papers of Miss Alice Kerr of Cork, Ireland, and Miss Ellen V. Wheeler, of Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, whose markings were equal; and Miss Wheeler, being under twenty-one, secured one of the ten-pound prizes, the other two going to Miss Kerr and to Miss Mary Wilson

MISS HELEN BAYES.

languages, one language each year, with residence in France, Germany or Russia,—that is, in the home of the language selected,—for at least a portion of the year.

It should be remarked that the five hundred dollars a year represents a much larger value to the average young woman in Great Britain than to the average young woman in the United States. The contemporary history scholarship, therefore, attracted no little attention and was widely discussed in the British press. At first the maximum limit of age was fixed at twenty-five, but in response to several very plaintive and urgent appeals on the part of ladies who had just passed their twenty-fifth year, the age limit was raised so as to admit all young women who had not completed their twenty-seventh year before January 1, 1891. It was explained that the examination would so far as possible be conducted in the locality of the persons presenting themselves for examination. The hint was also thrown out that "a woman who does not read a daily paper would find very little chance of passing an examination in a series of articles which are necessarily so much condensed as to assume a knowledge of outside events which could only be gained from the newspapers."

In addition to the main prize it was further announced that honor certificates would be awarded, (1) for the best examination paper sent in by any competitor regardless of age; (2) for the best examination paper sent in by any competitor between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five; (3) for the best examination paper sent in by competitors under twenty-one; and to each of these honor certificates was to be attached the sum of \$50. Further than this a certain number of certificates of merit would be issued to those competitors whose papers showed exceptional painstaking, industry, application,

MISS ALICE KERR.

of Holywood, County Down, Ireland, whose markings gave her third rank. Including those whose names have been given, 29 out of the 106 obtained certificates of merit. Miss Bessie King of Twickenham College, Twickenham, obtained the five-pound prize.

Of the two successful competitors for the scholarship, Miss Blanche Oram is a journalist, and Miss Helen Bayes is a teacher. Miss Alice Kerr and Miss King also are teachers.

Since the £300 prize is to be divided, so that the half would be insufficient to support a young woman in a university course, it is fortunate that neither Miss Oram nor Miss Bayes desires to attend college. Miss Oram decides to devote her share to the study of modern languages, while Miss Bayes will use hers to enable her to complete the studies necessary to take her degree of B. A. in the London University, towards which she had already accomplished considerable work. Miss Blanche Oram is the daughter of a woollen manufacturer in Lancashire. When at a girl's private school in Kilbourne she began to write for *Atalanta*, having been "an inveterate scribbler from her earliest childhood, writing stories and verses as far back as she can remember for sheer love of it." Her father died four years ago, since which time she and her sisters have been obliged to face the necessity of making their own way in the world. Miss Blanche took to journalism, one of her sisters became a hospital nurse, and another is in training for the stage. For the past year Miss Oram has made a living by her contributions to Manchester newspapers, but her bent of mind is literary rather than journalistic, and her aspirations are much more in the direction of verse and fiction than in that of politics and contemporary history. In Miss Charlotte Yonge's *Monthly Packet* for June there appears a graceful little fairy tale by Miss Oram.

Miss Helen Bayes is of a very different type. She is a member of the Society of Friends, and was born at Dalton and educated at the Friends' school at Ackworth and at York. In 1885 she went to London to study at University College. Since 1887 she has been teaching at the Mount School in the city of York. Miss Bayes was 26,

and Miss Oram 24, when their names and ages were entered for the competition. The accompanying pictures of Miss Bayes, Miss Oram, Miss Kerr, and Miss Wheeler,

MISS ELLEN V. WHEELER.

will be interesting in this country as showing types of the self-helping, studious, ambitious young English women of to-day.

THE NEW WEST.

Stand up, my West! Lift thy young, noble head
On the strong pillar of thy proud, white throat,
And let thy gold hair on the sea winds float;
In the world's march keep step with lofty tread,
And firm. If passion from the South has fled,
And from the North and East there yet remains
Its leaping fire in thy full, swelling veins;
If others have forgot the flag that led
To independent freedom, and now fail
To rest in their own strength and pride, and try
To ape the older nations, thou, my West,
Stand true, and let that stern eye never quail
As long as thou hast breath for freedom's cry,
And a strong, passionate heart within thy breast.

ELLA HIGGINSON, in the *Pacific Magazine*, Seattle, Wash.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

Whittier—who emancipated our literature from its Puritan subjection."

"Holmes's devotion to the two muses of science and letters (he was a physician) was uniform and untiring, as it was also to the two literary forms of verse and prose. But although a man of letters, like the other eminent men of letters in New England, he had no trace of the Bohemian. Willis was the only noted literary figure that ever took Boston for a seaport in Bohemia, and he early discovered his error. Nowhere has the Bohemian tradition been more happily and completely shattered than in the circle to which Holmes returned from his European studies to take his place."

HOLMES HIS OWN INTERPRETER.

"As a reader Holmes was a permanent challenge of Mrs. Browning's sighing regret that poets never read their own verses to their worth. . . . Holmes's readings were like improvisations. The poems were expressed and interpreted by the whole personality of the poet. The most subtle touch of thought, the melody of fond regret, the brilliant passage of description, the culmination of latent fun exploding in a keen and resistless jest, all these were vivified in the sensitive play of manner and modulation of tone of the reader, so that a poem by Holmes at the Harvard commencement dinner was one of the anticipated delights that never failed."

However, there have been many greater professors than Dr. Holmes, many better scientific essays written than his, there have been some much greater poets, but never has there been nor ever will there be such an Autocrat of the Breakfast Table as he. Homer may nod, but it is safe to say the Autocrat never indulged in forty winks. "There are few books that leave more distinctly the impression of a mind teeming with riches of many kinds. It is, in the Yankee phrase, thoroughly wide-awake. There is no languor, and it permits none in the reader, who must move along the page warily, lest in the gay profusion of the grove, unwittingly defrauding himself of delight, he miss some flower half hidden, some gem chance-dropped, some darting bird."

Mr. Curtis pays a glowing tribute to the masterly way in which Dr. Holmes has adapted the colloquial habit in his writings; his charming trick of delicately taking the arm of his reader in camaraderie and conversing about the characters of his story. Thackeray knew this power too. Perhaps to it especially is to be attributed the enthusiastic personal interest that both these authors have excited in their readers. Perhaps it especially will make this number of *Harper's*, with its fine frontispiece portrait of Dr. Holmes, a particular treasure and souvenir.

A Canadian Scholar's Opinion of Holmes the Author.

It is of Holmes as personified in his works rather than of the man Holmes that Mr. George Stewart, LL.D., of Canada writes in the *Arena* for July.

THE POET.

"As a poet he differs much from his contemporaries, but the standard he has reached is as high as that which has been attained by Lowell and Longfellow. In lofty verse he is strong and unconventional, writing always with a firm grasp on his subject, and emphasizing his perfect knowledge of melody and metre. As a writer of occasional verse he has not had an equal in our time, and

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

A PATRIARCH OF OUR LITERATURE

George William Curtis, on Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In his sketch of Oliver Wendell Holmes in *Harper's*, Mr. George William Curtis begs off for the once from the Emersonian prohibition of superlatives; in their turn, the readers of his most delightful and appreciative paper will hardly be constrained within the limits of the positive and comparative in adjudging praise.

It has now been something over sixty years since Mr. Holmes appeared on the literary course; it has been fifty-four years since his Metrical Essay delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was almost at once judged to be one of the literary landmarks of the half-century; and still, after these two generations of song, the well-beloved old man guides with an equable hand—to borrow Mr. Curtis's favorite figure—his nobly matched steeds of poetry and prose.

HIS SERVICE TO LITERATURE.

Nothing is of more significance in his literary life than the reform he irresistibly ushered in on the old Puritan formality and severity and dismalness. "Willis was the sign of the breaking spell, but his light touch could not avail. The Puritan spell could be broken only by the Puritan force. And it is the lineal descendants of Puritanism, often the sons of clergymen—Emerson and Holmes and Lowell, and Longfellow and Hawthorne and

his pen for threescore years has been put to frequent use in celebration of all sorts of events, whether military, literary, or scientific. Bayard Taylor said, 'He lifted the occasional into the classic,' and the phrase happily expresses the truth. The vivacious character of his nature readily lends itself to work of this sort, and though the printed page gives the reader the sparkling epigram and the graceful lines, clear-cut always and full of soul, the pleasure is not quite the same as seeing and hearing him recite his own poems, in the company of congenial friends. His songs are full of sunshine and heart, and his literary manner wins by its simplicity and tenderness. Dr. Holmes's coloring is invariably artistic. Nothing in his verse offends the eye or grates unpleasantly upon the ear. He is a true musician, and his story, joke, or passing fancy is always joined to a measure which never halts."

THE NOVELIST.

"His novels are object lessons, each one having been written with a well-defined purpose in view. But unlike most novels with a purpose, the three which he has written are nowise dull. The first of the set is 'The Professor's Story; or, Elsie Venner,' the second is 'The Guardian Angel,' written when the author was in his prime, and the third is 'A Mortal Antipathy,' written only a few years ago. In no sense are these works commonplace. Their art is very superb, and while they amuse, they afford the reader much opportunity for reflection."

THE HUMORIST AND THE CRITIC.

But it is upon three of his books that the literary reputation of Dr. Holmes will rest, Mr. Stewart is of opinion. These are, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," one of the most "thoughtful, graceful and able investigations into philosophy and culture ever written"; "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," a book full of the "gentle humor and keen analyses of the follies and foibles of human kind," and "The Poet," less humorous than "The Autocrat," but more profound.

HIS LATEST WORK.

Of Holmes's latest work Dr. Stewart says: "The reader will experience a feeling of sadness, when he takes up Dr. Holmes's last book, 'Over the Tea-cups,' for there are indications in the work which warn the public that the genial pen will write hereafter less frequently than usual. It is a witty and delightful book, recalling the Autocrat, the Professor, and the Poet, and yet presenting features not to be found in either. The author dwells on his advancing years, but this he does not do in a querulous fashion. He speaks of his contemporaries, and compares the ages of old trees, and over the tea-cups a thousand quaint, curious, and splendid things are said. The work takes a wide range, but there is more sunshine than anything else, and that indefinable charm, peculiar to the author, enriches every page."

THE FASCINATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"Stray Thoughts on South Africa," in the *Fortnightly* for July, is signed by "A South African," but even if you read it with your eyes shut it would be identified in a minute as the handiwork of the woman of genius who gave us the "Story of a South African Farm." As there is only one Rhodes in South Africa, so there is only one Olive Schreiner, and the Cape is fortunate indeed in producing a statesman to make history and a writer of genius to record it. Here is Miss Schreiner's account of the country which gave her birth:—

"THERE IS SO MUCH OF IT."

"It is the intense blue of our skies, the vastness of our mountains, the fierceness of our rivers, the wideness of our plains, the roughness of our seas that form the characteristic of our land. There is nothing measured, small, nor petty, in South Africa. We recall once, many years ago, travelling from Port Elizabeth to Grahamstown in

MISS OLIVE SCHREINER.

a post-cart with a woman just come from England. All day we had travelled up through the bush, and at midnight came out on a height where before us, as far as the eye could reach, stretched the bush, without break or sign of human habitation. She began to sob; and, in reply to our questions, could only say inarticulately, 'Oh, it is so terrible! There is so much of it!'

"It is this 'so much' for which the true South African longs when he leaves his native land. The little lane, the pond, the cottage with roses climbing over the porch, the old woman going down the lane in her red cloak driving her cow, the parks with the boards of notice, the little hill with the church and ruin beyond, oppress and suffocate us. Amidst the art of Florence and Venice, amid the civilization of London and Paris, in the crowded drawing-room, surrounded by all that wealth and culture and human fellowship can supply, there come back to us remembrances of still Karoo nights, when we stood alone under the stars and heard the silence; and we return. Europe cannot satisfy us. The sharp business man who makes money at the 'fields' and goes to end his life in Europe, comes back at the end of two years. You ask him why he returned. He looks at you in a curious way, with his head on one side, and replies meditatively: 'There's no room, you know. It's so free here.' Neither

can you entrap him into further explanations. South Africa is like a large fascinating woman, with regard to whom those who see her for the first time wonder at the power she exercises, and those who come close to her fall under it, and never leave her for anything smaller because she liberates them."

THE KAROO.

Olive Schreiner loves South Africa but she idolizes the Karoo, and there are three or four pages of her favorite retreat. The Karoo, she maintains, is the sanatorium of the world; it is dry, stimulating, and will attract invalids from everywhere. The following is a passage in which she attempts to enable us to understand why the Karoo is the home of her heart:—

"The Bushman and the wild buck have come, they crept over the scene and are gone, and the Englishman with his horse and gun have come; but the plain lies, with its sharp stones turned to the sky, as it has lain for a million years unchanged. It is not fear one feels with the clear blue sky above one; that which creeps over one is not dread. It was amid such scenes as these, amid motionless, immeasurable silence, that the Oriental mind first framed its noblest conception of the Unseen, the 'I am that I am' of the Hebrew. Not less wonderful is the Karoo at night, when the stars of the Milky Way form a band across the sky. You stand alone outside, you see the velvet blue-black vault rising slowly on one side of the great horizon and sinking on the other; the earth is so motionless, the silence is so intense you almost seem to hear the stars move. Nor less wonderful are the moonlight nights, when you sit alone on a kopje and the moon has risen across the plain, and the soft light is over everything, even the stones are beautiful; and what you have dreamed about human love and fellowship, and never grasped, you believe in then. Hardly less beautiful is the sunrise when the hills which have been purple turn to gold, and suddenly the rays of light shoot fifty miles across the plain and make every drop on the ice plants sparkle. Not less lovely are the sunsets; you go out in the evenings; the fierce heat of the day is over; as you walk a cool breath touches your cheek; you look up, and all the hills are turned pink and purple, and a curious light lies on the top of the Karoo bushes; they are gilded; then it vanishes, and all along the west there are bars of gold against a pale emerald sky, and then everything begins to turn gray. In the Karoo there are also mirages. As you travel along the great plains, more especially between Beaufort and De Aar, you may almost reckon to see on a hot summer day, away on the horizon, beautiful lakes with the sunlight sparkling on the water, and islands and palm trees, domes and minarets on the mainland, and snow-capped mountains rising behind them. If you stop for half an hour watching them you will still see them."

HOW TO PAINT THE MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA.

But it would be a mistake to regard her paper as merely describing natural scenery. It is an attempt, and on the whole a successful attempt, to explain the political position of South Africa:—

"To grasp our unique condition more clearly, it will be well to take a blank map of South Africa, and to pass over the entire map from east to west, from north to south, from the Zambesi to Cape Town, from Walvisch Bay to Kafirland, a coating of dark paint, lighter in the west, to represent the yellow-tinted Bushmen, Hottentots, and half-caste native races, and darker, mounting up to the deepest black, in the extreme east, to represent the vast

numbers of the black-skinned Bantu to be found there. From no part of the map, from no spot so large that a pin's point might be set down there, will this layer of paint representing the aboriginal native races be absent; it will be darker here and lighter there, but always present. If now we wish to represent the earliest European element, the Boer or Dutch-Huguenot, we shall have to pass over the whole map lines and dots of blue paint, thicker in some parts, scarcer in others, but hardly anywhere entirely absent. And if we now wish to represent the English element we shall have again to pass over the entire map, from the Zambesi to Cape Agulhas, a fine layer of red paint, thinner here, thicker there, but never wholly absent. If we add a few insignificant dots on the extreme east coast, to represent the Portuguese, our racial map will be complete."

A MIXED POPULATION.

"There is probably not a civilized roof in South Africa which covers people of only one nationality; as a rule they are of three or four. We take a typical Cape household before us at the moment: the father is English, the mother half Dutch and half French-Huguenot, with a French name, the children sharing three nationalities; the governess is a Scotchwoman, the cook a Zulu, the housemaid half Hottentot and half Dutch, the kitchen-girl half Dutch and half slave, the stableboy a Kafir, and the little girl who waits at table a Basuto. This household is a type of thousands of others to be found everywhere throughout Africa."

The question of questions is whether or not they can make of these opposed and conflicting races a united whole. In the next article she promises to give us an account of some of the conditions and individuals that at the present moment influence the future of the Cape. The article will be awaited with interest, for nothing could be more charming than to read Olive Schreiner's account of Mr. Rhodes.

MR. ALBERT PELL.

A Poor Law Reformer of the Old School.

The first place in the current number of *Help* is devoted to an account of an interview with Mr. Pell, a member of the old school of political economists, to whom outdoor relief is the accursed thing. Mr. Pell belongs to a school which has had its day, and he is in pronounced opposition to the tendencies of the present times. But Mr. Pell is a man who has thoroughly mastered the subject with which he deals. He puts forward no proposition which he has not tested in practical administration, and his experience is as great and as varied as that of any person who deals with the subject at the present time. Mr. Pell's interview is full of acute observation and embodies the result of a life spent in the service of the poor. The following list of books which Mr. Pell has drawn up for those who wish to study the question of Poor Law Relief will be found very useful. The best work on the subject is "Aschrott's Study of the English Poor Law System." Aschrott was a German sent by Prince Bismarck to draw up a report of our system for guidance of the Germans. He is an extremely able and accurate writer; his book has been translated into English. There are all the facts that are necessary to a due understanding of our system. In addition, here is a list of some of the books which should be on the library table of any one who deals with the question of Poor Law Relief:—

"The History of the Poor Laws, with Observations,"

by Richard Burn, LL. D., 1764. "A History of the English Poor Law," by Sir Geo. Nicholls; dedicated to the Boards of Guardians of the several Poor Law Unions in England and Ireland (John Murray, 1854). Professor Fawcett on "Pauperism." Dr. Chalmers's "Christian and Economic Polity of a Nation." "The Original," by Thomas Walker, barrister-at-law, and one of the police magistrates of the metropolis. "What Social Classes Owe to Each Other," by Professor Sumner (New York: Harper Brothers). Arthur Young's "Travels in France," 2d part, p. 438, 2d edition. Report of the Poor Law Commission, 1834. Reports to the Foreign Office on Poor Laws in Foreign Countries; with introductory remarks by Andrew Doyle (Parliamentary Paper, 1875). Reports of the Poor Law Conferences, 1876 to 1890 (Knight & Co.). Local Government Board Annual Reports—1st Rept., 1871-72: Edward Wodehouse on "Out-Relief," 2d Rept., 1872-73: Albert Pell on "Out-door Relief in Brixworth Union," 3d Rept., 1873-74; Rev. Wm. Bury on "Out-door Relief in Brixworth Union"; by Henry Longley, "Poor Law Administration in London"; Octavia Hill, "Relief: Official and Volunteer Agencies in Administering"; and Col. Lynedoch Gardiner.

The method by which reform may be effected will be found fairly stated in the 2d and 3d Reports of the Local Government Board in the case of the Brixworth Union in Northamptonshire.

In reply to a question Mr. Pell said:—

"I think you exaggerate the feeling in favor of out-door relief. I am an East Londoner; my father was born there. I have spent much of my life in the midst of the population which is supposed to demand most of the sympathy and the compassion of your philanthropic reformers, and I do not hesitate to say that I would undertake to fight a guardian election in any part of the East End where out-door relief has been abolished, and win it on the strength of the feeling in opposition to out-door relief. It is the most potent engine yet devised to drag down the rates of wages to starvation limit.

"In the East of London we found that when we abolished out-door relief the sweaters simply raised the wages by the amount of the help the workers had been receiving from the rates. A certain minimum is indispensable to keep body and soul together. Where out-door relief is given, the sweater simply makes up the margin, and so reduces wages; when no relief is given he has to pay the sum which is necessary to keep his men going. All this, however, is mere A B C, and has been verified over and over again. If you want to reduce wages, give out-door relief, and," said Mr. Pell, brightening up as he talked, "there can be no greater mistake in the world than to think that the East Londoners are to be pitied. I have a great admiration for the denizens of East London. They are self-reliant, energetic, highly vitalized people. The happiness, the buoyancy, and the good spirits are to be found not in the West, but in the East. They are a happier set of people than you take them to be, and if you leave them alone they would work out their own salvation much better than you think.

"In seventeen years in Brixworth Union, since we discontinued out-door relief, we have saved the rates a gross sum of £60,000, which is equivalent to a money grant to each householder in the Union of £20, and all this without any real hardship. When we began in Brixworth one person in every thirteen was a pauper, and there were out-door paupers in every one of the thirty-six parishes of the Union in 1876. Now, in nineteen parishes we have no out-door paupers, and in seven no paupers of any kind in or out of the workhouse. In-

MR. ALBERT PELL.

stead of one pauper in thirteen, the proportion is now one in a hundred and one, and instead of the numbers in the workhouse having gone up, as people declared, they have actually gone down."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN AMERICA.

In the July *Forum* there is an article on "University Extension" by Professor Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, who may be regarded as the apostle of this educational movement in America. To the author of this article and of a more comprehensive paper upon "University Extension and Its Leaders," in the July number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, was unanimously awarded at the Albany Convocation, July 10th, the Regents' prize of one hundred dollars offered on behalf of the University of the State of New York for the best printed contribution to the subject. The *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* shares public honors with the *Forum* in the timely presentation of this important theme, and takes pleasure in reviewing the *Forum* article, which concerns more especially recent American experiments in University Extension, while our own account includes the whole subject from its first beginnings in England and the United States.

PIONEER ATTEMPTS.

The author describes in detail the first practical introduction of University Extension methods into this country through the American Library Association, to which Dr. Adams presented the subject in September, 1887, and again in September, 1890. Mr. J. N. Larned, superintendent of the Buffalo Library, engaged Dr. Edward W. Bemis, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, to give, in

the winter of 1887-88, a course of twelve lectures upon "Economic Questions of the Day," with a printed syllabus and class discussions. Aside from its pioneer and successful character, this course was remarkable, first for its educating influence upon the entire community through the public debates which accompanied the lectures, all of which were well reported in the city papers, and, second, for the co-operating influence of the Buffalo Library, which, for the time being grouped all its economic literature in one room, a kind of popular "seminary," where the lecturer could be found for consultation at certain hours every working day for twelve weeks. The Buffalo experiment was repeated by Dr. Bemis in Canton, Ohio, in Nashville, and St. Louis.

At the same time these pioneer attempts were being made to introduce University Extension methods, which comprise five characteristics (circuit-lectures, a printed syllabus, weekly written exercises, class-discussions, and final written examinations), individual members of the department of history and politics in the Johns Hopkins University were giving the same kind of lectures in and about the city of Baltimore, in connection with church societies, industrial neighborhoods, teachers' associations, Young Men's Christian Associations, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles, etc. From Baltimore Johns Hopkins men carried the English idea of University Extension to Washington, Philadelphia, and Chautauqua, in all three of which great educational centres the idea has borne rich and varied fruit.

CHAUTAUQUA EXTENSION.

The English idea of higher education for men and women, and for *life*, was clearly anticipated by Chautauqua. Some of the very features of English University Extension characterized the educational work of Chautauqua as early as 1874. There were then, and in successive years, local lectures on great subjects, *conversazione* or class discussions, and written examinations upon topics of public instruction in Bible history and geography, normal Sunday School work, etc. Gradually scientific and literary courses were introduced. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles, which suggested the Home Reading Circles of England, were first organized in America in 1878. The School of Languages and the Teachers' Retreat, or Normal School, date from 1879. Professor W. R. Harper entered the School of Languages as a teacher in 1883. The Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, in which academic instruction was given by college and university professors from Yale, Johns Hopkins, and various other institutions during six weeks in the summer season, was first opened in 1887. Yale men have been prominent in this college from its first beginning. Professor Arthur M. Wheeler gave a course of "Yale University Historical Lectures" at Chautauqua in 1885. Professor W. D. McClintock, formerly a graduate student at Johns Hopkins, has taught systematically Anglo-Saxon and English literature at Chautauqua since 1881. Since 1887 regular teachers from the Johns Hopkins University have conducted college classes and given public lectures in this the largest summer school in the world. Oxford and Cambridge borrowed the idea of summer meetings from Chautauqua in 1888, and in that year the first definite American plan for University Extension was drawn up at Chautauqua by Dr. H. B. Adams and was adopted by the management. The plan was printed and issued in September, 1888. Successive editions, in 1889 and 1890, of this published plan have carried ideas of University Extension throughout the United States. Local experiments in this direction have been made by Chautauquians in

various places, but the best results are reached in the Chautauqua summer assemblies, where such courses serve as object-lessons in popular pedagogics for hundreds of teachers and students, who come together from all parts of the country. This very summer there have been given, at the central Chautauqua, various courses of public lectures in history and political science upon the extension plan, with blackboard analysis of each lecture, written exercises, class discussions, and final written examinations. Prizes were offered for the best papers, and it is interesting to note that in one examination on American history the prize was taken by a married woman, a graduate of one of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles in the class of 1882.

In this connection may be put on record another interesting fact. Among the twenty-five doctors of philosophy, who were graduated in June, 1891, from the Johns Hopkins University, was one man whose record in the department of physics is most distinguished, both for scholarly attainments and powers of original investigation. He has been called to a professorship in a well-known university, but he began his struggle for higher education in connection with a Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. He was a travelling agent through the West for supplying dairy-farms with tin pans and other bucolic ware. While making his business trips by train, while waiting at railway stations, or lodging at hotels, he read the C. L. S. C. four years' course in literature and science. That first outlook upon a broad field of liberal culture inspired him to go to college. That collegiate training enabled him, after years of study and teaching, to enter the university and to win the honors of a fellowship, a doctor's degree, and various calls to high academic positions. The records of Chautauqua and Dr. Vincent's book on "The Chautauqua Movement" are full of heroic examples of both young men and women who have sought higher education under difficulties. Here is a man who has attained. It is a case of Chautauqua Extension, from the farm to the university. Beyond the university waits the American people, for whom and by whose sons our colleges and universities were founded.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

It was suggested by Professor H. B. Adams, who opened and closed the four hours' debate on University Extension at the recent convocation of educators in the senate chamber, at Albany, July 10, 1891, that the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who now have a legislative appropriation of \$10,000 for University Extension, proceed to its organized promotion by means of the following agencies, most of which are already in sight and only need co-ordination:—

(1) A central board of control and supervision. A committee of the Regents on University Extension already exists and they should print and distribute all necessary information. They should communicate by circular letter with heads of New York colleges, universities, high schools, and academies, and discover good local lecturers whose good will and successful experience justify their nomination and appointment upon the University Extension staff of the State of New York, for local work, within easy reach of their own institutions. The Regents should also appoint *itinerant* lecturers at large, who will go wherever they are called upon a local guaranty of the proper fee for a course of six or twelve lectures.

(2) A University Extension Council representing the heads of colleges, universities, high schools, and academies, for co-operation with the Regents and proper regulation of local lectures, certificates, and other details.

(3) The utilization of local colleges, academies, high schools, normal schools, public libraries, Young Men and Young Women's Christian Associations, church societies, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles, and unions of the same (like those in Syracuse, Brooklyn, and New York) as educational centres for the organization of local lectures upon the University Extension plan. Experiments upon a small scale should be everywhere encouraged for the sake of developing both the work and the lecturers. Expenses should always be borne by the locality and not by the Regents or institutions, whose duty should be supervision and friendly co-operation.

(4) Training schools for University Extension lecturers. A new generation of young men should be educated for the higher service of the people. These men should be "apt to teach," good writers, and ready speakers. Like the younger generation of Oxford and Cambridge men, they must "believe in their work and intend to do it." Existing colleges and universities, the State Library at Albany, college settlements, "school and University Extension" in Brooklyn and New York city, work or observation at summer schools, at such popular experiment stations as Silver Lake, Round Lake, and Chautauqua, a close study of such admirable courses for the people as those now given in the Brooklyn and Pratt Institutes, and in the schoolhouses of New York city, and those given to teachers in the Central Park Museum of Natural History—these are the ways and means for college graduates to learn by observation and practice the arts of lecturing and teaching.

(5) University Extension through the press by means of syndicate reports of good lectures, educational studies, bibliographies, and courses of reading.

THE CHARACTER AND POLICY OF EMPEROR WILLIAM II.

In his article on William II., in the *July Forum*, Professor F. Heinrich Geffcken has nothing but good to say of the character and policy of the young German emperor. He says: As prince the present emperor was believed to be a devoted pupil of Prince Bismarck. The chancellor himself shared in this belief, and expected upon the advent of William II. to the throne, to enter upon a new lease of unlimited power.

THE RUPTURE WITH BISMARCK.

The first rupture came in March, 1889, when Bismarck interfered with a measure for the reform of the income tax, which the emperor had sanctioned. Following this, differences arose between the emperor and the chancellor concerning the policy to be pursued with Russia and Switzerland, and then the hitch between the policies of the two regarding the bill to make the law against social democracy a permanent one, the emperor taking the stand in opposition to Bismarck, that this law had not only proved a barren one, but had increased the power of the very party against which it was aimed. The Imperial decree, February 4, 1890, in favor of the protection of women's and children's labor, was a direct blow at the chancellor, who strenuously opposed such a measure, and which, coming in the midst of the elections for the Reichstag, resulted in a crushing defeat for him.

THE FINAL CRISIS.

But the final crisis came when Bismarck, arranging for a new party combination to overthrow his opponents, attempted to form a coalition with the Ultramontane Centre party through a confidential interview with its

leader, Dr. Windthorst. "Bismarck had asked the emperor that, in virtue of a cabinet order of 1852, his colleagues should be bound to submit beforehand to him any proposals of political importance before bringing them to the cognizance of the sovereign. The emperor had refused and insisted upon the cancellation of that order, and now when he heard of the Windthorst interview he called upon the chancellor, asking to hear what had passed in that conversation. Bismarck declined to give any account of it, as he could not submit his intercourse with deputies to any control, and added that he was ready to resign if he no longer possessed his sovereign's confidence. But he did not send in his resignation until, to his astonishment, an Imperial aide-de-camp came in the evening to remind him of his words by command of the sovereign." Even, Professor Geffcken continues, when he was thus compelled to offer his resignation he never dreamt of the possibility of its being accepted, and was thunderstruck when he received the emperor's speedy answer.

In the choice of Bismarck's successor, Professor Geffcken asserts, the emperor gave proof of his capacity to govern. Than General von Caprivi, he believes, a better man could not have been chosen for the place.

MEASURES OF REFORM UNDER WILLIAM.

Under William II. a number of important internal reforms have been carried, chief among which is the law for the protection of women and children's labor, making attendance upon school obligatory during certain periods, and preventing the misuse of children in shops and domestic industry, and further providing that the work of women shall not exceed a maximum of eleven hours a day.

HIS CHARACTER.

"William II. is undoubtedly the most remarkable sovereign of the present time. He is a modern man, notwithstanding certain proclivities which still adhere to him like pieces of shell of an egg from which the bird has issued. With restless activity he seizes upon all questions which agitate our time, be they large or small. To-day he speaks on great European affairs, opens new issues to German commerce, and proclaims social reforms; tomorrow he opens an art exhibition and takes a personal part in the performance of Wildenbruch's patriotic drama, 'The New Lord.' He presides over his council and shows himself a ready debater, opens a scholastic conference, laying down his educational plans, and indefatigably travels over his country in order to see everything with his own eyes."

THE QUESTION OF COLLEGE LOCATION.

In a City or a Country Town?

In the July number of *The Chautauquan* an interesting and pleasant symposium is presented on the question "Where Should a College be Located?" Dr. Rogers of Northwestern University, Prof. Seelye of Amherst, and President Angell of the University of Michigan speak for the small town or country situation, while Prof. Boyesen of Columbia, Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Adams of Johns Hopkins argue for the urban location. There seems to be a common desire among these gentlemen to differentiate the more general term college into the university and the college preparatory to it, and five of the six agree that the latter institution finds advantages of health, of cheapness, of quiet, etc., in a small town.

Prof. Seelye says, "In my judgment, the tendency of

our educational life will soon demand the separation of the college from the university. The method and spirit of these two are so different, and they need such different surroundings and adjustments, that the attempt to keep the two together is likely to injure both. The best results are likely to follow the complete separation of the two, giving to the one the scope of the city and confining the other to the seclusion and strength of the country town."

President Rogers thinks that professional and technical schools and especially colleges of law and medicine should be in cities for the obvious advantages of proximity to the courts, to the law offices, and to the large hospitals. Both he and President Angell lay stress on the value of a country town location for the college of liberal arts, in that it allows the creation of a scholastic atmosphere inspiring close associations and intimacies of students. President Angell says, "I think it may be said with truth that it yet remains to be demonstrated that an American college can be in an eminent degree successful in a large city, that it can in fact be much more than a local school. Though very large resources have been expended on the colleges in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and able men have formed their faculties, they have been surpassed in numbers and influence by not a few colleges of far smaller means in smaller cities or in country towns."

FOR THE URBAN LOCATION.

As for the university *par excellence*, Prof. Boyesen, President Harper, and Dr. Adams are emphatic and impressive in their choice of the city site. After strongly advocating a country life for boys between fourteen and eighteen, when preparing for the university, Prof. Boyesen says, "A university is a collection of schools where the best facilities are offered for advanced study and independent research. . . . It goes without saying that these schools, in order to keep abreast of the age, require an enormous apparatus in the way of machinery, laboratories, museums, libraries, etc."

President Harper elaborately groups his reasons for favoring the city under four general heads, viz., "the advantages to the college in general," under which he shows that the city gives the college a greater sphere of usefulness, assures it a larger and better constituency, and counteracts the natural tendency to "isolation and scholasticism, to narrowness and indifference to practical human life"; second, "the advantages to the community in general," among which are the influence of the college atmosphere, the help afforded to laboring classes, the opportunity for university extension, and the enlarged usefulness of the college museums and libraries and teachers. "The advantages to professors" are obvious; and last, "the advantages to students" are largely included in, or co-ordinate with, the others. President Harper argues that the plea of morality is all on the side of the city. "A bad man in a country college finds abundant opportunity. The necessity of secrecy cultivates a depraved and debasing kind of vice. Such a man can work havoc by corrupting his fellow-students to an extent which in a city institution is utterly impossible." Dr. Adams, too, says that "country colleges, from their very poverty of amusements, are exposed to evils more gross than those affecting city universities." He takes a broad and a true view in condemning any isolation of the great centres of learning. "The idea that universities can flourish apart from the world, far from great centres of life and society, is as false as the whole theory of monasticism. . . . The isolation of a country college from its local surroundings is as bad for the institution as for a town to have no railroad connections.

"The greatest and most successful universities, whether in the ancient or the modern world, have been in or near great cities. Athens and Alexandria; Paris, Bologna, and Prague; Berlin, Munich, and Leipzig illustrate this fact. . . . A great university cannot be sustained in a sheep pasture or in an academic village. A great city is the proper base of support for a republic of science, literature, and art."

DR. BRIGGS ON THE LATE THEOLOGICAL CRISIS.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs contributes an article on "The Theological Crisis" to the July *North American Review*. The issue in the church at the present time is, he declares, between dogmatists and traditionalists on the one side, who hold that inspiration is verbal and that the Bible is inerrant in every particular, and the Biblical and historical students, on the other side, who are aiming to separate traditional dogma from the Scriptures and the creed. "It must be evident to every thinking man that the traditional dogma has been battling against philosophy and science, history and literature, and every form of human learning. In this battle the Bible and the creeds have been used in the interest of this dogma, and they and the church have been compromised thereby. It is of vast importance, therefore, to rescue the Bible and the creeds from the dogmatists. There can be little doubt that the traditional dogma is doomed. Shall it be allowed to drag down into perdition with it the Bible and the creeds? The dogmatists claim that their dogma is in the creed: if we do not submit to it, we must leave the church. They insist that their dogma is in the Bible and if we do not accept it we must give up the Bible. Biblical scholars and historical students propose to do neither of these things; on the contrary, to hold up the Bible as the supreme authority for the church; to build on the creed as the ecclesiastical test of orthodoxy." The dogmatists insist upon their utterances, says Dr. Briggs, as if they were orthodox and yet "in fact there is not a creed in Christendom that indorses them; there is no Biblical authority for them; they are purely speculations and traditions without any binding authority whatever." The questions at issue, he holds, are not determined by creed or church and are, therefore, beyond the range of orthodoxy. On these grounds he justifies his continuance in the Presbyterian Church. That scholastics and traditionalists have encased the Scriptures in speculative dogmas, he asserts as one of the chief reasons men do not universally recognize the supremacy of the Holy Scripture. Regarding the question of inerrancy he says: "No word of Holy Scripture, no sentence of historic creed makes this claim for the Bible. It is a theory of modern dogmatists. Biblical criticism finds errors in Holy Scripture in great numbers. These errors are in the circumstantial and not in the essentials. They do not disturb any doctrine; they do not change the faith and life of the Christian Church. It may be regarded as the consensus of Biblical scholars that the Bible is not inerrant; and yet the dogmatists insist that one error destroys its inspiration."

THE SEAT OF AUTHORITY IN RELIGION.

Mr. Briggs does not beat about the bush in stating what he believes to be the seat of authority in religion. He holds that men may find God in three ways—the Bible, the church, and the reason. "When I take this position," he goes on to say, "I do not deny the Protestant position that Holy Scripture is supreme, I simply affirm that where Holy Scripture does not work as a means of grace the divine Spirit may work now as he worked before the

Bible and the church came into existence." Neither does he dodge the question of "progressive sanctification after death." This doctrine, he maintains, is founded on the Bible and the creeds. It is in conflict with traditional dogma, but not with any decision of the historic church. It is a doctrine which lies at the root of purgatory, but is not purgatory. It is a divine discipline, not a human probation. It is in harmony with all the doctrines that have been defined in the creeds. It banishes from the mind the terror of a judgment immediately after death and the illusion of a magical transformation in the dying hour, and it presents in their stead a heavenly university, a school of grace, an advance in sanctity and glory in the presence of the Messiah and the saintly dead, which is a blessed hope to the living and a consolation to the suffering and the dying." The results of the present theological crisis will be, Dr. Briggs predicts, the strengthening of the foundations of Christianity.

BARON HIRSCH ON PHILANTHROPY.

Baron de Hirsch gives his views on philanthropy in the *North American Review* for July. The Baron does not waste words. His plans and projects for the deliverance of the oppressed Jews of Russia are described in less than four pages.

HIS VIEWS.

He considers himself as only the temporary administrator of the wealth he has amassed, and holds it his duty to contribute to the relief of the hard-pressed. The great work for philanthropy to accomplish, he contends, is that of helping people, who must otherwise become paupers, to help themselves. This, in sum, is the underlying principle of his whole philanthropic scheme. The practice of indiscriminate almsgiving, he rightly maintains, only tends to make more beggars.

HIS PROJECT.

The great work which Baron Hirsch has set about to accomplish is to make for the Russian Jews who have just been exiled from their homes, a place "where they can use their powers freely, where they can bring into practice again the qualities they have inherited from their ancestors, and finally, where they can become useful citizens of a free and secure country in which the rights of all inhabitants are equal." The Jew in ancient times was pastoral in his tastes. Given an opportunity, M. de Hirsch holds, the Jew will return to his fields and his flocks.

In considering the plan of colonizing the Russian Jews in foreign lands, says Baron Hirsch, "I naturally thought of the United States, where the liberal constitution is a guarantee of happy development for the followers of all religious faiths: Yet I was obliged to confess that to increase to any great extent the already enormous number of Jews in the United States would be of advantage neither to the country itself nor to the exiled Jews; for it is my firm conviction that this new settlement should be scattered through different lands and spread over a large space, so that there shall be no opportunity for social or religious rupture. I made a study therefore of different countries, and after careful examination I have become convinced that the Argentine Republic, Canada, and Australia above all others, offer the surest guarantee for the accomplishment of the plan. I expect to begin with the Argentine Republic, and arrangements for the purchase of certain lands for the settlement are now being made."

Hirsch is confining his philanthropic efforts to the relief of one people only that his energies may not be scattered. He believes that by devoting himself to this one work exclusively he can bring it to eventual accomplishment.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Mr. Wiman's Hopeful Views.

To Mr. Erastus Wiman a better day appears to be dawning for the American farmer. In his article, "The Farmer on Top" in the *North American Review* for July, he takes the position that the demands for food products in the United States is fast approaching, if, indeed, it has not already reached, the immediate possible supply, and that the one effect of this relative increase in the food demand will be to raise the price of all bread grains—in other words, to increase the purchasing power of the farmer.

HIGH PRICES FOR GRAIN AND THE EFFECT UPON THE FARMER.

An increase of say forty per cent. in the paying power of the farmer will have the effect of placing him "on top." "It will make him," continues Mr. Wiman, "of all classes in the world, the most prosperous. He will be the most independent and the most intelligent and prosperous producer of his period, and by organization and a reasonable control of politics, which he is likely to maintain, he will probably dictate the fiscal policy of the nation. Having attained prosperity by the operations of natural laws, he will abandon the absurd theories under which, in the days of his depression, some of his representatives sought relief by laws made by legislation; and it will not be surprising if he reaches the conclusion that the least interference with trade, the least taxation, and the least legislation will be the popular movement setting in as a reactionary sentiment from that which has hitherto prevailed."

The causes which have operated to bring about the approximation of the food demand to the supply, Mr. Wiman finds in the rapid growth in the last few years of the food-consuming population, as compared with the food producers, and in the exhaustion of arable soils.

HAS THE LIMIT OF WHEAT ACREAGE BEEN REACHED?

The limit of the wheat acreage in the United States has, he maintains, been practically reached, difficult to believe as it may seem. As one of the most striking signs of the exhaustion of the soil he cites the steady northern trend of the wheat production area. The people of the United States, once supplied with wheat from the valley of New York, are now dependent upon the northernmost States for their supply. "When," says Mr. Wiman, "the regions that supply the mills of Minneapolis are exhausted, as the regions, so far as wheat is concerned, between the Genesee valley and the valley of the Red River of the north have been exhausted, what new Northern State will step in to supply the need that will be so imperative as that of food? Abandoned farms in the half-dozen States of New England, the exhausted soils in the Middle States, the urgent need for expensive fertilization in numerous Western areas, are supplemented in suggestiveness by the discovery of the limitations of the rain belt in Western Kansas and Nebraska, and the universality of the movement near the Rocky Mountains for expensive irrigation in wide areas of soil too poor by nature to be cultivated except by artificial aids." In support of his position, Mr. Wiman draws statistics from the last census and other sources. Thus, he shows that while the United States in the decade 1870-80 contributed nineteen millions of acres to the world's total increase of twenty-two millions of acres, in the decade 1890-96 it did not contribute an acre, and this notwithstanding the fact that the bread-eating world increased in the last ten years eleven per cent.

Mr. James Taylor on the Possibilities of the Northwest as a Wheat-Growing District.

According to a recently published article in the *New York Sun*, written by Mr. James W. Taylor, United States consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba, it would appear that Mr. Wiman has not duly considered the possibilities of the Canadian Northwest as a wheat-growing district. Mr. Taylor makes the statement, based on explorations, that between Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior on the east, the Rocky Mountains on the west, and the fiftieth and sixtieth degrees of latitude is embraced a wheat-growing district of 1,200,000 acres in area. This district is composed of the Canadian provinces, Manitoba, Assinibola, Saskatchewan, Kewatin, Mackenzie, Athabasco, Alberta, British Columbia, and of part of the American territory, Alaska.

GOOD WHEAT FIELDS TO THE EXTREME NORTH AND WEST.

Special investigations made with the view of determining the adaptability of the northernmost part of this district—the part concerning which, if any, there might naturally be doubt—to agriculture show, Mr. Taylor writes, that the greater part of the land is fertile and that the season is sufficiently long and warm to ripen wheat, oats and barley, as well as the ordinary vegetables.

Some of the causes which render these lands in the higher latitudes available for wheat-growing purposes are indicated by Mr. Taylor: (1) The decrease in the elevation of the land as it extends to the North. The difference in altitude between the land at the extreme southern and at the extreme northern part of the wheat district is given as equivalent to 13 degrees of latitude, climatically considered. (2) The Pacific winds facilitated by the interlocking valleys of the Columbia and Missouri rivers. (3) The summer moisture which renders irrigation north of latitude 50 degrees unnecessary. (4) The length of the summer day in the northern latitudes. (5) Maximum of fructification due to vigorous winters, cool, moist springs and dry summers. Food consumers, as against food producers, will find some little comfort in Mr. Taylor's statements. But doubtless Mr. Wiman's forecast was intended to cover the immediate rather than the remote future.

The Farmers' Grievance as Presented by Col. Polk.

Col. L. L. Polk, engaged in the organization and spread of the Alliance movement among the farmers, hears only their complaints and has never had even a premonition of the approaching era of high prices which Mr. Wiman announces. The farmers, he holds, in his article in the *North American Review* for July, are of all persons the most miserable. If they complain it is not without a grievance, and this grievance, as reduced from Mr. Polk's discursive statements, is that their interests have not been properly cared for in state and national legislatures. Representatives who have been entrusted with the interests of the farmers have betrayed that trust. Col. Polk is a firm believer in the old Jeffersonian maxim that "you can legislate prosperity or adversity on yourselves."

Indeed, he goes so far as to declare that in a society like ours at the present stage, legislation is really the basis of prosperity; that unless legislation applies fairly to all classes, industry, skill and frugality count for little. He is careful that the importance of agriculture as a factor of existing social arrangements is not underrated. Like most of the men whose sympathies lie wholly with the agricultural class, he is inclined to regard farming as the only productive pursuit. "An attempt," he says, "to rank any vocation with the importance and necessity of farming will ever prove futile." Holding to this view it

would be quite impossible for him to admit that the merchant is as much a producer as the farmer. But this is true. Both create utilities—put things in accessible forms or places, and neither can do more.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION IN LONDON.

THE most noteworthy paper in the July *Cosmopolitan* is the opening article on "London Charities," by Elizabeth Bisland. Its greatest significance lies in the note of warning against the dangers of too great enthusiasm and too little discrimination in giving to the poor, and it is one more tribute to the value, indeed the necessity, of a scientific system of relief. "The state of mind of the prosperous portion of the city toward their less fortunate neighbors is a remarkable one. Their sense of duty to them is almost morbid in its intensity, charity has become a passion as well as a fashion, and it is not too much to say that the preachings of the modern and socialistic Peter Hermits have revived the enthusiasm of the old crusades, each one outvying his neighbor in his haste to assume the cross and undertake the rescue not of the city of the Holy Sepulchre, but of the city of London. As in the older crusades, the enthusiasm is confined to no one class, age, or sex. Peers, cabinet ministers, members of Parliament, clerks, lawyers, doctors, the clergy, fashionable young beauties, princesses, duchesses, men of fashion, retired army men, elderly single women with no home duties, busy mothers, girls just out of school, and even children at school—all take part in this holy war against suffering and poverty."

THE STREAM OF PAUPER CANDIDATES.

"Not only is the recognized centripetal power of a great city a magnet that draws within the metropolitan radius all the loose and wavering atoms of the nation, but this reputation for magnificent giving is an irresistible loadstone to the pauper element of the rest of Europe. The curious sentimentality that informs British politics in unexpected directions forbids the passing of immigration laws such as the United States have found essential to their welfare, and as a consequence, London is an undefended pool into which all the human cesspools of the Continent drain their most degraded refuse."

This wretched crowd of humanity consists largely of Polish Jews, who are cared for by their own people, and rarely come under the patronage of the Poor Law establishments, but by underbidding native labor they force into pauperism by direct or indirect means the English laborers who cannot live so cheaply.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR LAW.

Under the Poor Law London is divided into thirty unions, which annually give relief to nearly 100,000 paupers. "In all these unions there is a casual ward for wayfarers and vagrants; generally built on the separate system, in which each inmate has a separate cell. On entering he has to take a bath, and before leaving to do a task of work; and rather than submit to the first of these cruel exactions many prefer to sleep in the streets and thus escape the dreaded cleansing."

Mr. Goschen's vigorous and able policy in the presidency of the Local Government Board resulted in the large curtailing of assistance, and the proportion of paupers has fallen off from 55.5 to 24.7 in each thousand of population. A striking example of the need of a strict surveillance of relief administration is given in the comparison of the densely populated and poverty-stricken Whitechapel district with the less crowded and exceedingly opulent City Union. In the former, under a strict

system, the number of paupers during the year was only 1303, while in the carelessly conducted union of the city there were 1681.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Since 1867, the date of its birth, the Charity Organization Society has done incalculable good in straightening not the sociological tangle caused by the ill-advised efforts of sentimentalists.

"There are forty branches of the society in London—one in each union and in the crowded parishes too—and these are managed by committees. There are paid officers, whose duty is the investigation of appeals, and as the organization has extended its work it has added many trained volunteers to its force. Its duty for the most part is to ascertain whether the applicants for aid are worthy, and in what manner they can best be relieved; but it also expends yearly in alms something like £20,000. . . . Most of the Church of England charities and many of the Jewish and Roman Catholic societies work in harmony with this non-sectarian body, but so far the nonconformists have been slow to give or take help, and there are thousands of private charities that refuse to co-operate and prefer to follow their own unorganized methods. The Charity Organization deals annually with about 25,000 cases, each case representing a family, and makes full reports upon these. It has in some branches established saving banks, and has also established a Metropolitan Provident Medical Association, with 30,000 subscribing members, by which the poor co-operate to obtain the best medical treatment at small individual cost."

The private hospitals, almshouses, and "homes," and the great city guild charities are enumerated and described. Not the least interesting are some of the venerable institutions like Saint Katherine's Hospital, dating from the year 1128, and the Trinity Almshouse with its "double row of pretty, tidy cottages, models of old-fashioned comfort," situated in a "green and peaceful pleassance," and its tiny church in the centre. Its charter was granted by Henry VIII. "as a refuge 'for master mariners and widows of master mariners.'"

The sum of Miss Bisland's investigations is that London has too much charity, but that there are charities and charities. As she quotes from the remarks of Mr. Kipling's East End damsel, "They're bloomin' well pauped a'ready."

THE MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS.

The third of Dr. Albert Shaw's articles in *The Century* on modern European municipalities is a description of "Paris—the Typical Modern City." To Americans more than to any other people should such articles be of value; for if we are ever to rid ourselves of the shame of our municipal governments, the means would seem to lie in lifting up our eyes and profiting by the example of those who are strong where we are weak.

After an introduction, in which he pays a tribute to the mission of France, "to teach the world a lesson of order, system and logic, of emancipation and iconoclasm," Dr. Shaw rapidly reviews "The French Municipal System" since the revolution of 1789, and passes to

THE MECHANISM OF PARIS GOVERNMENT.

When the new constitution was being made to "march" in 1789-90, Paris was given a popularly elected mayor, who with sixteen administrators performed the executive work. These, together with two councillors from each of the forty-eight sections and thirty-two aldermen, 145 in

all, formed the governing body. By the Directory and after it by Napoleon, Paris was divided into twelve arrondissements each with its nominal "maire," the whole under the charge of the prefect of the Department of the Seine, and practically it was the obedient machine of the emperor. Since then the system has gyrated with the political weathervane from Napoleon's tyranny to autonomy, and intermediate points. The present organization, dating from 1871, divides Paris into twenty arrondissements, each with its "maire" and his assistants, the appointees of the prefect of the Seine. The municipal council consists of eighty members, four being elected from each arrondissement. The "maires" attend to a vast amount of routine work, and are highly satisfactory and valuable officers. By the side of the prefect of the Seine is the prefect of police, with an official status decidedly *sui generis*.

A BUREAUCRATIC POLICE SYSTEM.

"The prefecture of police for the Department of the Seine was the masterpiece of Bonaparte's administrative system. This police prefect was reconstituted in 1853 by Louis Napoleon as an indispensable part of his centralized government."

The prefect "is to-day the most unaccountable and most powerful man in France. His functions are highly varied. He controls not only the ordinary police that patrol the streets and keep order, but also the detectives and officers who constitute the 'police judiciaire,' and who work up criminal cases. Besides these, he is master of the political police—the government's secret agents—and he has in his hands a secret-service fund to spend unaccountably except as regards his immediate superior, the minister of the interior.

"He was a fit creation of such rulers as the Napoleons, but he has no proper place in a republican form of government. Engaged as he must be in the secret service of politics, he is not the suitable person to administer the ordinary police government of a great city.

"But it would be a great mistake to jump at the conclusion that the existing police administration is not orderly and efficient. The real protection that the people have against the theoretical absolutism of the prefect of police lies in the magnificent organization of the great machine that the prefect superintends. Every one of the numerous bureaux is manned with permanent officials, who have entered the service upon examination and who are promoted for merit."

PROPOSED LIBERAL REFORMS.

The two sorest points with the liberal element of Paris are the humiliating subjection to the prefect of the Seine and this inscrutable prefect of police. The most noteworthy scheme for reorganization is that reported some years ago by a council committee headed by Sigismund Lacroix. This plan provides among other things for additional representation for the larger arrondissements, increasing the council to a membership of 109, for a general arrondissement ticket, which would bring out better-known men than the present "uninominal" system, and for the election of a mayor and his adjuncts by the council from its own members. The routine work now done by the twenty "maires" was to be assigned to appointees of the mayoralty. "The council was to have full control of taxation and finance, but could not borrow money without the direct ratification of the voters at a popular election. The municipal authorities were to have entire management of the education system, primary, secondary, and higher."

But these liberal reforms are only popular with liberals.

The propertied and educated classes stand up, with much reason on their side, for the administration by the trained officials of the general government.

HOW A CITY MAY BE LIGHTED.

Perhaps Dr. Shaw's paper is most interesting and instructive under the section he calls, "The Best Lighted City in the World."

"Like American cities, and in this respect wholly unlike those of England and Germany, French cities have been in the past, and still are, wholly disposed to leave the manufacture and sale of illuminants to private companies. But the resemblance between French and American cities as regards their management of this important service ends abruptly with the simple fact that they have chosen to employ private instead of public initiative. Municipal Paris has always fully protected public and private interests in its dealings with lighting companies. Even yet American cities have not thoroughly learned the simple lesson that there can be no real competition between gas companies in the same area, and that it is the height of foolish stupidity to attempt to regulate by competitions a business that is monopolistic by its very nature. Paris, forty or fifty years ago, in the experimental period of public gas-lighting, had seven or eight different gas companies. But each was restricted to its own district; each was chartered upon terms that gave the city authorities large control, each furnished its quota of gas for street lights and public buildings at a price fixed by charter contract and approximating actual cost of manufacture; each paid a moderate street rental for the privilege of laying pipes under sidewalks; each submitted to a scale of prices for private consumers, arranged by agreement with the city upon the basis of reports made by commissions composed of scientific authorities and experts, each submitting to a daily official examination of the quality of its gas, and to penalties for failure to reach the standard; and each laid its pipes in its respective territory under strict regulations respecting injury to the pavement and the disturbance of traffic.

"The six companies which for some years had been engaged in the distribution of gas to Paris were fused into one great company in 1855. Some of our American cities have in recent years been well-nigh convulsed with excitement and indignation because their local gas companies had been consolidated or brought under a unitary management. And yet it ought to be perfectly obvious that a consolidated gas supply can be more economically produced and sold. The fusion of the Paris companies in 1855 was effected only after several years of negotiations between the companies and the government, and it rested upon a basis carefully prescribed. The results were highly beneficial to all parties concerned."

The charter that the present company works under is now twenty years old, but is, nevertheless, far more "enlightened and satisfactory" than "any that has been made by large American cities." "The Company must furnish gas to individuals at a price not exceeding a fixed maximum. It must supply gas for public uses at what is practically the cost of manufacture. It must pay the city 200,000 (ultimately 250,000) francs a year for the right to pipe the streets," and the methods of laying the pipes are carefully prescribed. "It must pay a tax of .02 francs on each cubic meter of gas supplied to Paris. Finally, it must not water its stock, but must keep its capitalization at 84,000,000 francs, and after paying 13 1/2 per cent. out of net profits as dividends it must divide the surplus profits with the city." At the expiration of the charter, all rights revert to the city. This system results in an

annual revenue to the city of 20,000,000 francs. But notwithstanding this showing, which from the light of our American municipal experience is simply wonderful, Dr. Shaw considers public ownership of gas works would be an improvement in making easier rates for the poor people of the city.

Even more striking is the "patient, scientific systematic way" in which Paris has begun to introduce electricity for lighting purposes. The city is divided into "seven secteurs electriques," each assigned to one of the important electrical companies for a short term of years under strictly specified conditions. In addition, the municipality has its own central plant, where experiments are going on, and which serves as a regulator of prices. The great problem in our cities of the disposition of wires is no problem at all in Paris, where all wires are laid underground without danger or inconvenience.

Paris has within 30 square miles a population of 2,500,000, while Chicago has 118 square miles for 1,100,000 inhabitants. The consequence is that Paris is a "many-storied" city, and that transit facilities do not present such a problem as in less densely populated municipalities. However, the time has come when her omnibus system is inadequate, and a proposition for an underground railroad system, fathered by the famous M. Eiffel, is now being considered; in connection with which Dr. Shaw says, "The underground electric road is, in my judgment, to be the permanent rapid-transit system of the world's greatest cities."

The section devoted to "Water Supply and Drainage," is succeeded by the heading "What Paris Does for Its Citizens and What It All Costs." It costs the strikingly large sum of \$25 for each man, woman and child, but Dr. Shaw decides that the game is quite worth the candle,—that the "work is done in the most thorough and scientific manner, and the money is honestly and skilfully applied."

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mutual Advantages of Annexation.

The advantages to be derived by the United States from the annexation of Cuba to its territory are strongly presented in General Thomas Jordan's article in the *July Forum*, on "Why We Need Cuba." In the first place, he shows, with the aid of a map, that Cuba is a component part of our geographical system. Cuba commands the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and any maritime power that should occupy this island could easily make a *mare clausum* of the gulf. In the second place, he shows that Cuba should belong to us for commercial reasons. The people of the United States consume much the largest part of all that the island produces for exportation. He gives the value of our imports from Cuba between 1850 and 1889 as \$1,640,000,000. Our sugar imports from Cuba reached, in 1888, as high as 71 1/16 per cent. of the total importations of this product from all quarters. Concerning the physical features of the island, Mr. Jordan writes: It is 700 miles in length, nowhere more than 130 miles in width. It has an area of 36,013 square miles and more than 1700 miles of coast, exclusive of the numerous bays and harbors. The climate is, of course, tropical and is singularly favorable to animal as well as vegetable life. The soil is well watered, exceedingly fertile and peculiarly adapted to the raising of agricultural products, though hardly 15 per cent. of the land has been thus employed. The mineral resources of the island, it would seem, are also as yet undeveloped. "So rich and diversified," says Mr. Jordan on this point, "have been the agricultural resources of Cuba during the last fifty years, that atten-

tion has been diverted from the great undeveloped mineral wealth of the island, which includes gold, copper, lead, iron, asphalt, and petroleum. Humboldt placed Cuba within the auriferous belt of this hemisphere. From my own personal experience, I am satisfied that there is a future gold field in the island awaiting profitable exploitation. As for copper, \$19,000,000 worth of that metal was exported from the quarter of Santiago de Cuba to England in the six years preceding 1850. Iron of the very best description, suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer pig and most desirable for mixture with our own ores, has been found in large deposits in the district of Santiago de Cuba. The surface indications of petroleum and asphalt also give notable assurance of important industrial results. Moreover, the middle and eastern sections of this island are very rich in timber for construction, including great forests of mahogany and valuable rare woods for the interior decoration of houses, for cabinet furniture and for ship-building."

How the Cubans Regard Annexation.

The native Cubans themselves are, as a body, in favor of annexation. Indeed so strongly evident is it that the future of Cuba lies in union with the United States that the mother country no longer feels sure of the loyalty of even the Spaniards on the island. The controversy over commercial reciprocity with the Antilles has led Spain to increase her watchfulness over Cuba. Since the discussion began, writes in *Lippincott's* Mr. Frank Burr, fresh from the West Indies, six thousand Spanish soldiers have arrived in Cuba from Madrid. As to the sentiment which prevails in Cuba towards annexation with the United States, Mr. Burr says: "The native Cuban prays for that day and pleads for its power,—not from the mercenary standpoint from which the Spaniard looks towards the United States, but with a pathetic and sincere belief that across the channel which divides Cuba from Florida lies his only hope. What the Spaniard feels for his interests, the native feels from his heart. Thus the communion of the two from their different standpoints is working out great results and building up a sentiment that only needs to be encouraged to grow into an all powerful influence."

Mr. Burr's letter contains additional information to that presented by General Jordan, concerning the resources of Cuba: "When the day arrives for Cuba to assert herself, she will become the new Eldorado. Land and property will increase twice in value within thirty days, and development will spring as if by magic throughout the island where all seasons are summer."

"Education has brought about this wonderful change. The influence of the United States, so close to this domain, has made itself felt. Local trade with Florida, the sale of a hundred million dollars' worth of sugar and tobacco per annum to the United States, has done its work. The civilizing influence of such a splendid line of steamers as the Ward line sails from New York to all the ports of this island, has been another element of progress. The new deal with the United States will send down by the Ward line alone twenty thousand barrels of flour a month at half the price that it now costs the native or the Spaniard. But there is far more than an increase in trade in this new arrangement. It is the beginning of a great future."

"The finest bread in the world is made in Cuba from American flour. For years the flour had to be shipped from New York to Barcelona, and from there to Havana. Very frequently the packages were not broken, or the American mark destroyed—again demonstrating the force

by which Spain exacted six dollars a barrel duty on the yield of the land wherein she found the market for nine-tenths of all the products she raised. While the new commercial relation between the United States and Spain changes all this, it gives no benefit to the home government, because it weakens its power on the island, and hastens, rather than postpones, the hour when revolution, either peaceful or with the sword, will change a despotism to a republic, and make new what is now old and worn."

"The sugar-crop of Cuba this year is one of the richest ever raised on the island. Some of the foremost planters and experts, who have watched its growth with pride, estimate that it will reach seven hundred and fifty thousand tons; others claim that it will be eight hundred thousand tons. Tobacco, it is said, will touch a higher figure than ever before. And the United States is the market for the great bulk of all this wealth of the soil, and there is no other in sight. Spain cannot take the yield and pay for it. England, France, Germany, and the other great countries have enough sweets of their own, and their dealings with the sad and silent island are limited and of no particular consequence. Is it any wonder, then, that America should be the beacon-light towards which the gaze of Cuba is riveted?"

A TAX ON INHERITANCE.

Advocated as a Measure of Reform by Professor Ely.

Professor Richard T. Ely, writing in the *North American Review* for July, advocates a reform in the laws of inheritance as a means of bringing about an improved condition of society in the United States at the present time. He does not regard the taxation of inheritance as a violation of the rights of private property. "The right of inheritance," he says, "is one right, and the right of private property is another and a distinct right. He has made but little progress in the fundamental principles of jurisprudence who does not see how clearly separated are these two rights. The right of property means an exclusive right of control over a thing, but the right of inheritance means the transfer of this right in one manner or another. If there is no will, it means the right of some one to succeed to property, and this right is a product of positive law. If a will is made, the right of inheritance means, not an exclusive right of control vested in a person, but the right of a person to say who shall exercise the right of property over things which were his while he was living, after he is dead, and, consequently, after he has lost all rights of property, because the dead have no proprietary rights whatever."

As against the general belief that man has a natural right to say what shall become of his property after he is dead, Professor Ely shows that through the greater part of the world's history the right of free testamentary disposition of property was not recognized. The right of such disposition of property was introduced by the Roman law and the continuous practice of this privilege under law, has so formed opinion that now we look upon what it provides regarding the inheritance of property as naturally right, although, in different countries or states, Dr. Ely adds, the regulation of inheritance by law varies. The chief purpose of a law regulating inheritance is, Professor Ely avers, the preservation and security of the family; its second purpose, the welfare of society in general. Regarding our present inheritance laws he says they make careful provision for the rights of the wife, but do not provide adequately for children, except when no will is made. Then, he adds, the provision made for

both wife and children by our laws is perhaps as satisfactory as could be desired.

The right of disposing of property by will, Professor Ely would leave intact—with the clear recognition that “this is a matter over which the law has control, and that no human being has a right to say what shall take place on this earth or what use shall be made of anything he may leave, after he is dead and gone”—but recommends that a graduated tax varying from 1 to 20 per cent. be levied upon inheritances of every sort exceeding a certain minimum amount. In the absence of a will the right of inheritance, he holds, should reach only as far as the real family feeling does. “Intestate inheritance should include, perhaps, those who are nearly enough related so that they can trace descent from a common great-grandfather, but none who are more distantly related. . . . Any provision for a more distant relative should be made by will, just the same as provision for any one who is not related at all.” All property which is not willed away and does not fall to some heir recognized by law should fall to the state.

The line of reform proposed in his article will stand, Professor Ely believes, every test. With respect to the family he holds that it will tend to the development of this institution “far better than the existing laws in the United States. It recognizes the solidarity of the family. The husband is responsible to the wife and the wife to the husband, and both are responsible for the children they have brought into the world. It co-ordinates rights and duties.”

Looked at from the point of view of society, this proposed reform “diffuses property widely, and results in a great number of families with an ample competence, and tends to prevent the growth of plutocracy. It is these families with a competence lifting them above a severe struggle for bare physical necessities, which carry forward the world's civilization. It is from these families that the great leaders of men come, and not from either of the two extremes of society, the very rich or the very poor, both of which extremes we wish to abolish. Excessive wealth discourages exertion, but a suitable reform of the laws of inheritance will remove from us many idle persons who consume annually immense quantities of wealth, but contribute nothing to the support of the race; and who, leading idle lives, cultivate bad ideals and disseminate social poison.”

The Tax Favored by Professor Buchanan.

Less calm in the treatment of the question of a tax on inheritances is Professor J. R. Buchanan in the *June Arena*. “What right,” he exclaims, “have the millionaires to say how the world shall be managed after they have left it? What right to say that when they have established a dangerous inequality, posterity shall be compelled to make it perpetual?” They have no right, he replies, “no right but what we in our justice or in our good-nature give them.” Holding that wealth is the product of the nation and that under no circumstances could man by himself accumulate wealth, he denies that it belongs to the millionaire to dispose of even while he lives. Man exercises this privilege during life only by the grace of society, he would seem to say. Professor Buchanan believes that it would be better for society “if all inheritance of wealth were forbidden, and every boy and girl required to begin life with a few hundred dollars and gain the position they deserved by their own abilities alone.” The rights of the commonwealth over inherited wealth is, he cites instances to show, already recognized by law. Switzerland has gone farther than any other

country in applying the principle. The State of New York derived in 1888 over a million dollars from a tax on inheritances, and the proposition to impose such a tax is under discussion in Massachusetts and other States of the Union at the present time.

THE SWISS AND AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.

Mr. W. D. McCrackan, in the July number of the *Arena*, compares the Swiss and American constitutions, the chief points of likeness and disagreement between which are presented in the following quotations:

“There are two institutions in the Swiss state which bear a very strong likeness to corresponding ones in our own. Both countries have a legislative system consisting of two houses, one representing the people numerically, and the other the cantons or states of which the Union is composed, and both possess a supreme court, which in Switzerland goes by the name of the Federal Tribunal. It is generally conceded that the Swiss consciously imitated these American institutions, but in doing so they certainly took care to adapt them to their own particular needs, so that the two sets of institutions are by no means identical.

“The Swiss National Council and Council of States, forming together the Federal Assembly, are equal, co-ordinate bodies, performing the same functions, whereas our House of Representatives and Senate have particular duties assigned to each, and the former occupies, in a measure, a subordinate position to the latter. The Swiss houses meet twice a year in regular sessions, on the first Monday in June and the first Monday in December, and for extra sessions if there is special unfinished business to transact. The National Council is composed at present of 147 members, one representative to every 20,000 inhabitants. Every citizen of twenty-one is a voter, and every voter not a clergyman is eligible to this National Council. (The exclusion of the clergy is due to dread of religious quarrels, with which the pages of Swiss history have been only too frequently stained.) A general election takes place every three years. The salary of the representatives is four dollars a day, which is forfeited by non-attendance, and about five cents a mile for travelling expenses. On the other hand, the Council of States is composed of forty-four members, two for each of the twenty-two cantons. The length of their terms of office is left entirely to the discretion of the cantons which elect them, and in the same manner their salaries are paid out of the cantonal treasuries.

“The attributes of the Swiss Federal Tribunal, though closely resembling those of our Supreme Court, are not identical with them, for the Swiss conception of sovereignty of the people is quite different from our own. Their Federal Assembly is the repository of the national sovereignty, and, therefore, no other body can override its decisions. The Supreme Court of the United States tests the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress which may be submitted to it for examination, thus placing itself as arbiter over representatives of the people; but the Federal Tribunal must accept as final all laws which have passed through the usual channels, so that its duty consists merely in applying them to particular cases without questioning their constitutionality.”

There is, he shows, a striking difference between the Federal Council and our presidential office. “The Swiss constitution does not intrust the executive power to one man, as our own does, but to a Federal Council of seven members, acting as a sort of Board of Administration. These seven men are elected for a fixed term of three

years, out of the ranks of the whole body of voters throughout the country, by the two Houses, united in joint session. Every year they also designate, from the seven members of the Federal Council, the two persons who shall act as president and vice-president of the Swiss Confederation. The Swiss president is, therefore, only the chairman of an executive board, and presents a complete contrast to the president of the United States, who is virtually a monarch, elected for a short reign."

Switzerland as a Neutral Power.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, Mr. McCrackan discusses "The Neutrality of Switzerland." His paper is for the most part retrospective. Perpetual neutrality was guaranteed to Switzerland by the powers of Europe in congress in 1815. But it is one thing, as Mr. McCrackan says, to be endowed with this privilege of perpetual neutrality, and quite another matter to maintain it inviolate. Looked at from a purely military point of view, Switzerland could not, of course, hope to withstand for any length of time the invasion of any one of the great European powers. The preservation of her neutrality rests wholly on other and moral ground. "For it must be remembered that Europe at the congress in Vienna gave her word to Switzerland that her neutrality should be respected; so that, as a matter of fact, the trustworthiness of international agreements in general is at stake. It seems hardly likely that any of the rival powers would be willing to incur the odium of being the first to break this engagement with a small but highly respected and useful state. Public opinion the world over would promptly turn against that nation; and even Bismarck was forced to acknowledge that it was worth something to have the moral support of outsiders in a great contest."

In conclusion Mr. McCrackan says: "It may be that the example of Switzerland is destined to accomplish great results in the world's history, for, in truth, there are tremendous possibilities in this principle of perpetual neutrality. If I mistake not, it supplies means of arriving at a semblance, if nothing better, of permanent international peace. There are at present several other neutral states, and it only remains for the powers to extend this privilege gradually to all the contested points on the map of Europe in order to make war unnecessary and in time impossible." To be sure, this is the "only" requisite.

THE UNION OF THE AUSTRALIAS.

In the *Contemporary Review* for July Sir Henry Parkes is awarded the post of honor with a short article, in which he gossips pleasantly concerning the Australian peoples of the British stock who are engaged in the grandest of all human work, the founding of a great free nation. He tells us that of the 3,226,000 persons distributed in the six states of the proposed Australasian commonwealth there is in no part of the British dominions a population so thoroughly British.

BRITONS ALL!

Notwithstanding some faint sprinklings of German, French, and Italians, the elements of the coming nation are free from the taint of foreign blood. Already the native-born Australians more than double the number of English, Scotch, and Irish. There is no such thing as destitution in the land, and nowhere is there a group of school children without a school. For an industrious man

who knows how to work out his own self-help the earth has no better field than Australia. But although not only the aspiration for national life but the material conditions of nationhood are to be found in Australia, the federal idea has not yet crystallized into a clear form in many minds. The average politician, whose mind has been enervated by the struggle for the publican's vote, and who falls into the narrowest ruts of provincialism, finds the federal idea too large and weighty for him. Nevertheless, the federal cause, which was first pleaded twenty-five years ago by Wentworth and Gavan Duffy, is marching steadily on to assured success. Sir Henry Parkes declares that the new order of things will be firmly rooted long before the close of the century.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Speaking of the scheme approved of by the Conference, Sir Henry Parkes says:—

"It contemplates throughout a loyal union with the Empire, and the sublime and entrancing idea of a future world-wide confederation of the English-speaking race must have influenced at progressive stages the minds of its framers."

The following is his account of the constitution drafted for Australia:—

"It provides for a federal parliament, consisting of a house of representatives, based upon the widest popular suffrage and modelled on the type of the existing House of Commons; and a senate modelled from the representative character of the illustrious Senate of the United States, without its executive functions. All through the principle of responsible government is preserved and skillfully adapted to the inherent conditions of a federation. It calls into existence an executive of the English pattern—a representative of the crown acting politically with the advice of responsible ministers; and it makes adequate provision for the exercise of the popular will in both Houses of Parliament by a frequent reference to the electors of the country. It creates an Australian judiciary which, besides conducting the ordinary judicial business of the commonwealth, would enable appeals from the supreme courts of the several states to be made with the legal assistance of professional men familiar with the laws, usages, and conditions of the country. It is not disfigured by any attempted restraint upon the free spirit of a free people."

So sanguine is Sir Henry Parkes of the birth of this new nation, that he thinks it possible and by no means impracticable before the close of 1892, and in all probability the great consummation cannot be held back by any untold cause of events beyond the year 1893.

"The churches even now have awakened to the advantages to church government and discipline, and to the organization of spiritual effort, which would come by federation. The primate of the Church of England, the cardinal of the Church of Rome, the heads of most of the Nonconformist churches, I am assured, are fervent federationists. The far-seeing men engaged in commerce are federationists. The men of enterprise of all classes are federationists. The men who have chosen as their calling the pursuit of literature, more especially those conducting the higher class of newspapers, are federationists. In two years more the whole Australian population will be welded into one enthusiastic body of federationists."

Sir Henry Parkes dismisses the opposition of the republicans in a contemptuous paragraph. He says:—

"Men who really have faith in nothing profess to believe in the necessity for some organic change in the

free government which shelters their useless lives. But the dominant feeling of the Australian populations is sounded loyal to the liberal institutions and the noble mission of the Empire. Without cause for separation it is hardly within the range of probability that the young nation would separate at the bidding of the most worthless part of her population. She will be true to the builders, and set her face against the destroyers."

Of this the *Sidney Bulletin* will, no doubt, have something to say, and will say it with all the more effect because the protectionists and labor party have just defeated Sir Henry at the general election of New South Wales.

HOW TO FEDERATE THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Professor Cyril Ransome discusses this question under the title "Wanted, a Statesman," in the *Contemporary Review* for July. He passes in review several schemes, and sums up strongly in favor of admitting colonial representatives into the House of Commons.

"In the first place, it may be noted that such a plan would be strictly in accordance with precedent, for Henry VIII. at the same time when he called members from Cheshire and from Wales called them also from Calais, and members from Calais sat in the House of Commons, with full rights of membership, down to the time when the town was lost to the English crown. In the second place, it is in accordance with the practice of at least one other colonial power, for members for Martinique and Algeria sit in the French House of Deputies. It is in accord, too, with the views of Burke, who would have wished to see colonial representatives at Westminster had the conditions of time and space rendered such an experiment possible in his day. It seems also to be in accord with the wishes of the prime minister."

In the second place, the shrinkage of the world has made the representation of the colonies at Westminster a very simple matter, and if the basis of the representation throughout the Empire were to be taken at one member for every 60,000, we should have a House of Commons numbering 832 members. In the United States, the scale is one member to every 170,000, which would give a House of Commons of 294. In the third place, there would have to be some readjustment of functions. To meet this difficulty Mr. Ransome makes the following suggestion:—

"It would clearly be inadmissible for the colonial representatives to sit and vote upon all affairs as the members for Calais did in the old days. They would not wish it, and we should not allow it. The problem to be solved, therefore, is narrowed down to the discovery of some plan by which a distinction could be drawn between Imperial and local affairs, the one to be the province of the House as a whole, the other of the representatives of the United Kingdom. Three methods of dealing with the case present themselves immediately—(1) A large extension of the system of local government, which should reduce to a minimum, even if it could not eventually get rid of, the domestic business of the United Kingdom, or of the several sections of it, possibly carrying with it the reduction of membership in the Imperial Parliament in exchange for the constitution of a local assembly; (2) The free use of the expedient of grand committees constituted on the lines of the several sections of the United Kingdom; (3) The withdrawal of colonial members when business was in hand which the speaker defined as domestic. In all these cases the constitutional crux would lie in determining the relations of the heads of

departments to the Imperial Parliament, to the localized parliament or grand committee, and to one another. It is a problem of enormous difficulty; but there is nothing to show that it is insoluble."

THE CHILIAN WAR.

Many readers will be grateful for the extremely lucid account of the present state of affairs in Chili which is contributed by an anonymous writer to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for June 15th. A map alone is wanted, and that may be found in any atlas.

First of all, we are given a brief sketch of the Chilian constitution which was established in 1833, and has until lately sufficed for the needs of the republic. The legislative power is composed of two chambers—one of deputies elected by universal suffrage for a triennial session, the other of senators, elected also by universal suffrage, but only renewable by half its number every three years. The members are not paid. The vote is by ballot and accumulative. There is one deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants and one senator for every three deputies. The executive power is vested in a president who is elected for five years, by a restricted form of suffrage, and is not eligible for re-election until five years since his last tenure of office. During the five years of office he is irremovable. His power is constitutional, limited by a cabinet of six ministers, responsible not to him, but to the Houses of Parliament, and no act of state is valid unless countersigned by at least one of the responsible ministers. The population of Chili is 3,200,000 people. Its extent is about once and a half as big as France. Its finances ever since the convulsion of 1833 have been in a satisfactory condition, the revenue annually exceeding the expenditure and the public debt amounting to little more than one year's receipts. At the beginning of 1889 there was a surplus in the treasury of 150,000,000 of francs. Political parties divided themselves before the present troubles into Liberal and Conservative, the Liberal being very much in the ascendant. In the Chamber of Deputies the proportion in a total of 120 members was 100 Liberals and twenty Conservatives. In the Senate out of a total of forty, thirty-five were Liberal and five were Conservative. The questions which chiefly agitated them were the pretensions of the Church to interfere with affairs of state, public instruction, and municipal laws. The Conservative party was clerical and reactionary, but too weak to create more than a wholesome deliberation in the acts of the Parliament. Chili, before the war, may therefore be described as an almost ideal republic, rejoicing in regular, moderate, and upright government, sound finances, and a happy immunity from internal troubles and external complications.

With the accession of President Balmaceda, in 1886, a change began to creep over the face of things. The effects of it were not, however, immediately apparent, for his first care was devoted to strengthening his own hand by the conciliation of opposing factions in the Senate and Lower House. By this time he was strong enough to act. The year 1889 was reached, and he had to face the fact that he had only two more years of power. It was impossible that he should himself continue in office beyond the month of September of 1891, but he began to prepare the candidature of one, the youngest in office, and least considered of his ministers, M. Enrique Sanfuentes. M. Sanfuentes had by a certain arrogance and departure from the named customs of ministerial solidar-

ity created a strong feeling of opposition in the minds of many politicians, and when it was seen that the president was preparing to force him as a successor upon the Chilian people, an important split took place in the Liberal party. Efforts were made to represent to the president the impossibility of what he wished to do. He appeared to yield. Ministerial changes took place by which the influence of M. Sanfuentó was temporarily lessened; but no sooner was Parliament prorogued than M. Balmaceda profited by the opportunity to dismiss his ministry and to form, in January, 1890, another cabinet composed entirely of his personal friends. There was no doubt of the opinion of Parliament upon this action. Efforts to secure a majority for the government were vain. The ministry resigned in May. The president formed another ministry equally composed of personal friends, and as steps of this kind are always in the downward direction, the new ministry were less scrupulous than their predecessors. They could not obtain a majority; they obtained, instead, a vote of censure. They resolved to remain, none the less, in office. Parliament refused to vote the estimates. After this, the race towards disorder grew more rapid. What the opinion of the Houses of Parliament could not effect the public took upon itself to do. Indignation meetings were held; riots were imminent. A delegation of leading citizens of Santiago waited upon the president to present a respectful remonstrance. The president at first refused their offers of mediation; but a financial deadlock cannot be indefinitely prolonged—a little later he was glad to accept the offer of the Archbishop of Santiago to endeavor to arrange matters, and after a good deal of negotiation a compromise was agreed upon. A new ministry was constituted under the premiership of M. Frats, a man of proved ability, who possessed the confidence of the Parliamentary party. The Conservative party was for the first time in twenty years represented in the cabinet. A government programme was adopted which included, as a principal article, absolute neutrality in the matter of the presidential election, the country was appeased, Parliament voted the estimates: all seemed to be going well.

M. Balmaceda had, however, only repeated the policy with which he had inaugurated his presidential rule. He had pacified parties in order to command a solid majority. The new ministry soon found themselves to be mere dummies. The president was practically governing without them. The cabinet protested. They required more ability of action. A test case arose in their request to be permitted to make the appointment of certain prefects who held their positions ostensibly because they were prepared to support the candidature of M. Sanfuentó for the post of president. M. Balmaceda refused the desire of his cabinet. The ministry resigned. The estimates being voted, M. Balmaceda had no further need of opposition. He did not hesitate to recall his old friends to power, and immediately afterwards, to bring a fortnight-old sermon to a close. In this way he avoided votes of censure, but the committee of both Houses, which is charged in the Chilian constitution with the duty of watching over the public welfare during the prorogation of Parliament, has the right under exceptional circumstances to call upon the president to convoke Parliament. Immediately upon the dismissal of Parliament, the committee met, and after a debate which will, it is said, remain famous in the annals of Chilian Parliamentary proceedings, a message was addressed to President Balmaceda demanding the convocation of the two Houses.

The president refused. By this act he was held by a

large party in the country to have converted his presidency into a dictatorship. He, however, maintained that he was still within his constitutional rights. The committee of the two Houses continued to meet three times a week. The provisions of the budget expired on January 1, 1891. The committee represented to the president that the only constitutional manner in which money could be obtained for the public services was by act of Parliament. The president refused to yield. He voted his own estimates, and increased the pay of the army by 50 per cent. All public servants who were not of the president's party were dismissed, a state of siege was declared, and all public meetings, including the constitutional meeting of the Houses of Parliament in committee, were forbidden. It was the signal of insurrection. The Parliamentary committee issued a declaration formally deposing President Balmaceda. The fleet declared for the Parliamentary party, and the army for the president. The northern provinces are in the hands of the opposition, and the southern still acknowledge Balmaceda. The president has the advantage of holding the treasury. While its contents endure he will have what money can do on his side. The Parliamentary party have, on the other hand, on their side, the force of conviction, by which men who have lived under a constitutional government are impelled to resist the degeneracy of their orderly freedom into a despotism.

A MOTHER AND HER BOY.

A Parable by Queen Nathalie of Servia.

In the double holiday number of the *Gentlewoman* (London)—a solid mass of printed and illustrated matter which weighs a pound and a half—there are many attractive features; but the most interesting is a contribution from Queen Nathalie of Servia, to which we are glad to give the more extended publicity of our pages. In this story Queen Nathalie tells in a parable the troubles through which she has gone in the attempt to secure her maternal rights over her unfortunate child, who is now the boy King of Servia. It begins as follows:—

"Once upon a time the good God gave to a woman a darling child. The child grew and developed in the arms of its mother, like a rosebud that is well cared for. The mother tended and loved it, for her sole happiness was bound up in the life of this child.

"The pleasant days passed quickly, one succeeding the other rapidly, without the mother taking note how quickly they came and passed. In the boundless love which she had for her son, she looked on him as an angel which God had sent her to watch over.

"But while she was experiencing such intense happiness, there was a plot in preparation which was to shake her to her heart's core.

"An Evil Spirit, whose only call was to thwart and make wretched persons who seemed contented and kindly, learned that there was in this world a mother, whose supreme happiness infinitely surpassed all the ill-doings which the Evil Spirit had hitherto been able to effect.

"This made the dame angry, and from that date she began to cogitate what could be done to destroy the happiness of this proud mother.

"At length she decided to consult her most intimate friend, a black-browed creature named Intrigue, so she flew rapidly to the home of the latter, who was seated in her hammock, her grizzly hair floating over her brooding, threatening countenance."

Evil and Intrigue then proceed to summon up three

black imps, who decide to kidnap the child, as they cannot endure to witness the happiness of any human being. What follows is simply the recent Servian history written in the form of a fairy tale:—

"In the interval Intrigue had thought of something which she whispered in the ear of Evil, and they then disappeared.

"At that same hour the Mother was dreaming that she and her son were in a pleasant garden, surrounded by sweet-smelling flowers and the songs of birds. She gathered flowers to form a crown for her child, and inter-leaved therein with rose-leaves the words Goodness, Pity, Sympathy, Love, Pardon, while the child ran along before his mother, clapping his hands with joy at being in such a charming place. Suddenly there came a change—all was dark. The song of birds, the scent of flowers disappeared, and they were led to another country altogether strange to her. A powerful hand seized hold of the boy. With a cry of agony the Mother awoke, to find her boy sleeping calmly by her side, a smile illuminating his face, as if brought there by a dream.

"Two days later, early in the morning, Intrigue went, staff in hand, from neighbor to neighbor, with crocodile tears in her eyes, saying it was rumored that the child was to be torn from his happy mother.

"The neighbors hurried to the Mother, begging of her to be on the watch, for that there were evil men in the town who had been instigated to rob her of her son.

"The Mother, alarmed, called to mind her dream, but quickly took courage, and replied, 'It is impossible that such a thing can be contemplated! No power, be it ever so great, could steal a child from its own mother. No woman ever brought into the world a son so wicked as to take from me my only joy!'

"Poor Mother! She did not know that Intrigue was spreading this false news so as to induce her to withdraw herself from the protection of her friends, and to go to a far-off country where the capture of her son would be more easily effected.

"Evil and Intrigue succeeded in inducing the Mother to leave the place where she had lived so long, and to seek refuge in another country with her child.

"Soon the evil spirits had matured their plan. While the Mother slept, strange hands carried away her son. On awaking she was desperate; like a wounded lioness she ran from chamber to chamber, calling, 'My son, my son!' but only echo answered through the deserted rooms. She raised her arms imploringly to heaven, but only to hear the cry of Evil, who was floating in the air—

"Ha! ha! Now, where is your boasted happiness? Never again shall you look on the face of your child.'

"Oh! mercy, mercy!" cried the Mother. 'Why have you separated me from my son? Who will care for him? Who will inspire him with the love of gentleness and goodness, those things which only a mother knows how to teach? Have mercy, Spirit of Evil, and give me back my child.'

"With a mocking laugh, Evil flew away, leaving the despairing mother weeping and tearing her hair."

After a while the distraught mother arouses herself and sets off in quest of her son. She wandered wearily from town to town for weeks and months, crossing rivers and mountains and passing over vast plains of snow until at last she comes back to a place which she recognizes and which, of course, stands for Belgrade under the new dispensation. Fortunately the rest of the story ends more happily than it did in real life:—

"There was an immense rampart erected, which could not be surmounted in any way. Seeing a traveller ap-

proaching, she said, 'Friend, can you tell me who has put this barrier here?'

"That is the work of the black spirits,' said he; 'they have constructed it to prevent your reaching your son.'

"She sighed when she heard that her son was on the other side of this mighty barricade, and endeavored to scale it, but the traveller prevented her efforts. Then she tried with all her strength to push aside the barrier, but all in vain. Weeping, she appealed to passers-by, but no one would give her any help, so alone she continued to force her way.

"Neither Evil nor Intrigue could prevent her doing this, and while she was resting from her labor, Hope appeared with his bright eyes, and gave her a passing smile of encouragement.

"When Evil and Intrigue, who were on the alert, watching her unsuccessful efforts, saw the rampart begin to bend they called upon the three imps, and bade them hold the barrier fast.

"But it was rather late in the day. While the black spirits were shrieking with anger, Hope was calling to her, 'Forward, forward!'

"Where is my son?' asked she, and from the other side of the barricade might be heard a child's voice calling, 'Mamma, mamma.'

"The rampart fell asunder, and the Mother and son were in each other's arms.

"No power can separate us now, my angel,' cried she.

"But the three black imps—where are they?' cried the boy.

"Do not be afraid of them; they are chained forever, they can no longer harm us.'

"Evil and Intrigue spread their wings and flew away in despair.

"What shall we do with these evil ones?' asked the child.

"The Mother answered, 'Our happiness will be their punishment. When demons weep, men are happy.'

SOME AUSTRIAN STATESMEN.

The writer of the articles on "The Statesmen of Europe" in the *Leisure Hour* this month deals with some statesmen who, although well known in Austria-Hungary, are seldom heard of in western Europe or America. This gives greater value to the paper, because it is very rarely that one finds any authentic information on the subject of the personalities of Austria-Hungary in English print. Of those described this month, Dr. Rieger is the best known, the leader of the Old Czechs, although, as is often the case, having now obtained recognition abroad, his day has almost closed in his own country. The writer says:—

"At present it is Greg'r's star which is in the ascendant; Rieger has been cast to the political dead, and the word 'Hajmba' (shame) is constantly thrown in his face. He is an old man now, and with the trembling hand of age he has addressed a melancholy farewell to his people, which has been published in the *Pozor*. He bids adieu to those who will no longer recognize his leadership, and who so ungratefully reward his lifelong services, his exhausting struggles against the Germans, against mighty governments, even at moments against the crown itself; combats which he has conducted with the wild enthusiasm of a Ziska and the passionate ardor of a Huss.

"Dr. Rieger has certainly done more for the revival of Czechish nationalism than any other man alive, and to him the Bohemians owe the creation of the Czech University and the Czech Academy of Sciences. In company

with his father-in-law he was the first who by pen and tongue stemmed the Germanic current that was fast obliterating all the distinctive nationalist features of Bohemia, and for many years he was the most popular man in the country. Whether he did his Czech compatriots real service by resuscitating their pride in their Slavonic origin, and rendering their amalgamation as Austrians with their German fellow-subjects for ever impossible, is a question upon which opinions must differ; but no one can doubt the sincerity of Dr Rieger's patriotism, and when the passion of electoral contests has subsided, there must inevitably be a feeling of regret throughout Bohemia that the eloquent statesman should at the last elections have failed to find a constituency to return him."

Herr Grehr, the editor of the *Narodny-Listy*, has been for eighteen years always ready for combat, writing all night and speaking all day, although it was not until 1885 that he was elected to the Reichsrath. He is a man of fierce eloquence and violent temper. Of Count Hohenwart, the Ultramontane chief, we read—

"Count Hohenwart is a man of the Middle Ages, who has been by accident born in the nineteenth century, and nothing will ever change his religious, social, and political convictions, which belong to an age that is passed away. He is an aristocrat to the backbone and he does not recognize any person who has not an old ancestry to show. *Bourgeoisie*, people, traders, and all the rest that compose the mass of the population, are for him a vast crowd, an alluvial soil existing only to support the feet of princes, dukes, and counts. He does not even admit the claims of newly created aristocrats, and as for a Jewish baron he regards him as a smuggled article. At the same time Count Hohenwart is no vulgar nature. He has noble, elevated, and generous sentiments, but they are misapplied, and out of harmony with the time. He is entirely under the influence of Rome, and it was he who demanded in Parliament that the educational laws should be overturned, and the instruction of youth given back into the hands of the clergy—a demand which modern Austria could not and would not listen to for a moment. His programme is anything but conservative, it is revolutionary, for its ultimate goal is a subjection of the state to the infallible utterances of the pope."

He speaks highly of Herr von Kallay, who, as minister of finance, is minister for Bosnia and Herzegovina. He speaks Russian, Servian, Roumanian, and Turkish as well

HERR VON KALLAY.

as Hungarian and German. He says the appointment of Count Kalnoky to foreign affairs has increased the probabilities of European peace.

"It may be interesting to note that the new Austrian parliament contains fifty lawyers, twelve doctors, eight architects and engineers, twenty-nine civil servants, twenty priests, one hundred and forty-six landowners, thirty merchants and manufacturers, nine authors and journalists, forty professors, and six gentlemen of no profession."

THE BACCARAT CASE AND THE LAW.

By Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for July Sir James Fitzjames Stephen deals with gambling and the law in a somewhat dull and prosy article, the gist of which is contained in the following remarks:

"Parliament will not have done what it practically can to discourage gambling and bets, until it has condemned it in general terms, which it would be perfectly easy to do, by reciting that, whereas gambling is a practice opposed to the public interests, it is hereby declared to be illegal, and all bets, whether made by agents or between principals, and all contracts ancillary to gambling, shall be void, and if made by an agent the principal may revoke his authority to pay the bet at any time whatever.

"There is one point of view in the recent baccarat case which has possibly appealed forcibly to the people at large, though with no great claim to reason upon the part of those who make the appeal. It is occasionally said that the law as it stands exhibits practical partiality in the odious form of undue lenity to the rich in comparison with the poor. How can it be just, it is said, that the Prince of Wales and other people of the highest rank should go to Mr. Wilson's house and play baccarat with impunity, whilst the newspapers are continually filled with accounts of raids upon gambling-houses which do not do a tenth part of the harm that is done by Mr. Wilson's house? The answer, of course, is plain. There is all the difference in the world between keeping a house in which every one may gamble, and private gambling which no one can share in without a special invitation.

"It may be a question whether, as matters go, too much indulgence is not shown to notorious gamblers who carry on their practices in public. It is true that under 36 and 37 Vict. c. 38, s. 8, a man who plays or bets in any street, road, highway, or other open and public place to which the public have, or are permitted to have, access, with any cards or instruments of gaming, or any coin, cash, token, or other articles used as an instrument of such wagering or gaming, is a rogue and vagabond, and as such may be imprisoned by a magistrate for three months; but though at most great race-courses this offence is frequently committed with every sort of impudence and impunity, it is not properly punished, as the police are not instructed to apprehend the offenders, as they certainly ought to be.

"Upon the whole, I think that nothing beyond the slight modification above suggested could be done by way of addition to the law relating to gambling, except a remedy which, if it were efficient, would be worse than the disease."

TRIBUTES TO MADAME BLAVATSKY, BY THEOSOPHISTS.

Lucifer for June 15th is almost entirely devoted to tributes to Madame Blavatsky by those whom she has left behind her. Mrs. Besant succeeds to the sole editorship of *Lucifer*, of which she has been for some time co-editor with Madame Blavatsky. In announcing her assumption of the post she says:—

"Now it is for those she trained to show that they can in some measure imitate her courage and her devotion, by throwing redoubled energy into the work on the success of which her heart was set and her life was staked. She has died at her post, in the very chair in which she sat always at her desk, and the very number published after her departure contains articles written by her pen.

"It is not necessary to say much here as to the future conduct of the magazine. Its policy remains unaltered, its aims unchanged. That which she has left behind her in my hands will give its readers the special knowledge for which they sought it; G. R. S. Mead, her secretary, for some time past sub-editor, and the many friendly contributors will continue their generous aid."

There are no fewer than sixteen articles devoted to this remarkable woman, all of them couched in the most exalted strain of loving reverence. Emily Killingsbury gives the following anecdote of Madame Blavatsky's occult powers:—

"One morning at breakfast she told us that she had while asleep seen her nephew killed in the war then going on between Russia and Turkey. She described the manner of his death blow, how he was wounded, the fall from his horse, and other details. She requested Col. Olcott and myself to make a note of it, as well as the date, and before I left New York full confirmation of the event was received in a letter from Russia, all the circumstances corresponding with H. P. B.'s dream or vision."

Countess Wachtmeister declares that Madame Blavatsky was the noblest and grandest woman this century has produced. Mr. Sinnett indulges in the expectation that her followers may recognize Madame Blavatsky in her new incarnation, for he speaks of the possibility that—

"The new personality she may now have been clothed with, if already mature, may in the progress of events be identified by some of us now living before we in turn are called upon—or permitted—to use whichever phrase best suits our internal condition of mind—to pass through the great change ourselves."

Mr. Charles Johnston says that with unparalleled force she asserted the soul, with transcendent strength she taught the reality of the spirit, by living the life and manifesting the energies of an immortal:—

"And this dominant power and this clear interior light were united to a nature of wonderful kindness, wonderful gentleness, and absolute self-forgetfulness and forgiveness of wrong.

"Nothing in her was more remarkable, nothing more truly stamped her as one of the elect, than the great humility of her character, ready to deny and ignore all its own splendid endowments, in order to bring into light the qualities of others."

Mrs. Besant says that the most salient of her characteristics was strength, sturdy strength, unyielding as a rock. Mrs. Besant asserts in the most unqualified manner the absolute rectitude of Mme. Blavatsky:—

"She was rigidity itself in the weightier matters of the law; and had it not been for the injury the writers were doing themselves by the foulness they flung at her, I could often have almost laughed at the very absurdity of the contrast between the fraudulent charlatan and profligate they pictured, and the H. P. B. I lived beside, with honor as sensitive as that of the "very gentil parfait knyghte," truth flawless as a diamond, purity which had in it much of a child's candor mingled with the sternness which could hold it scathless against attack. Apart from all questions of moral obligation, H. P. B. was far too proud a woman, in her personality, to tell a lie.

"Looking at her generally, she was much more of a man than a woman. Outspoken, decided, prompt, strong-willed, genial, humorous, free from pettiness and without malignity, she was wholly different from the average female type. She judged always on large lines, with wide tolerance for diversities of character and of thought, indifferent to outward appearances if the inner man were just and true."

The most interesting paper of the lot is Mr. Herbert Burrows's, who writes of what Madame Blavatsky was to him:—

"Two years ago Annie Besant and I saw H. P. B. for the first time, and now it is not many days since I stood by her lily-covered coffin and took my last lingering look at the personality of the marvellous woman who had revolutionized the lives of my colleague and myself. Two years are but little as men count time, but these two have been so pregnant with soul-life that the old days before them seem ages away. If it be true that life should be counted by epochs of the mind, then life, from the day that I first clasped H. P. B.'s hand to the moment when, majestic in her death sleep, I helped to wreath around her body the palms from that far-off East which she loved so well, was richer, fuller, longer to me than a generation of the outward turmoil which has its little day and then is gone."

Mr. Burrows, after seeing her several times, began to see light:—

"I caught glimpses of a lofty morality, of a self-sacrificing zeal, of a coherent philosophy of life, of a clear and definite science of man and his relation to a spiritual universe. These it was which attracted me—not phenomena, for I saw none. For the first time in my mental history I had found a teacher who could pick up the loose threads of my thought and satisfactorily weave them together, and the unerring skill, the vast knowledge, the loving patience of that teacher grew on me hour by hour. Quickly I learned that the so-called charlatan and trickster was a noble soul whose every day was spent in unselfish work, whose whole life was pure and simple as a child's, who counted never the cost of pain or toil if these could ad-

vance the great cause to which her every energy was consecrated."

Mr. Walter R. Old says:—

"Whatever may be the respective merits of the many causes for which men and women have worked and died, certain it is that none have served them more fervently, persistently and painfully, than H. P. B. has served that of Theosophy."

Saladin, an Agnostic, declares that, "Theosophy or no Theosophy, Madame Blavatsky was the most extraordinary woman of our century or of any century." In addition to these articles, ten of the Theosophists publish a manifesto staking their honor upon the statement that Madame Blavatsky's character was of a lofty and noble type; that her life was pure and her integrity spotless.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, BY MR. THOMAS BURT.

In the *Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review* there is a very interesting paper by Mr. Thomas Burt, which contains reminiscences and an estimate of his friend Charles Bradlaugh. It is 23 years ago since Mr. Burt first met Mr. Bradlaugh. It was at Blyth when the much-abused iconoclast paid his first visit to that Northumbrian seaport, the hotels refused to afford him lodging, or even to supply him with a cup of tea. Mr. Burt brought him home to supper, and he well remembers the fluttering in his little dovecote when he introduced Mr. Bradlaugh to his wife and father. But for that invitation Mr. Bradlaugh would have had to walk four or five miles in order to get something to eat. The friendship thus began was consummated in later years, and lasted until his death. Mr. Burt declares that Mr. Bradlaugh was far the best speaker in mass meetings for workmen that he ever heard; he was unequalled and unapproached.

"He was an accomplished debater, a powerful reasoner, but his logic was not based upon the cold, formal rules of the schools; it was fused, fired, set ablaze by the deep convictions and the passionate earnestness of the man. Mr. Bradlaugh's addresses to the northern pitmen were always memorable. He loved the rough, horny handed toiler. Long and deeply he had studied labor questions. Impassioned, eloquent, impressive, his speeches were at the same time measured, temperate, thoughtful, well-reasoned."

Mr. Burt tells an amusing reminiscence of the estimate which Mr. Bradlaugh and Alexander MacDonald formed of each other on their first meeting. The sole weakness of these two men was their egotism, says Mr. Burt, and the curious thing was that each impressed the other as being the most egotistic man he ever knew. His egotism, however, was on the surface, frank and undisguised. It was not the selfish conceit of a small fussy nature, it had in it something of the lofty imperial bearing of Milton's pride or of Burke's. It was not the egotism of the heart, but the belief of a strong, brave man in himself, in his rectitude and power. In the struggle for his seat he bore himself like a hero. In the quiet intervals of the fray, his forbearance, his patience and gentleness astonished everybody. Only once did he murmur, when in answer to some words of sympathy he spoke confidently of his ultimate triumph, but added, "There is so much for me to do, and I am growing old." Of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the oaths question, Mr. Burt says it completely reconciled Mr. Wendell Phillips to the Liberal leader. Mr. Burt was in America at the time, and he found Mr. Phillips in raptures over Mr. Gladstone's speech.

"One of the finest speeches I ever read. It strikes the same high notes of religious equality and freedom of thought as Milton's 'Areopagitica,' and John Stuart

Mill's 'Liberty,' and is not unworthy to rank with these great efforts of the human intellect." That, or something like it, was Wendell Phillips's verdict."

Another anecdote in Mr. Burt's paper is the statement that Mr. John Bright told him that he would gladly have accompanied Doctor Kenealy up the floor of the House had he known that the Doctor had no friends to introduce him. As a member of parliament, Mr. Burt gives Mr. Bradlaugh the highest praise. He says he was the most industrious and painstaking of men.

"No man ever did his parliamentary work more thoroughly and conscientiously; no unofficial member ever in same space of time made such an indelible mark on the Statute Book by carrying useful measures; no man in the same period so powerfully and so beneficially influenced the government departments of the country."

The workmen never had a truer, abler, or more judicious friend than he.

"Charles Bradlaugh's life and death, his battles and his victories are among the wonders of our day. Here is a man who owed nothing to fortune, yet behold what he achieved! Dowered, indeed, was he with great gifts, a splendid physique, an iron will, a big heart, a clear, penetrating intellect. Everything else he owed to himself."

Nothing touched Mr. Bradlaugh so much as the prayers which were offered up for him when he was at death's door two years ago. On his recovery, says Mr. Burt:—

"He told me how kind everybody had been. 'My own people,' he said, speaking like a sort of secular bishop, 'were loving and helpful. That was not strange or unexpected. But that those who so utterly disagree with me, who think me so terribly wrong, should have shown sympathy, kindness, and appreciation is surprisingly wonderful.' Mr. Bradlaugh was not only one of the most generous, but he was one of the kindest and most tender-hearted men I have ever known. Mr. Bradlaugh's lack of faith in personal immortality did not blunt his sympathies, or slacken his endeavors. He was neither a fatalist nor a sensualist. He did not say, 'There is no life beyond the grave, therefore let us drink, for to-morrow we die'; on the contrary he said with Professor Clifford, 'Let us take hands and help, for this day we are alive together.' He acted on the admonitory text of a greater Teacher still, which men of strong and of weak faith, and those of no faith at all, would do well to take to heart—'Work while it is day, for the night cometh, when no man can work.'"

EVOLUTION VS. REVOLUTION

If a man jumped from the top of a burning building, to elaborately condemn such a hasty step and prove the better comfort of a calm descent by means of a supposititious inclined plane would seem superfluous and would probably be irritating. And Mr. Moncure D. Conway's paper in the July *Monist* on "The Right of Evolution" would have probably sounded extremely weak to Dame Théroigne on the night of the Menadic Insurrection. However, in his hints as to legislative fire-escapes, he is interesting and instructive.

Mr. Conway somewhat hastily condemns "every constructive scheme of socialism," which, he takes for granted, will be ushered in by anarchism or something like it. And, too, he asks, "Whence is socialism to get a cabinet of angels who will administer the new order,—run the farms, public works, railways, and so on,—without selfishness, jobbery, personal ends, or corruption?" . . . Revolutionary changes invariably retard human progress. Because, while they cannot alter the inherited habitudes of a peo-

ple—their motives, prejudices, superstitions—they give these unreformed feelings a new habitation, swept and garnished, so that the last state of that nation is worse than the first."

This view is "derived from the study of revolutions," and Mr. Conway proceeds to paint the unpleasantness of the English, the French and the American revolutions. Now he must mean one of two things: first, that the results of these great upheavals would have been more delightfully and comfortably attained by a quiet and gradual evolution, which is absurdly obvious; or second, that he sees no result of Hampden's patriotism more than Cromwell's despotism and Puritan severity, no result of the French revolution more than Robespierre's tyranny and Napoleon's dictatorship, which is absurd without being at all obvious. Nor is it in the slightest degree true, in the sense that Mr. Conway wishes to convey, that, "having knocked down George III., they [the Americans] set up a monarch much more powerful, who to-day under the name of president possesses more power than any throne on earth."

As a contrast to these ill-advised methods of doing away with anachronisms, Mr. Conway holds up the examples of the English throne, the English House of Lords, and the English Church and their peaceful evolution out of their anomalies.

"We have a right to evolutionary legislation. We should prevent the congestion of our cities with paupers while millions of our fields are waiting to be tilled. New York will not be comforted, weeping for her children because they are not counted in the census. Rather should she weep for a multitude of those that are counted—immigrants from its own slums as well as from the slums of Europe. Evolutionary legislation would prevent early marriage and forbid marriage where there is no means of supporting offspring. Such unions are just as illicit as if there were no ceremony at all."

After a somewhat vague eulogy of "communal life" and a word for the abolition of the death penalty, Mr. Conway proceeds to say with considerable truth and not a little insolence, "There is as yet no civilized nation; civilization exists in oases, which gradually encroach on the deserts. They have largely encroached on some of these already, but civilization can only extend as it is real. The European nations are slicing up Africa among them. This we are told is Christian civilization; they are taking their neighbors' property only because they love him like themselves. What is the civilization going out there? You can see it in the dens of European cities. The Africans have got to be dragged through all that. What kind of religion will go there? A Bible recording divinely ordered massacres will be put in every savage hand. Stanley says that when in sore trouble, in the African forest, he made a vow that if God would only help him, he would acknowledge his aid among men. His troubles began to clear next day. God was indifferent, it seems, so long as man and beast were suffering, but when this great temptation was held out to Jehovah—this promise of distinguished patronage—he at once interfered. There is nothing new about that God. In the Bible his providence is always purchasable by glory. There are thousands of such gods in Africa. But Europeans are going there as representatives of civilization, and will say to them in the name of German and English science, in the name of Berlin, Oxford, and Cambridge—'These be thy gods, O Africa! Only agree to call their name Jehovah, who helped Jephthah, when he vowed a sacrifice which proved to be his daughter, and who helped Stanley on the condition that the service would be reported in the press.'"

A MURDER ON THE EVE OF ST. JOHN'S.

There is an excellent ghost story quite of the first class in the July number of *Blackwood*. It is called the "Eve of St. John's in a Deserted Chalet," and is told by Frank Cowper, and related as a marvellous experience through which he passed on a little plateau quite hidden from the Lake of Geneva, but sufficiently near to be visible from the hotel of Tereta. If it be a genuine experience, and not merely spun from the imagination of the writer, in which case, of course, it would lose all interest, it is impossible to deny that Mr. Cowper is right in saying:—

"It seemed as easy to believe in a spiritual manifestation as to believe in so marvellously circumstantial a dream."

The story is briefly as follows: High in the hills around Lake Geneva, Frank Cowper, belated, found himself at midnight beside a ruined chalet, on the Eve of St. John. Cold, weary, and faint from loss of blood by a fall, he sought refuge within. There was a dank, horrible smell inside the chalet, and the light which he had seen in the window as he entered it disappeared. Groping in the darkness his foot kicked against a bundle, which he took to be a bundle of sticks or twigs. He sat down upon it, and the twigs, or what he thought to be twigs, cracked and broke under his weight. Just as he was nodding off to sleep something cold grasped his hand and held it as cold as ice:—

"A low, unearthly, far-away laugh—a laugh so full of blood-curdling, heartless, cruel, mocking devilry, such as I never heard before, and I hope never to hear again—broke the dead silence. At the same time a shadow seemed to pass between me and the pale light which marked the other window."

As he sat there with his hand fast as with paralysis, the twigs in the sack on which he was sitting cracked when he moved, and a pale phosphorescent glow, which he had noticed on entering the chalet, seemed brighter over the sack than elsewhere. There was a great tub in the corner, a kind of tub which he had never seen before. He looked closer at the sack, and noticed what looked like three long twigs lying almost across it; he looked closer still, and to his horror he saw they were the emaciated fingers of what was almost a skeleton. Springing up in horror, his foot kicked the sack, and the skull rolled out on the floor. But there was worse to follow:—

"I started up, and would have rushed from the hut. . .

"'Good heavens! what is that?' I gasped, as instead of stepping forward, I shrank back in greater horror. A figure was entering the hut. A wizened decrepid figure staggering under a heavy load. It made no sound as it came in. I could not see its face. The load on its back seemed to be alive. It stirred and writhed as it lay across the shoulders of its bearer. The figure came close to me. As it stepped over the sack, the same horrible, blood-curdling, cruel low laugh or chuckle grated on the silence. It paused and looked up. Can any words describe that face, the expression, I wonder? Malignant, gratified hate, the cruel smile of a dangerous lunatic cunning and diabolical; the ferocity of a brutal murderer, were all in that awful face. The face of a man long dead, grinning, dry, black, and repulsive, like the mummies in the *morgue* of the Hospice of St. Bernard.

"The figure passed on. It went towards the huge tub in the corner. The burden still convulsively writhed at intervals. I now noticed, for the first time, that a vapor seemed to curl up and float over the great caldron. The figure, with its still feebly moving burden, had reached the

corner. Silently it came up to the tub. The burden twitched convulsively. There was a heave. The vapor seemed suddenly agitated, and the figure remained alone, intently watching the interior of the tub. The vibrating of the huge vessel and the twisting vapor told of some frightful contortions within. But all was silent as the grave. I could stand it no longer. I rushed to the door."

Notwithstanding this terrible experience Mr. Cowper managed to return to the chalet and go to sleep, which says a great deal for the state of his nerves. When he awoke he remembered what he had seen, as if in a horrible dream, but in the light of day he saw the ghastly hand and the grinning skull. He went to examine the gigantic wooden vessel, and in it he found another skeleton. The head had fallen off, and was lying at the side of a heap of mouldering bones. He hurried down to the lake and came upon two peasants, who upon hearing that he had passed the night in the chalet asked him if he had seen a ghost. He asked them why the chalet was left neglected. They told him that it had once belonged to a fairly well-to-do peasant:—

"The husband's life was wretched. The *douanier* was young, big, brutal. The husband was small, old, cunning. It was when the cattle had gone to the mountains. There was a very good path up there then. Pierroch and his wife had gone up to their chalet with the cows. 'It was just such a night as last night, and it was—why, it is the Feast of St. John to day!' and the two peasants looked at each other and nodded significantly. The *douanier* was seen climbing the mountain path. He never was seen again. Nor were Pierroch or his wife ever heard of after. The chalet was visited a week later, but nothing was found. The huge tub was full of water as usual. For there was no water up there, and that made the pasture less useful than it would have been. All the water for the cattle had to be accumulated in that large tub, either from the snow or the rain. All was in fairly good order. A sackful of hay lay on the floor of the stall. The few cows Pierroch possessed had all disappeared, and the door stood wide open. Nothing more was ever heard of any one of the three. Since then the place bore an evil name. It was called the 'Revenants,' and no one ever went there now. Only on St. John's Eve a light was always seen."

Clearly Mr. Frank Cowper should immediately place himself in communication with the Society for Psychical Research, and if there be any truth in his narrative a picked body of psychical researchers should spend the Eve of St. John's in that ruined chalet.

THE SOCIALISM OF CHRIST.

The problem which the Rev. J. M. Buckley attacks in "Socialism and Christianity" is a very large one to state and solve in six pages and a quarter of *Harper's Magazine*. And when he has shown that the cry for redress of social grievances is a just one, only half of that space remains to attain the author's "primary aim"—"to state clearly the condition of the world when Christianity appeared, and the principles which its founder and his apostles announced and illustrated for its improvement."

In reply to the assertion that Christianity is absolutely powerless to cope with the evils incident to the new conditions of society produced by concentration of capital and resultant inequalities, Dr. Buckley says emphatically that these conditions are *not* new. "When the founder of Christianity was on earth, all these distinctions existed. Lazarus the beggar, and Lazarus the middle-class brother of Mary and Martha, Luke the physician, Matthew the publican, Nicodemus the master in Israel,

Joseph of Arimathea (the rich man in whose tomb Jesus was buried), the young ruler, the officers of justice, the aristocrats in church and state, the wealthy Zaccheus, the woman of evil repute, the victims of hereditary disease, the mechanic, the laborer, the real-estate owner, the master, and the slave—all classes now found in the world were known to him.

"Christ and his apostles attacked these questions directly by laying down principles which, if universally accepted and practised, would reduce the inequalities in human society to the smallest possible proportions and so adjust men to their neighbors that all malevolent feeling would disappear.

"Count Tolstoi, in 'My Religion,' takes an unequal view of the religion of Jesus, holding it to be opposed to all human governments, and to the institution of private property. By isolating texts, and not modifying what Christ says in one place by what he says in another, by ignoring the qualifications in the very passages which he gives, he appears to make out a case of exceeding strength."

And then Dr. Buckley proceeds, skilfully and convincingly, to commit the very inevitable fault of which he accuses Tolstoi, bringing to bear a formidable array of more or less isolated texts, quite calculated to overwhelm the author of "My Religion." We pass over them to the writer's avowal of profound conviction in the absolute necessity of Christianity as the one basis of any society that will improve on our own.

"Atheistic socialism would violently overthrow the existing order to destroy inequalities which would speedily return, unless human nature were changed by the influence of Christian principles. Ignorant of this fact, many socialists attack Christianity, the only system which affords the poor any consolation, or confers upon them any dignity, or that threatens the rich with the loss of God's favor if they oppress the poor.

"Reformers may or may not have doubts of the supernatural origin of Christianity, and may or may not openly ally themselves with any of its visible forms, but without its aid, directly or indirectly, any scheme which antagonizes or neglects Christianity must be limited in its application and restricted in its duration to the lifetime of its founder or his immediate successors."

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI.

The sketch of the life of this famous saint which M. Arvede Barine contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for the 15th of June has a strong human interest which can hardly fail to attract readers of the most different habits of mind. It is not the Catholic, it is not the Italian, it is the man we meet who holds and draws our thoughts with a sense of personal sympathy.

HIS YOUTH.

M. Barine gives us a picture of him first as a young man in his father's home, a young man such as most of us, if we think, can remember to have met at least once in replica among our friends, beloved of every one, talented, fascinating, gay and loving, with a deeply earnest and also a most socially frivolous side to his character. His father, Pietro Bernadone, was a rich merchant or draper of Assisi. Francis was his spoilt darling, and everything that money could buy was at the young man's disposal. The rest which money could not buy was also his by virtue of his natural endowments. Everywhere that he appeared he was the leader—behind his father's counter, in young men's frolics, in study, in the arts and

athletic exercises of the place, above all perhaps in appreciation and enjoyment of all the lively sights and sounds of nature. He had at first no higher aspirations than to love and live, and perhaps a little fight. The last he did as well as he did all the rest, and his proud and jovial father was at all times willing to bear the expense and take the consequences. The young fellow was extremely particular about his clothes and his food; he liked to take pleasure and to give it; when misfortune came he was scarcely less gay than he was in the height of success. Once captured in a defeat of the Assisi militia, and carried off to the dungeon of a neighboring town, he arrived and remained there in overwhelmingly good spirits, brimming so with laughter and good stories, that his fellow captives were almost shocked. Peace was made. He got home to Assisi, and instantaneously, of course, enrolled himself again. Probably the secret of his universal charm as of his subsequently universal influence lay in a power of almost universal sympathy.

HIS STRUGGLE.

The earliest indications which have been preserved of his sense of a more serious aim are indications of this. It was not grief nor disappointment which impelled him to the service of his fellows, but simply the loving sense of their claim upon him. One day, when he was only twenty, a poor man came into his father's shop at a moment when it was full and Francis busy. The young fellow could not be bothered with him, and sent him roughly about his business. But afterwards a gentler instinct caused him to dwell with regret upon the incident. He compared the condition of the beggar and his greater need with that of the rich man to whom, in spite of pressure, he had found means to attend. The thought that renowned as he was in Assisi for his courtesy he could so act without discredit caused him to ponder on the claims of the poor and unprotected to consideration. It was the point of departure of his championship of poverty. But the recognition of his own vocation did not come upon him all at once. He began only to open his ears to the manifold cries of earthly sorrow. He looked out from the complacent happiness of his father's home to the suffering of the mediæval world. The faction fights of the day began to have a meaning deeper than that which lay in a cheerful exercise of his athletic gifts. Military glory on a larger scale might, he thought, ease the longings of which he was conscious. A lord of Assisi was starting for distant fields of battle. Young Francis enrolled himself in the train, and entered with all the old animation into the necessary preliminaries. The old life, but more of it, was what he imagined that he needed. He prepared an elaborate costume. Heroic deeds he chose to fancy required a suitable setting. His dress was richer than that of his chief himself. All preparations were made with the same care for detail. He told his friends that he intended to return a king. He could neither eat nor sleep for excitement till the day of departure came. But on that very day there was a typical victory of the real over the unreal in his nature. As he pranced on horseback through the streets he noticed a poor knight so badly dressed and accoutred that impulsively he gave him his own best costume, and left the town himself in his ordinary garb. Whether, indeed, the dream of military glory was involved in the trappings the chronicle does not say, but the next thing that is heard of him is that he fell ill of fever within twenty-four hours at Spoleto, where, as he lay on his bed, he heard a voice warning him that the path he was pursuing was but leading him astray, and the next that, in obe-

dience to the voice, he returned on the third day to Assisi and gave a great banquet to his friends, at which he announced that he had renounced the hope of a kingdom gained by arms. At this banquet it was observed that he was strangely unlike himself, absent-minded and silent, and unmoved by the songs, the dancing, and the rollicking in which he had been accustomed to take a prominent part. His friends mocked at him. He answered, with a smile, that he had never been so happy. It was his farewell to the material pleasures of the world.

HIS VOCATION.

He had recognized that he was not dependent upon external circumstances. He had found himself within his trappings, and dimly discerned that there was something ahead for him to do. But what? He had still fierce struggles to pass through, an anguish of the soul, in which for all his prayers and yearnings he could not discover his appointed task. At last, in the ever-present thought of the poor, he found his work. And before he could efficiently help them he felt that he must be one of them. He renounced all that he had once enjoyed. He became a mendicant, and through many scenes of anguish, doubts, self-anguish, we are brought to the supreme and celebrated scene in which he was brought by his own father before the justice of the town and prosecuted for having given away what did not belong to him. The bishops exhorted him to return to his father all that was rightly his. St. Francis instantly stripped himself naked, and laying his clothes and his money in a little heap before the bishop, he cried to the surrounding crowd, "Listen and understand! Up to this moment I have called Pietro Bernadone my father. I now return to him his money and the garments I have received from him, and from this day I will only say 'Our Father which art in Heaven.'" Individual love was to be no more his than any other individual possession. The personal was henceforth entirely merged in the universal, and the Franciscan Order was there and then founded by one naked man.

A FRENCH LADY OF LETTERS.

The "young lady of the eighteenth century" whom M. Philippe Godet elects to honor in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is Mademoiselle Isabelle de Tuyll, better known to the general reader as Madame de la Charrière and author of "Caliste." Sainte-Beuve has already celebrated her wit, her charm, and her good sense. Above all, he admired in her the perfect naturalness of her mind and the absence of all *pose*, moral or intellectual. The unpublished correspondence from which M. Godet has compiled his further study, and which dates back to the days of her girlhood, entirely bears out this view. Here, for instance, is a passage relating to her theories of life. After saying that she has no system, that "they only serve to lead you methodically astray," she continues: "I read the teachings of theologians with boredom, of atheists with horror, of libertines with disgust. At fourteen I hoped to understand everything. I have renounced that ambition since. I have remained in a state of very humble and fairly tranquil skepticism; when I have more knowledge and more health, perhaps I shall perceive more altitudes. At present all that I see is, at the outside, probability, all that I feel is doubt." She does not believe much in exceptional virtue. "I admire heroes and martyrs as I ought to do, but I think it is dangerous to put one's self in a position which demands long continuance at that pitch. My intention is certainly to be a

good woman, but there are a hundred thousand husbands with whom it would be extremely difficult to me, and whom I should be sorry to answer for myself. God keep me from a fool!"

Her life before marriage was filled with occupation. She did not marry until she was thirty-one. Then after deliberate choice of a man with whom she felt that she would not bore herself when they chanced to be left together, she was happily able to fulfil her girlish conception. "I should like," she wrote, "to be the faithful and virtuous wife of an upright man, but for that I must both love and be loved." She loved her husband not passionately and romantically, but moderately, loyally, and well, and he loved her perhaps a little more.

After a very short trial she writes to her favorite brother: "We have been married for eleven days; I have just counted them on my fingers. We have only quarrelled twice—and luckily" (the handwriting of her husband interpolates) "the fault was all on my side." Eighteen months later, in writing to an intimate friend, she gives more serious testimony to her satisfaction. "I am not always the best or sweetest-tempered woman in the world, but no woman ever liked her husband better than I like mine. I don't remember to have been ever bored in a tête-à-tête with him, and yet we are often alone." They possessed two requisites for happy companionship: they could each acknowledge their own imperfections, and they were full of individual resource. She loved books, music, painting, and her fellow-creatures. He shared in all those tastes. She was Dutch by birth, he Swiss. Their mutual language was French, and she was so fully abreast of the Parisian thought of her day that French literature claims her as a Frenchwoman. "I should like to be a native of the world," was her own ardent expression of nationality. Her pen was at the service of many a public cause, but this particular paper scarcely touches the public side of her career. It is concerned almost wholly with the story of her marriage as told by herself. She is as frank in the expression of her ideas regarding it as she is about everything else, and her charming capacity of being interested must infallibly interest every one who reads. "Not a moment in life is indifferent to me," she cries; "every minute is happy or unhappy. They are all something."

A LITERARY CRITICISM OF ART.

Art exhibitions reign at the moment in Paris as in London, and the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* has set an interesting example in publishing an account of them from the pen of a literary man like M. Edouard Rod, instead of confining itself exclusively to the opinions of the artistic experts whom it counts among its contributors. It is, after all, by public recognition, not by expert approval, that artistic production lives. The critical function of the expert is but to form a reliable opinion more rapidly than his uninstructed compeers, and in some sort to predict, from the certitude of his own knowledge, the ultimate decisions of fluctuating taste. But if in presence of a work of art the artistic expert is best qualified to declare what has been really given, the literary expert has also his part to perform in gathering to one articulate expression the public sense of what has been received. It is as the representative of the "ignorant public" that M. Rod very modestly puts forward his impressions. Change only the epithet to "intelligent," and his position is correctly described. The novelty, from the point of view of the *Gazette*, consists in the recognition of

the claim of the intelligent but untechnical public to be represented at all in such a place.

After an introduction which contains some suggestive comparisons of the rising schools of literature and art, M. Rod's article takes the form of a discussion between himself and an imaginary artistic friend as they saunter round the Salon of the Champs Elysees and pause before the pictures of the year. The dear old questions of subject, sentiment, realism, idealism, achievement, suggestion, with their many derivatives, are raised as the friends pass from school to school, or from artist to artist. M. Rod assigns to himself, of course, the part of general argument—to his friend, the technical criticism. Here is a specimen. They are discussing M. J. P. Flauren's large picture, the "Voute d'Acier." They are agreed, though for different reasons, in disliking it. At the end of some other criticism M. Rod remarks that "what strikes even more than the inadequacy of the execution is the insignificance of the subject."

"Saurel sprang up as I ventured on the observation. 'Incorrigible!' he exclaimed. 'You impertinent writer; subject, subject, always subject! Does it so much as exist—your "subject"? The "Night Watch," the "Crossbow Man," "Faust," all the masterpieces of Rembrandt, Franz Hals, and Velasquez; have they, by chance, any subject? Go away, and weep with M. Poirier, whose son-in-law you deserve to be, over the tender feelings of Newfoundland dogs, and leave painters to their painting!"

"I defended myself as best I could. 'You are mixing up two things,' I said, 'which resemble each other but are not the same: subject and anecdote. I hold anecdote painting in just as little esteem as you do,' and then follows development too long to reproduce, but clearly illustrated by allusions to the principal big subject pictures of the year, of the difference between mere anecdote and subject proper. Then the classic style and the modern style come in for further comparison, apropos of Kowalski's "Spring," which the critic and his companion are of one mind in admiring. Here, according to the *littérateur*, we get subject without anecdote, which satisfies him by leaving the suggestion of his picture to act in the large area that belongs of right to the work of art. The critic is satisfied because the artist has devoted himself to the artistic reproduction of what he saw. The danger he foresees for M. Kowalski is that having "done it" so successfully once he may be tempted to continue to "do it," and so stultify himself in the future. The other picture of the year by the same hand, differing as it does in conception and treatment from the "Spring," reassures the two friends to some extent upon this point, and is the occasion of suggestive remarks on the vivifying value of variety in work. Too many artists, the critic declares, are led by early success in a special line to turn what might have been the high road to great achievement into the mere blind alley of a mannerism. And so on and so on through a chapter which may recall to English readers the perhaps slightly pedantic but none the less pleasant pages of "Friends in Council," and which has for its own count the great additional attraction of actuality. It is not as an abiding contribution to art or letters, but as an article suggested by the pictures of the year, that M. Rod's paper in the *Gazette* must be read.

The question with which the London reader lays it down is, when may we hope to see art criticism in England at once so serious and so intelligent? Such an article written upon the present exhibition at the Academy and the New Gallery would be read eagerly by half London and all the country.

RECENT SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

In the *Educational Review* for July, William B. Shaw gives a brief digest of "Recent School Legislation in the United States," in which a striking feature is the minute detail imposed by State legislation on the disposition of educational funds, especially in the new States of the Northwest. For instance in North Dakota, where the school funds are recruited from the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land and five per cent. of all land sales made by the government from within the limits of the township; the board of control consists of the governor, the secretary of state, the attorney-general, the State auditor, and the superintendent of public instruction. "Not more than one-fourth of the school lands is to be sold within the first five years, and not more than one-half the remainder within ten years. No land shall be sold for less than ten dollars an acre." The conditions of purchase and sale are prescribed in detail. "Coal lands may be leased but never sold," and in limiting the manner of investment of the proceeds the law is especially strict.

In the matter of compulsory education, Ohio presents a typical case for study. Since the legislation of 1889, "Parents or guardians must instruct children or cause them to be instructed, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Children between the ages of eight and fourteen years must attend a public or private school for a period of not less than twenty weeks in city districts each year, ten weeks of which shall be consecutive; and in village and township districts not less than sixteen weeks of each year, eight of which shall be consecutive. The child is exempt from such attendance when its physical or mental condition is such as to make attendance impracticable"—or when it is satisfactorily taught at home. The employment of minors is regulated to accord with these provisions, which are enforced by a truant officer with police powers.

In Colorado needy children are to be provided with books and clothing, too, which would seem to mark the extreme of Western progressiveness in educational legislation.

Recent legislation has been quite generous to institutions of higher education except in North Carolina, where the Farmers' Alliance administration has produced an opposite tendency. Most important has been the bill passed in New York last May "authorizing the regents of the university to organize courses of instruction on the university extension plan in the different cities, towns, and villages of the State, and to conduct examinations."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

There is a difference as well as a distinction between American and English newspapers. This difference is brought out clearly by Mr. Alfred Balch in an article in *Lippincott's* for July.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

"In order to understand the English newspaper it is necessary to glance at the method of recruiting men in its service. In England any young man who, from a preference for the work, the pressure of need, or any other cause, desires to write for the press, may do so. All that is needed is a mind in touch with the views of the paper to which he sends his work and the ability to write clearly. The key-note of the English newspaper being opinion, no previous training is required of the writer; for while practice helps a man to sympathize with the public thought, it is quite possible for him so to sympathize without it.

"English newspapers have, like ~~any other~~ to deal with

purely news items. The news-gathering force consists of reporters, who are invariably stenographers, and the news is written down in the most absolutely matter-of-fact way. Everything is reported literally. The news-gatherer is not allowed to go outside of facts which he can easily prove to have happened, and all generalizations on his part are forbidden. This is the result of English feeling as crystallized in the law of libel and the power of judges to commit for contempt of court. So far is the law of libel carried that it is only recently that the utterances of a speaker upon a public platform have been 'privileged,' as far as the newspapers are concerned. It seems to me that there is an intimate connection between the gradual lessening of the severity of the libel laws from the time of Queen Anne to the present day and the equally gradual popularization of the government. Just so long as the government was aristocratic, that is, was in the hands of the privileged few, were the laws against any criticism of the acts of that few exceedingly harsh. It is a matter of historical record that at the time when corruption was rank in the English government the penalties were enforced against newspapers in the most unsparring manner. At the present time the opinions of a newspaper are free, or nearly so, but the old views survive in connection with all relations of fact. A reporter in England is not allowed to gather a number of facts and to infer from them that something has been said or has taken place: he is obliged to report only that which he sees or hears himself."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

"The key-note of the American newspaper is news. Alongside of that, opinions are of small value in the eyes of American newspaper-men. This, I think, is partially the result of the almost universal education in this country, and it is beyond question that universal suffrage has much to do with it. Our habits of life tend in every way to make a man form his opinion for himself, and education renders this possible. Readers of newspapers, then, ask for news, and they are willing to make up their own views upon it. The difference in the demand made upon the newspaper in England and in this country is shown in one fact. Take your place in the breakfast-room of an English hotel and watch men when they get their papers. Each man turns to the editorial page to read first what that paper thinks. Watch men in this country, and you will see each turn to the news columns as being the more interesting to him. The result of this importance of news in the American papers is shown in the training of men for the business. It is practically impossible for a young man to get his opinions printed when he first joins the ranks. I never heard of but one case in my life, and it was that of the son of the principal stockholder in the paper. If a young man wishes to become a journalist here, he begins as a reporter of the smallest items. It is not until he has the trade of news-gathering learned that he is trusted with important work. During his training he is taught the value of news, the methods of getting it, and the absolute necessity of getting it at once, no matter what may be the cost to himself. News becomes a sort of fetish in the eyes of old newspaper-men. The result of this training becomes apparent when American reporters meet English special correspondents in the field. To express it slang-wise, the correspondent gets left. The Englishman is at a loss, he does not know what to do, he has not learned the first principle of the art in which his competitor is a past-master. He can write down facts, if any one will give them to him, or if he sees them; but he has no idea of

how to get them unless they stare him in the face. But he can and will write opinions, in a manner that will stagger, and perhaps excite the admiration of, his rival; and he can write beautiful English. On the other hand, his American competitor can determine the comparative value of news much more easily and surely."

A POET ON MODERN POETRY.

In *Murray's Magazine* for July Mr. Louis Morris has an article upon modern poetry in which he speaks his mind pretty freely upon the poets of the century. He admits the improved technical workmanship in verse of the present day, and he speaks appreciatively of the emancipation from all rules that embarrass the flow of the writer's inspiration, for which the supreme example is Walt Whitman. The initial defect of most of our poetry is that our poets do not consider whether or not they have a good subject with which they are adequate to deal. Another defect is its tendency to extraordinary prolixity; akin to this there is the cultivation of obscurity and the copying of the artificialities of the French verse. When we have got rid of the devastating pests of obscurity and triviality, when our poems are made lucid and not immensely long, when our poems have some human interest and pedantry has been rooted out, and we follow Greek models in the spirit and not the letter, and rely more upon metrical harmonies than upon the mere jingling of sound, we shall have attained the poetry of the future. Mr. Morris concludes his paper as follows:—

"And when all this is done, will the English poet of the future, the poet long overdue, who will be, perhaps, wholly the poet of the twentieth century, turn his eyes exclusively, or even mainly, to the past? A great reward of fame awaits the writer of verse who shall so reproduce the emotional features of our modern life, its doubts and its faith, its trials and aspirations, as to transfigure it into a story more real and more touching than any story of a remote past. The great drama of human life is constantly being played on a wider stage, to larger and more critical audiences, with more complicated springs of action, with finer insight, with deeper and more subtle psychological problems to solve, than were possible in old times. It is from these that real and new springs of poetry must flow. I am not, of course, unaware of the difficulty of the task, but that very difficulty is the best incentive. The poet who shall tell in verse a story of contemporary life so as to make it a permanent possession of the nation, if not of the race, and shall so touch the issues of every day with the light that never was on land or sea—not by reflection from a remote past, but drawn directly from the present—has a great future before him. Of course, the task may well be as hard as the production of a modern *Madonna* or *Achilles*. Such a dream probably has once haunted many who write in verse, only to fade away when a truer estimate of a man's powers and limitations comes with maturer age. But it is only in this direction that real progress can be made. All the varied impulses and wants of our modern life should find treatment by the poet of the future—the great gains of science should not be ignored by him, nor the insoluble but ever recurring problems of the relations of the Human to the Divine. Great as is the wealth of English poetry, I confess that to me the great bulk of it—and indeed, of the poetry of the world—even when it is not mere caterwauling, seems trivial, insincere, and ineffectual to the last degree. Worthier interests and wider knowledge will inevitably generate a higher poetical type, which will be poetry and not prose, though it may throw aside

much that to-day seems to differentiate the one from another. Let us hope that the coming writer will not shrink from a task in which, as Socrates said of the practice of virtue, the struggle is so honorable and the reward so great."

GREELEY'S ESTIMATE OF LINCOLN.

It has been left for Horace Greeley, in the *July Century*, to explain much that has been hitherto misunderstood regarding Lincoln and his attitude towards slavery. Many have found it difficult to reconcile the positions which Lincoln took on this question at different times during his life. Previous to his election to the Presidency he had on numerous occasions denounced slavery as wrong. As Chief Executive he was slow when the opportunity presented to crush the institution which he had so freely branded as a curse. And later he issued, in spite of the appeals and protests of a great part of the North, the emancipation proclamation. This seeming inconsistency in words and action on the part of Lincoln he, himself, explains away in a letter furnished by Mr. Greeley:

"I am naturally antislavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet, I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view, that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment, on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And ever that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery."

"I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that government—that nation of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation and yet preserve the Constitution? By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life, but a life is never wisely given to save a limb."

"I felt that measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution through the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assume this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that, to the best of my ability, I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if, to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of the government, country, and Constitution, all together."

Aside from Lincoln's doubt as to the constitutionality of suppressing slavery by armed force, Greeley gives as another cause of the inaction on the part of Lincoln in the early months of his first term, his delusion that the difficulty between the North and South could be peacefully arbitrated: "The man evidently believed with all his soul that if he could but convince the South that he would arrest and return her fugitive slaves and offered to slavery every support required by comity, or by the letter of the Constitution, he would avert her hostility, dissolve the Confederacy, and restore throughout the Union the sway of the Federal authority and laws! There was never a wilder delusion. I doubt whether one single in-

dividual was recalled from meditated rebellion to loyalty by that overture."

The war between North and South could have been brought to an earlier close through the employment of more energetic measures on the part of President Lincoln, Mr. Greeley maintains, but at the sacrifice of emancipation.

"There are those," Greeley writes, "who profess to have been always satisfied with his conduct of the war, deeming it prompt, energetic, vigorous, masterly. I did not and could not, so regard it. I believed then—I believe this hour—that a Napoleon I., a Jackson, would have crushed secession out in a single short campaign—almost in a single victory. I believed that an advance to Richmond 100,000 strong might have been made by the end of June, 1861; that would have insured a counter-revolution throughout the South, and the voluntary return of every State, through a dispersion and disavowal of its rebel chiefs, to the counsels and the flag of the Union. But such a return would have not merely left slavery intact—it would have established it on firmer foundations than ever before. The momentarily alienated North and South would have fallen on each other's necks, and, amid tears and kisses, have sealed their Union by ignominiously making the Blacks the scapegoat of their by gone quarrel, and wreaking on them the spite which they had purposed to expend on each other."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. William L. Scruggs has an able and convincing article in the *Magazine of American History* for July upon the Monroe Doctrine. These words, he says, are "a term employed to indicate an international policy that is distinctively and peculiarly American in origin and principle; but just what that policy originally was, when it originated, or by whom it was first formulated, have been matters of dispute." Mr. Scruggs regards as doubtful the generally accepted opinion that the so-called doctrine originated with President Monroe on the occasion of his message to Congress in December, 1823. At that time, it will be remembered, the continental sovereigns of Europe, particularly those of Austria, Russia and Prussia, had formed a league known as the "Holy Alliance," with the object of preserving and extending the power and influence of existing dynasties and of putting down rebellions and insurrections in the direction of popular government. The South American colonies had declared their independence of Spain, but their existence as independent republics had not yet been acknowledged by any of the European powers, although it had been recognized by the United States.

It was believed that one of the objects of the Holy Alliance was to assist Spain in the reconquest of the Spanish-American colonies. "In view of these facts and the general apprehension which followed, President Monroe, in his message to Congress, December 2, 1823, declared with the purpose of giving formal notice to Europe, that thenceforth no portion of the American continent would be deemed open to European conquest or colonization, and that the government of the United States would consider any attempt to interfere with the sovereignty of the new republics in South America, or any attempt to colonize any portion of South America, as imposing upon it an obligation to prevent it." These official utterances became known as the Monroe Doctrine, the central idea of which was that America belongs to Americans. Briefly stated the doctrine is as follows:—

1. No more European colonies on the American continent, but those already established not to be interfered with;

2. No extension of the European political system to any portion of the American hemisphere; and,

3. No European interposition in the affairs of the Spanish-American republics.

Mr. Scruggs holds that these definite statements were simply the application to a particular condition of principles which had been enunciated by John Quincy Adams three years previous, and subsequently on different occasions. But he also holds that they were clearly foreshadowed if not distinctly outlined twenty-three years before by Washington in his farewell address to the people of the United States. This writer regards it as fair to assume that the American policy and principles of neutrality formulated in what is called the Monroe Doctrine are coeval with the very existence of our government itself; are the logical consequences of the Declaration of 1776 and of the treaty of peace of 1782; are incident to the character of our republican institutions, developed by the growth of a national public sentiment, and rendered practicable by our isolated geographical position.

He takes up the claim of Count de Lesseps, repeated by others, that the doctrine had really a European origin and that it was first suggested by Mr. Channing—then controlling the foreign policy of England—to Mr. Rush, the American minister at London. Mr. Scruggs, however, clearly shows upon Channing's own authority that the suggestion originated with the American government. The Monroe Doctrine did not contemplate intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of the Latin-American republics, nor a crusade against any vested European interests on this continent. It was simply intended and understood as an authentic protest against any extension of European power and influence in the Western hemisphere.

Mr. Scruggs says that the most lamentable instance of the failure to give the doctrine that consistent support which the people had a right to expect occurred in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, and he proceeds to review the circumstances. Our government had sent a diplomatic agent to Nicaragua, who secured for the United States the exclusive right to open an inter-oceanic ship canal through the territory of that republic, together with the right to establish towns and free ports at the terminal of the canal, and to fortify the canal itself from sea to sea. But before this treaty could reach Washington (it was generally known as the "Hise treaty") there was a change of administration, and the new President refused even to refer it to the Senate.

A new minister was sent out to negotiate another treaty providing in general terms for a joint control of the canal by the United States and Great Britain. Owing to some unsatisfactory features of this treaty Mr. Clayton, our Secretary of State, opened negotiations with Sir Henry Bulwer, the British minister at Washington, which resulted in the treaty of 1850, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which recognized the scheme for a joint protectorate and which obliged both the United States and Great Britain not to colonize, annex, fortify, or attempt to exercise exclusive control over any portion of Central America. Mr. Scruggs shows why, in his opinion, this treaty was an egregious blunder on the part of the United States. But since the canal then contemplated was not built, and since the conditions under which the treaty was framed have completely altered, he holds that none of its provisions can be insisted upon or enforced to-day, and it is to be regarded as entirely obsolete. The article closes with an earnest defence of the thorough soundness of the Monroe Doctrine, nearly has "shaped the foreign policy of our government for nearly a whole century."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN AND ITS EDITOR.

While no other country can claim a group of magazine publications at all comparable with the American group in brilliancy, originality, breadth and literary excellence, there must be allowed some weight to the occasional criticism that they lack definiteness of aim, and that there is no co-ordinating principle that harmonizes or unifies their bewilderingly miscellaneous contents. The fresh numbers appear, month by month, each more radiant and glorious than its predecessors, if possible; and yet it may too often be said that their contents are *apropos* of nothing particularly contemporaneous in interest. Against such a criticism it may be urged that the American public buys and enjoys what the magazine editors choose to serve up, and that magazines are a commercial product to no small extent. Nevertheless, it may be fairly asked whether our magazines have not become too widely general in their range, and whether the stronger individuality they would gain by aiming, each for itself, to fill some rather definite field would not add to their effectiveness and influence without detriment to their exchequers.

The solid and even brilliant success of one of the group, the *Chautauquan*, might well suggest some such reflections. The *Chautauquan*, as it has developed, is a broad, general periodical of first-rate importance, that appeals to the needs and tastes of intelligent people everywhere; but it has the primary advantages of a perfectly definite constituency and of a perfectly definite aim. It is at liberty to grow and improve constantly, with the immense satisfaction of knowing its own public and understanding its own scope. The *Chautauquan* is an organ, without sacrifice of freedom; and it enjoys a monopoly which it has so fairly earned as to excite no just man's envy. The periodical which Dr. Theodore L. Flood founded in 1880, and which he has continued to edit and publish, is the exclusive organ of the greatest popular educational movement of modern times. Its relationship to that movement is a monopoly privilege wholly unique in the field of periodicals. Associated press franchises are a monopolistic possession that gives some newspapers an advantage over others. But such franchises do not compel any portion of the reading public to buy particular newspapers. The peculiarity of the *Chautauquan's* monopoly lies in the fact that it is not only the exclusive publishers of certain materials, but that a vast constituency has actual occasion to buy it in order to obtain those materials.

The "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific" reading circles and the Chautauqua non residents' university, with students scattered all over the globe, are members of the great Chautauqua guild in virtue of following certain courses of study and reading from year to year. For these "required readings," a large portion of the material is freshly prepared by writers of authority and distinction; and something like half of the so-called "required

DR. THEODORE L. FLOOD.

reading" of each month is obtainable only in the current issues of the *Chautauquan*. These readings usually deal in serial form with great subjects or fields in history, literature, or science.

Thus in the recent numbers there have been appearing a series of papers by Dr. Edward A. Freeman on "The Intellectual Development of the English People"; another by Professor William Minto entitled "Practical Talks on Writing English"; papers on English Literature by Professor James A. Harrison; a course of papers on Astronomy by Garrett P. Serviss, and various articles by various writers upon international political questions, together with a course of selected Sunday readings edited by Bishop Vincent. About forty pages of the magazine are thus occupied with the "required readings" of the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle." And this insures the magazine a constituency.

It would be difficult, indeed, to select upon any other single basis of union a body of Americans so widely representative of what is worthy and distinctive in American life as is the "Chautauqua circle." It is made up of the rich and the poor, of college graduates and of persons unschooled, of members of all religious denominations,

of old people and young people, of the native born and of the Americans by adoption, of Southerners and Westerners in as fair a proportion as of Easterners and Northerners. A few years ago there was a disposition among intellectual Pharisees and to some extent among severely special scholars to disparage "Chautauqua" as "superficial." But Chautauqua has lived down all those aspersions. That an earnest and aspiring people should not be permitted to increase its intelligence and knowledge in a systematic way for fear popular culture might be "superficial," is an argument too silly to stand. The Chautauqua movement—admirably described by Professor H. B. Adams in last month's REVIEW OF REVIEWS—is supervised by the wisest and most distinguished educators of America and is a brilliant and permanent success. And this success gives the *Chautauquan* magazine an assured nucleus for its constituency such as no other periodical in the world can claim. The magazine reaches the very heart of the American people; for it supplies much of the serious reading matter of intelligent families, in town and in country, for the long winter evenings.

The *Chautauquan* will complete its eleventh year next month. Its germ was the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald*, which was first issued in August, 1875, as a daily at Chautauqua, New York, publishing the lectures and reporting the various meetings and entertainments of the great summer educational gathering. During the other months of the year, the *Assembly Herald* was issued as a monthly from Meadville, Pennsylvania. Dr. Theodore L. Flood, who was in those days the pastor of a large Methodist church at Meadville, was the editor of the *Herald* from the beginning, and one of the pillars of the Chautauqua educational movement. In October, 1880, he founded the *Chautauquan*, which absorbed the *Assembly Herald* (except as to its daily issues at Lake Chautauqua in August), and Dr. Flood became editor and sole proprietor of both publications.

The new magazine began modestly. It was almost exclusively the organ of the Chautauqua movement, which was then narrower in its scope than to-day. It was not wholly prepossessing in appearance, and it contained each month about forty pages of the old "Seaside Library" size, without a cover. It was soon increased in scope, however, and it grew steadily in quality and quantity until about two years ago, when it was wholly re-cast in form and took its place among the handsome and standard American magazines, with their conventional dimensions. The next change is to occur next month, when the magazine will begin the experiment of moderate illustration.

The *Chautauquan* contains 136 pages of reading matter, of which some twenty pages pertain to the news and work of the Chautauqua circles, besides the forty pages of "required reading." There remains considerably more than half the magazine at the disposal of its editor for general articles and editorial departments. This space is used with rare discrimination and ability. Dr. Flood insists upon short articles from his contributors, but he secures from the best writers of America and Europe their mature thought upon living issues, in condensed form. He is very fortunate in having a list of several hundred contributors upon whom he draws for his general articles.

A new feature of the magazine is the "Woman's Council Table," which in twenty pages manages to include some ten or twelve bright articles each month by the best women writers and thinkers upon topics that particularly concern women. Already, in this field, the *Chautauquan* is of unrivalled excellence.

In its editorial and review departments the *Chautauquan* is always readable, and always tactful in adapting itself to the tastes and needs of its constituency. Taking the magazine in its entirety, there is perhaps no other publication—unless, from its very nature, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS be excepted—that deals so usefully and in so instructive a way with so great a range of facts and opinions, as the *Chautauquan*. If it has in some sense been built up by the great educational movement whose name it bears, it should be remembered, on the other hand, that it has been a very large and essential factor in promoting the movement; and that with a less ably edited and managed organ, the "circle" could never have attained its vast dimensions. Dr. Flood has, therefore, duly earned from year to year all the benefits that have accrued to him from his profitable connection with the greatest of all "university-extension" movements.

The circulation of the *Chautauquan* is, of course, not confined to regular readers of the Chautauqua courses, but it is confined almost wholly to annual mail subscribers. Dr. Flood has adopted the policy of keeping his magazine off the news stands and trains, and he is always ready to argue vigorously in support of the thesis that magazines cannot be safely and profitably marketed through news companies. At least, he has by his own methods made the *Chautauquan* a very lucrative and valuable property. Its circulation is said to approach a hundred thousand. It is printed at the "Chautauqua-Century Press," Meadville, Pennsylvania, this institution being one of the most complete and modern establishments in the country for the making of books and periodicals. The printing-house is owned by Dr. Flood and Mr. George Vincent, who operate it under the firm name of Flood & Vincent.

Dr. Theodore L. Flood is a man of strong personality, who combines business and editorial ability in a degree that is altogether unusual. With large experience behind him, he is still in "the forties." In earlier years he filled important pulpits in New Hampshire, and in that State he was very active in religious and philanthropic organizations—a presiding elder, the president of inter-denominational Sunday-school conventions, and so on. He went to the war as a young private, fought at Antietam and Chancellorsville; was made sergeant and lieutenant, and afterward resumed Methodist pastoral work, chiefly in Pennsylvania. He was influential in the general conferences of his church; but when he founded the *Chautauquan* he withdrew wholly from the ministerial office and became a layman. The Methodist who is not also a politician is a rare man. Methodism trains men in the methods and the spirit of organized activity, and it teaches the duty of alert citizenship. Without being intrusive, Dr. Flood is in fact a very influential party man and politician in Pennsylvania, and the only reason why he has not already served two or three terms in Congress is because he has quietly declined what he might have had. He speaks from the platform clearly and strongly upon public questions. The legislators from his own region urged his name for United States senator last winter as against that of Mr. J. Donald Cameron. It is not unlikely that he may yet be drawn into public life. Meanwhile, the *Chautauquan* is growing constantly in influence and merit, as one of the chief educational publications of the world.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* leads the July monthlies in the varied nature and timeliness of the matters presented. Reviews of the articles in this number by Baron Hirsch on "Philanthropy," Erastus Wiman and Col. Polk

on "The Farmers' Situation," Professor Ely on "The Inheritance of Property," and Dr. Briggs on "The Theological Crisis," appear in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

DOMESTIC SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

American housewives may have the uncomfortable satisfaction of knowing that at least in England domestic peace is little disturbed by reason of any shortcomings of the servant girl. From Miss Emily Faithfull's account of domestic service in England one must believe that servants in that country are as meek and mild-mannered as could be desired. It is her opinion that domestic servants are as plentiful in England to-day as they ever were, and are no whit inferior to "ye good servant of ye olden time." On the whole, she believes that there never was a time when servants in England were better treated, better fed, and allowed more liberty than at the present.

An English servant, we are told, seldom leaves at a moment's notice; she gives a month's notice if she finds that her place does not suit her. On the other hand a lady has no right to dismiss a servant without due warning. It is also an unwritten law of the land "that a mistress should state fairly all she knows in favor of the girl who is leaving her service."

THE LATE E. P. WHIPPLE ON "LOAFING."

"Loafing and Laboring," is the subject of a literary essay by the late E. P. Whipple, the keynote of which is that man finds in activity his joy as well as his duty and glory. The causes of loafism in human nature are reduced by Mr. Whipple to one, namely, imbecility of will—feebleness of personality.

A NEW VARIETY OF MUGWUMP.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, ex-president of the Civil Service Commission, announces the discovery of a new variety of mugwump. What is to be understood by this new species is, as near as can be determined, a member of the successful political party who is not willing to go the same lengths in reform, especially in that of civil service, as is that much of his party in power which constitutes the administration. Thus, ex-Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is branded a mugwump of this order because he has favored a partisan distribution of offices more sweeping than that effected by the present administration at Washington. Mr. Eaton's article is at least important as showing how civil service reformers themselves regard the way in which their reform has fared at the hands of the Republicans. "The President and his cabinet," he says, "have not only sustained but have extended the reform. The examinations now cover many more offices than they did when President Harrison was inaugurated—a fact as creditable to himself and his cabinet as it is auspicious for the Republican party. Secretary Tracy, with the courage of his recent convictions, has enforced its principles in several of the navy-yards and is now extending this application. Secretary Noble has promoted the extension of the merit system to the Indian service. The President himself has enlarged its sphere and suppressed opportunities of evading it." He adds that there are now more than 30,000 offices beyond the control of politicians, and that more than 86,000 persons have been examined for filling places thus taken out of spoils-system politics.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Professor Edward A. Freeman, the historian, attempts to explain what to Americans are the most difficult of all English institutions to understand, English universities

and colleges. He, in a measure, pardons our dulness of comprehension with the remark that to the stranger from the European continent and to the Scotch and Irish as well these institutions are puzzling. The English university he likens unto our Union, and the colleges unto our States—the university containing many colleges as our Union many States. To carry on the comparison, there are certain things which each college can do for itself and certain other things which only the whole university can do. Each college like each State manages its own affairs and its own property and exercises its own discipline over its own members; but the university like the Union has its own range and discipline also. A single college can no more grant a degree than a single State can coin money. Let one, says Professor Freeman, "well take in all this and he will, in King Harry's phrase, have got the sow by the right ear." But no one must think, he continues, that as the Union is an aggregate of States, so the university is an aggregate of colleges. The university came into being before the colleges; the colleges in all things presuppose the university. "The university grew up for the promotion of learning; the colleges were founded in order that certain persons might receive the advantages of the university and its teachings who otherwise might not have attained to them." In short, the university grew up while the colleges were founded.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Francis B. Thurber reviews in rather a cursory manner the various efforts which have been made in this and foreign countries to conduct financial and industrial undertakings on the co-operative plan. The only fresh attempt to apply the co-operative principle in business which he mentions is that on the part of firms to reorganize into corporations. Tiffany & Co. of New York was the first large establishment in this country to incorporate; last year the dry-goods house of H. B. Clafin & Co. became a corporation, and less than six months ago the large wholesale house of which Mr. Thurber is a member changed to the Thurber-Whyland Company. "In all of these cases," says Mr. Thurber, "the capital stocks were widely distributed, a feature being large subscriptions by employees; and a feature of some of the later incorporations, notably that of the Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, is that the employees are represented in the board of directors by one of their number." The greatest successes of the Tiffany establishment have been achieved, it is said, since its change of form.

LITERATURE AND SOCIETY.

Amelia E. Barr's views on "The Relation of Literature to Society," are summed up in the following paragraph: "The true writer gives his whole intellect and his whole time to his work, and he is satisfied to do so. He has no time and no interest to spare for tiddledy-winks and donkey parties, nor even for progressive euchre. It does not amuse him to say 'so nice' and 'so pleasant' and 'thanks' fifty times an hour, and to say very little else more sensible. He objects to being made a lion of, to writing his autograph for gushing girls, to playing games he abandoned with his short jacket and school-books. So then it is not society which is unappreciative of literature; ten cases out of ten it is literature which cannot fold itself small enough for society." Mrs. Barr admits with regret that women writers have done much to degrade the profession of literature. She accuses them of doing "hasty and slipshod work, inaccurate and sentimental, overloaded with adjectives, frescoed all over with purple patches of what they consider fine writing."

THE FORUM.

The articles in the July number of the *Forum*, "Emperor William II.," by Professor Geffcken, "University Extension," by Professor Herbert B. Adams, and "Why We Need Cuba," by General Thomas Jordan, receive notice among the reviews of leading articles.

OUR COPYRIGHT ACT FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. F. R. Daldy, Secretary of the British Copyright League, discusses our recent copyright act from the English point of view, as did Mr. Henry Holt from the American in the *June Forum*. The new act falls heavily, he shows, upon comparatively unknown English writers who may be unable to induce American publishers to undertake the publication of their works in the United States. The law, further, gives little protection to the authors or the publishers of short magazine stories in England; since the English periodical is not copyrighted in the United States, its contents cannot be copyrighted unless each article is set up in the United States and duly registered. Another difficulty he points out is that the English author is obliged to negotiate for publication with a publisher three thousand miles off and if he fails "is mulcted in loss of copyright." While thus freely criticising our new law Mr. Daldy is by no means wholly displeased with its purport. It represents a noble effort on the part of Americans, he is gracious enough to say, to fix on their statute books the principle that the fruits of the laborers' toil deserve the protection of all civilized countries.

THE COLORED POPULATION DECREASING.

General Francis A. Walker shows from census statistics that the colored population of the United States has, during the century, relatively decreased, or, stated in figures, has increased only tenfold, while the total population of the country has increased sixteenfold. In 1790 the colored element constituted one-fifth of the population; in 1840, one-sixth; in 1860, one-seventh, and in 1890, less than one-eighth (estimated). There is little reason to anticipate, he holds, that the increase in the colored population of the United States will ever reach 20,000,000. In support of this statement he adduces statistics which go to show that the present tendency of the colored population is toward concentration in the cotton belt—the only region in this country to which the negro is physiologically adapted. Within the narrow cotton belt the colored population will be self-limited—its rate of increase determined by the means of subsistence within a limited area.

DEFECTS IN OUR INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

Mr. Aldace F. Walker, of the Western Traffic Association, points out the more obvious defects in our present Inter-State Commerce Law. The purpose of the law, which went into effect April 5, 1887, was to put an end to unjust discriminations on the part of railroads. This law, says Mr. Walker, prohibited the result but left in full operation the cause of discrimination, namely, competition among the railroads. Under the law the direct lines gained at the expense of the less direct, which, in sheer desperation, devised various means of evading the law to secure traffic, such as the payment of "commissions," "rent," "back charges," and kindred devices. The amendment to the law adopted by the Fiftieth Congress, under which shippers as well as carriers were made subject to its penalties, had the effect of checking for a time the use of these illegitimate methods of securing business, but the conditions again becoming too pressing in the course of a few months, the smaller lines renewed their former practices.

The operation of the "short haul" clause of the Inter-

State Commerce Law has had a depressing effect upon local traffic centres, says Mr. Walker. "It has removed from many jobbing centres important advantages which they previously had, and has enabled interior communities, formerly of little apparent consequence, to deal directly with distant markets. Interior manufacturing points have also felt its blight. In other words it has worked to the advantage of the great points of importation, production, and distribution, and to the disadvantage of the minor cities and towns which had formerly been known as jobbing points or trade centres within the various States in the interior of the country." Mr. Walker is strong in the belief that the inter-State commerce of the country cannot be efficiently regulated until "the entire internal commerce, that within as well as that which crosses State boundary lines, is made subject to the same law and is controlled by the same rules." One of the results of the operation of the Inter-State Commerce Law has been the consolidation of lines, due to the severity of its pressure upon the weaker roads. Another effect to be noted is a hesitation to engage in new railway construction.

IMMIGRATION NOT THE CAUSE.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, thinks that much of the degeneration in this country charged to the account of unrestricted immigration might more justly be fastened upon other causes, ourselves for instance. The real causes of the decay in the character of the American people do not pertain to immigration. The most characteristic symptom of economic life in this country at the present time is the tendency toward the centralization of wealth and power, and for this, he says, the immigrants who come to our shores are nothing to blame.

Against the proposition to provide emigrants with consular certificates he says: "Our consuls in Europe, being unable personally to investigate the circumstances of every applicant, would have to rely, in the main, on the testimony of the civil and municipal officers in whose territory the intended emigrant lived. If he were an objectionable person, had come in conflict with the laws of his country, and had been punished heretofore, his home authorities, in order to get rid of him, would recommend him to the United States consul with the greatest pleasure as a worthy applicant; on the other hand, if he were really a valuable citizen, they would perhaps decline, in order to detain him, to furnish him with the certificate asked for."

He regards, also, the efficiency of an educational test as doubtful. It might prevent from landing men whose education had been neglected but who possess nevertheless good common sense and energy.

THE SILVER QUESTION ONCE MORE.

Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the United States Treasury, has a thoughtful though rather heavy article on the silver question. He takes the common-sense position that the government should know neither creditor nor debtor in the regulation of its currency; that its only aim should be to secure the best form of money. That is the best form, he holds, which is most uniform in value. In answer to the question, does silver possess the fixity of relation with other values desirable in a good money, he says: "We need not go further than a year back to see that the price of silver can fluctuate so violently as to change the value of the silver in a dollar 20 per cent. in a few weeks. If our unit of value were based upon silver, fluctuating as constantly as it does, all business transactions would involve not only the or-

dinary considerations which now govern them but also speculation in silver; and in a large portion of business the change in the price of silver would determine loss or profit."

HOME LIFE IN FRANCE.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton gives the readers of the *Forum* a peep into the home life of France. First as to the house of the French country squire, it is spacious and well lighted. Few carpets cover the floors, which are usually of red birch. The ceilings are likely to be disfigured by huge beams. The windows are tall, the panes small, and the shutters cumbersome and inelegant. The furniture is mostly of the eighteenth century make. The stables and barns close by, are large. The gardens are vast and productive, and the lawn before the house is a meadow in size. Generally speaking, living in the country is, though simpler, much better than in the towns and cities of France. There are few dishes but these are carefully cooked.

The father in French families seems to occupy a rather subordinate position. He is considered to have but two duties in life, regularity in monthly payments for household expenses and regularity at meal times. "Rather overpowered at home by the feminine and infantine majority, the Frenchman often, though not always, seeks refuge in the *café*." In this, remarks Mr. Hamerton, the Frenchman sees nothing wrong. There are husbands, he adds, perfectly irreproachable as to all serious duties and obligations, who leave their wives every evening just after dinner, to stay at the *café* till eleven.

THE ARENA.

"Oliver Wendell Holmes," by George Stewart, LL.D., "The Swiss and American Constitutions," by W. D. McCrackan, and part second of "Revolutionary Measures and Neglected Crimes," by Professor Joseph R. Buchanan, in the July number of the *Arena*, are reviewed among the "Leading Articles of the Month." Mr. C. Wood Davis's forcible presentation of government control of railways will receive notice next month, when his concluding chapter on this subject is promised.

NATIONALISM ONLY A "PROPHECY."

In his paper on "The Tyranny of All the People" the Rev. Francis Bellamy explains that nationalism is only a "prophecy"—something too distant to be detailed. It is in other words but "the very distant consummation of local socialism." Municipalization must come before nationalization. As its day approaches, he asserts, nationalism will be regarded as a much simpler thing than it now seems.

MENTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Having explained to his own satisfaction the nature of such manifestations of so-called spiritualism, as table-tipping, etc., in the June *Arena*, M. Camille Flammarion undertakes to make clear in the July number that other psychical phenomenon known as mental telegraphy. As the strings of a piano vibrate in response to sounds in harmony with them, so he maintains, it is not impossible that one mind should transmit a thought to some sympathetic other mind. "Independently of magnetism," to use his own words, "it is difficult not to believe that two persons, mutually dear to each other, although separated by certain circumstances, may remain united by their thoughts, with a tenacity which nothing can disturb, especially if the circumstances are grave. The thoughts of the one react upon the mind of the other, as if the beat-

ings of one heart could transmit themselves to another heart. There is a certain psychical tie between the two; and at the time when one especially concentrates his voluntary force upon the other, it is not unusual for the latter to feel the reaction and be plunged into a reverie even more intense. The transmission of thought—or, to speak more exactly, suggestion—is, under these conditions, a matter for observation, which might frequently be applied."

PLUTOCRACY AND SNOBBERY IN AMERICA.

"Plutocracy and Snobbery in New York" is the subject of a paper by Edgar Fawcett in which the shams and foibles of "society" in America are pretty thoroughly exposed, the "social life" of the great metropolis being taken as typical of that throughout the country. "The American snob," he says, "is a type at once the most anomalous and the most vulgar. Why he is anomalous need not be explained, but the essence of his vulgarity lies in his entire absence of a sanctioning background. It is not, when all is said, so strange a matter that any one reared in an atmosphere of historic ceremonial and precedent should betray an inherent leaning toward shams and vanities. But if there is anything that we Americans, as a race, are forever volubly extolling, it is our immunity from all such drawbacks. And yet I will venture to state that in every large city of our land snobbery and plutocracy reign as twin evils, while in every small town, from Salem to some Pacific-slope settlement, the beginnings of the same social curse are manifest."

THE NEGRO.

Profesor W. S. Scarborough regards as trash the greater part of all that has been written on the negro question, but has little that is helpful, himself, to offer toward the solution of the problem. The Church, he asserts, has shown itself inadequate to meet the case and the State also has not greatly succeeded. "If," he indifferently concludes, "neither Church nor State can settle this question then there is nothing to be done but to leave it to time and the combined patience and forbearance of the American people—black as well as white."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The *Chautauquan* keeps up a very constant standard of literary, sociological, and educational value. The present number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* contains a portrait of Dr. Flood, and we notice elsewhere the most notable paper in his magazine for July, the symposium on the question "Where Should a College be Located?"

A LOUISIANA STORY.

The literary feature of the number is a novelette by Grace King, "The Chevalier Alain de Triton." The chevalier—an historical figure we are told—is a hard-up rake of New Orleans a century ago, who leaves his bigoted and puritanical sister, to go up the Mississippi on a hunting and trapping excursion. He sees, conquers, and is conquered by the lovely Indian girl Tinta. For her he becomes "that poetry of poetry, the pure dream-god, the white hero of nascent womanhood." When she is no more, Alain returns to New Orleans with little Pieta, Tinta's babe, to justify whose existence he has a stormy scene with the strait-laced sister, "extending the infant in his hands" during two pages of high-strung exhortation. This not inconsiderable feat accomplished, the chevalier starts off for France and goes to a watery grave, and the remainder of the story tells us of Pieta's education and

love affairs, the course of which is not too smooth to be interesting.

The author is thoroughly conversant with the *entourage* of her story, which is well worth reading for its fine description and local coloring.

H. R. Chamberlain, describing "Modern Methods of Treating Inebriety," tells of the work of the inebriates' home at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, where the proportion of cures of dipsomaniac patients is 44 per cent. He is slightly skeptical of the new treatment discovered by an Illinois physician of which we have heard such wonders, five thousand cases showing a failure of only 5 per cent. The treatment in these cases was the hypodermic injection of bi-chloride of gold in solution.

"Objections to College Training for Girls," by Emily P. Wheeler, is called forth by a recent postal-examination of "the sweet girl graduates of high, normal, and private schools in a large Eastern city." Four questions were asked relative to their desires and prospects for a college course, and of the seventy-seven who answered, sixteen did not want to go, "sixteen meant to go, and the rest would like to but could not—chiefly for lack of money." The most important objections urged were that a college training unfitted the woman for maternal and household duties, that it was apt to injure her health, that it destroyed "the pretty lady-like ways," etc. The present writer bewails the fallacies contained in these objections, points out the anxiety of mothers who have not been well educated, to become so for the sake of their children, and implores us to be "rid of the idea that a college training is only for teachers. The boy goes, not because he is to be a teacher or lawyer, but because it is the best education of a gentleman. Until his sister goes for like reason, because it is the best culture of a lady, we are still in the backwards. Let us be rid, too, of the fancy that the higher education is, in some vague way, inimical to marriage and the common lot. If there is comfort in statistics, they show that college-bred women marry like their sisters, only a little later. Statistics long ago, disproved the 'injury to health' objection. As for the moralists who cry that women's extravagance and love of dress hinder marriage, they must surely see that a society life fosters these passions, while an intellectual one, such as college training should develop, controls them by substituting nobler ambitions."

OTHER ARTICLES.

George Hepworth is addicted to strong terms in "The Disagreeable Truth about Politics." "In a word, politics is not patriotism adulterated with devilry, but devilry with a slight admixture of honor and honesty." Some of the things that Mr. John R. Spears says about "The Nicaragua Canal" are almost too good to be true; especially in the matter of finances. He thinks the outside figures are \$100,000,000 cash, with an additional \$150,000,000 of bonds—for which "British capitalists" will be "hungry." Then an annual business of 6,000,000 tons—rapidly rising to 20,000,000—at \$2.50 per ton would give anything but a bad return, and he counts a fine lot of unhatched eggs. C. M. Fairbanks writes entertainingly of "English Speaking Caricaturists." M. D. Avenne's *Revue des Deux Mondes* article on the eight hour day in France, reviewed in our last number, appears in translation. "The Woman's World of London," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, is in this instance the literary woman's world. Elizabeth Emerson has some sensible words to say under the title "Give the Rich Man a Chance," and Mary Allen West describes the virtues of "The Protective Agency for Women and Children."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

With the exception of a somewhat spread-eagled article of prophecy, couched in the vein of genial optimism, concerning the future of Australia, by Sir Henry Parkes, and a story by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the *Contemporary* is this month somewhat sombre.

MR. KIPLING'S NEW STORY.

"The Finest Story in the World," which livens up the somewhat solid articles in the *Contemporary*, is by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. It is somewhat slight, and plays with the fringes of the immense question of reincarnation. Charlie Mears, a bank clerk, has reminiscences of his previous life without being conscious that they are reminiscences. He describes with vivid reality the life which he lived when he was a galley slave, first in a Greek galley and then in a war-ship of the Vikings. These reminiscences occur in a haphazard fashion and finally disappear altogether when their subject falls in love with a tobacconist's shop-girl. The conception upon which this tale is based opens up great possibilities to the novelist.

IN DEFENCE OF NEWMAN.

In an article entitled "Philaethes: Some Words on a Misconception of Cardinal Newman," Mr. Wilfrid Ward devotes nearly twenty pages to the examination of Dr. Abbott's contemptuous estimate of Cardinal Newman's position. Mr. Ward rages against Dr. Abbott, whom he cannot forgive for having charged Newman with immoral shiftiness. Speaking of Dr. Abbott's book, he says:—

"But such a work as this, inaccurate in statement, partisan in character, and based throughout on the travesty of a misconception of the man whom its author assails, can satisfy no one except other blind partisans, who welcome any attack on views they dislike, caring more for statements in harmony with their prejudices than for statements accurate in fact. As a serious contribution to the important matters it reviews it can have no value, whether to those who agree with the author's conclusions or to those who do not."

THE JUBILEE OF "PUNCH."

On the 17th of this month *Punch* celebrates its jubilee, and Mr. Spielmann, editor of the *Magazine of Art*, contributes an historical article under the title of "*Punch* and his Artists." The paper, which is full of detail of the biographical and historical order, is one which it is impossible to summarize. He quotes from Mr. Birket Foster a statement that the workmen all thought the title *Punch* a very stupid one. Mr. Tenniel's first drawing appeared in 1850. He has designed some two thousand cartoons, to say nothing of minor work. He became first known to *Punch* by his illustrations of *Æsop's Fables*. Du Maurier, who joined in 1860, has done drawings of all kinds to the number of five thousand. Mr. Linley Sambourne made his debut in 1867, and has since then had three thousand five hundred drawings in *Punch*. Mr. Spielmann says of *Punch*:—

"It is more than a comic journal, it is and has been for fifty years a school of wood-drawing, of pen-draughtsmanship, and wood-engraving of the first rank; nay, it is a school of art in itself. The effect of its art teaching has been widely felt, and on this ground alone its doings should command interest and justify a close examination into its rise and progress."

THE JUBILEE OF THE TONIC SOL-FA.

Mr. J. S. Curwen, writing on the jubilee of the tonic sol-fa system, quotes a saying of a Dublin Catholic or-

ganist, to the effect "that the simple and imperfect attempt to join in Presbyterian church song week by week, did more to train the voice and ear than all the listening to good music in Roman Catholic churches."

Upon the importance of music in popular culture Mr. Curwen strongly insists, strengthening his argument by a quotation from an address delivered from the new chair of music at the University of Melbourne by Mr. Marshall Hall.

"Music, as Mr. Hall insists, is an idealized language of the emotions, capable of arousing, purifying and sustaining these. The emotions are the backbone of life. Man is not what he knows but what he feels; his emotions are a part of his physical being, to be guided into right or wrong channels; active agents for good or evil, possible to deprave, but impossible to suppress. The world suffers not from too much emotion, but from too little. The ideal man is one whose emotions are strong, trained to flow in the right channels and equals of, not slaves to, his will. Music possesses unexampled power to stimulate and control our emotions. Hence the place of the popular musical educationist among national benefactors. To scatter a love of music broadcast, to open the gates of musical life to the masses is to tame and humanize, to increase the store of national self-control, to lift and purify the national current of feeling."

This is all very fine, but the Philistine will remark that musical people as a class certainly do not possess any unexampled power of stimulating or controlling their emotions. They are very much like other people; as for practical work of self-control, elevation, and purification, they are certainly not above the average.

TWO VIEWS OF THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Mr. Lyulph Stanley writes on the Free Education Bill, specifying ten points in which the Government Education Bill ought to be amended, without raising the question of public against private management. He thinks that the bill gives to denominationalism what will tend to make the Establishment odious and unpopular, and thereby hasten disestablishment. Mr. Samuel Smith publishes a plea for continuation schools. In studying the systems in Germany and Switzerland he was impressed with the enormous improvement of the continuation system of education, which in Germany has almost extirpated the class of ragged and pauper children. Mr. Smith appeals for a lengthening of the school age, but he chiefly advocates the immediate establishment of continuation classes, which would bridge over the interval between thirteen and sixteen. The tendency of opinion in Germany is to make attendance at continuation schools universally compulsory.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* is hardly an average number. Its where are quoted some extracts from Sir James Stephen's paper on "Gambling and the Law."

HOW TO UTILIZE THE NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

The best article is the shortest; it is written by Mr. Arnold Foster, to whom the navy owes a great debt, and who in his way has done as much as any one of his years to strengthen the services and to improve the naval strength of the British empire. The subject of his paper is the proposed destruction of the naval volunteers, against which he lifts up his voice on high, and protests with an emphasis which will command the sympathy of any rational being. Any more demented folly than that recommended by Admiral Tryon's committee has seldom

disgraced the British Admiralty. Mr. Arnold Foster proposes, instead of turning the naval volunteers into Marines, to develop them by placing at their disposal the hundred ex-first-class torpedo boats which are now laid up as so much lumber in various dockyards. He would supply a torpedo boat to each port on condition that the naval volunteers undertook to provide two complete crews to keep the vessel in order and the crews in efficiency. This or some similar proposal ought to be adopted. It is unpardonable if we allow professional jealousy to stifle the volunteer movement in the navy.

THE ARMY AS A PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

General Sir John Chesney has a long paper of twenty pages, in which he propounds his scheme for the improvement of the administration of the army. Long as his paper is, it is only the first part of his whole treatise, and the second instalment is promised on a future occasion. His idea is embodied in the following paragraph:—

"The first reform needed is a readjustment of the relations between the permanent heads of departments and the minister of the day, and a proper allocation of the relative responsibilities to Parliament. Until and unless this primary reform is carried out, all minor reforms, such as the redistribution of duties between departments within the office, or the substitution of one title or office for another, will prove insufficient and ineffectual, the administration of the army will continue to be defective, and the country will fail to get value for the money it spends on it. What is wanted is a system under which the minister, instead of professing to do everything himself, shall supervise the conduct of the business by others, giving the final decision where that is needed, and acting as the intermediate agent between Parliament and the department. Let this change be made, and responsibility will then have a definite meaning, and be distributed in a rational way."

HOW TO PROVIDE OPEN SPACES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Robert Hunter, in his paper on "Fair Taxation of Ground Rents," has got hold of a good idea for the preservation of open spaces for the people. He would provide thereby laying down a law that fifty acres of open space should be left free for recreation and public gardens in every square mile and a half that is built upon; that is to say, as London increases at the rate of one and three-quarters square miles per annum, the open spaces of London should be increased at least by fifty acres per annum. He would obtain the funds for this by taxing the unearned increment now paid in ground rents to the landlord.

"A tenth of the new ground rents is, therefore, the least that London can ask, while perhaps it might be inexpedient to ask more.

"One-tenth of the estimated increased rental of £123,278 would be £12,327. One would not do much with £12,000, but this, it must be remembered, would be the produce of the tax for the first year only. In the second year the income of the Open Space Fund would be £24,000, and at the end of twenty years it would be £240,000; at the end of thirty years, £360,000.

"Our proposal is, then, that a tax of two shillings in the pound should be imposed on all ground rents or increased annual land values derived from the erection of houses on land hitherto uncovered."

THE WILD WOMEN AS POLITICIANS.

Mrs. Lynn Linton is now perpetually on the war-path against her own sex. Her latest idea of what is just and expedient in the campaign on which she has entered is to

describe those ladies who advocate woman's suffrage as wild women, from which it may be inferred that she thinks herself a tame specimen of her sex. A shrewish touch in the present article is one in which she declares that if England were to enfranchise women it would become a "hag-ridden" country. If we go on at this rate we shall soon have Mrs. Lynn Linton described as an old hag, which would be very impolite and improper, but would it be more so than this application of "hag-ridden" to English school boards and boards of guardians, merely because woman can elect and be elected to these bodies?

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO IMPROVE OUR WOODLANDS?

Sir Herbert Maxwell once more makes his moan over the deplorable backwardness of England in providing for the preservation of forests and the improvement of woodlands. The article leads up to the following practical suggestion:—

"The first step in the right direction will be taken (if possible, let it be during the present summer) by summoning a meeting in London of landowners and others interested in the matter, to discuss the position and to take counsel with the managers of the English and Scottish Arboricultural societies, with the view of securing their co-operation in undertaking the work which the Select Committee has rightly described as necessary, the neglect of which is discreditable."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The dialogue of Mr. Champion, entitled "A Labor Inquiry," is as unsatisfactory and inconclusive as those which preceded it. As all roads lead to Rome, so with Mr. Champion all discussions on social questions lead to the compulsory shortening of the hours of labor. Mr. W. F. Lord contributes an interesting historical study of Pasquale de Paoli, who invited the British to seize Corsica and then made the island too hot for them. An Indian rajah dwells lovingly upon the industries of ancient India in the hope of persuading the Indian government to do something for the industries of the country. Dr. Jessop gives us a "Rustic Retrospect, 1790," which is not quite up to his usually high standard. The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers discourses upon the Congregational Council. Mr. Rennell Rodd introduces to the English readers the poet of the Klephts, "Aristoteles Valaoritis." Mr. G. H. Reid, of New South Wales, briefly explains the constitution of the proposed commonwealth of Australia, and Mr. Boulton reports a conversation which he had with Sir John A. Macdonald some years ago, in which the federator of the Dominion expressed confident belief in the certainty of the federation of the Empire.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Mr. Frank Harris, having begun to write, seems disposed to keep it up. His story, "Montes, the Matador," is a great improvement upon "The Modern Idyll," which, but for its unpleasant *motif*, would never have attracted any attention. The story of Montes, although culminating in jealousy and deadly revenge in the last two pages, is, for the most part, a vivid picture of the life of a matador. It may be noticed that here, as in "The Modern Idyll," Mr. Harris makes his woman absolutely detestable, false, selfish, and immoral. Perhaps in his next attempt he will give us a female less worthy of perdition, otherwise the uncharitable will say that he knows no other women, which would be unjust.

THE CREDIT OF AUSTRALIA.

Sir George Baden-Powell defends Australian bonds as a security, against the criticisms of Mr. Fortescue. He makes out a very good case for Australian credit, and one remarkable fact which he mentions may be noted for the enlightenment of the British taxpayer. In speaking of the assets of the colonies he points out that they own 1600 million acres of crown lands, the upset price of which stands at 20 shillings an acre; and if you reckon only one quarter of this area as worth that, it is equivalent to a dowry thrown to the colonists by the mother country of the value of half of Great Britain's national debt. Another fact is, that the population of four millions in Australia has an over-sea trade which already equals that of England with the forty million inhabitants of France.

IS ENGLAND TO BE EATEN UP BY THE JEWS?

Mr. S. H. Jayes, in an article on "Foreign Pauper Immigration," states the case strongly in favor of passing an interdict on the free flow of Polish Jews into England. He points out that these immigrants are supposed to be, rightly or wrongly, responsible for the sweating system. He warns us that Burns, Tillet, and Mann could, if they pleased, start a Judenhetze in the East End to-morrow—

"Let the politicians look to this question. The agitators have taken it up: the strike-leaders are discussing it. At present it is a manageable problem; but, if it were neglected much longer we may witness in civilized England scenes not greatly unlike those outbursts of popular persecution which have recently shocked us in the Ionian Islands, followed, at no distant date, by summary measures of similar aim with those now adopted by the Russian government. That would not be so much a disgrace to our civilization as a reproach to our short-sighted legislators."

READING FOR SIR W. GORDON-CUMMING.

Mr. Edward Delille has a pleasantly written article absolutely unintelligible to those who do not know how to play at cards, entitled "Cardsharpping in Paris." He introduces it as follows:—

"Paris is the home of baccarat; in Parisian soil the weed first sprouted, and has ever since rankly flourished. Where baccarat is most played there, as a logical result cheating is most rife. The present article is an attempt to exemplify and explain some of the least known and most peculiar modes of cheating practised in the Parisian hells."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. Colmer, who wrote the admirable sketch of Sir John Macdonald which we published three months ago, contributes to the *Fortnightly* a more finished sketch of the great Canadian. Mr. Colmer says:—

"There is little doubt that he had the true conception of what Imperial Federation must be, and that in his utterances lies the solution of the problem—a galaxy of nations, under one sovereign, having complete local government, united together for commercial development, for offence and defence, and with one voice in foreign affairs. His imperialism was strong and unswerving, and formed the keynote of his career."

A CYCLING CLUB.

Mr. R. J. Macredy has an enthusiastic paper on "Cycling." He is a Dublin man, and is very proud that Ireland invented the pneumatic tire. He says that more people cycle in Dublin, in proportion to the population, than in any other large city in the world. He gives a very pleasant account of his cycling club, which is well worth reading.

A PLEA FOR MORE ANNEXATIONS.

Mr. Edward E. Oliver, in his paper on "The Northwest Frontier of India," strongly advocates the annexation of all the border tribes. If they are not annexed he maintains that we shall always have to look forward to an endless series of punitive expeditions, but if once British authority was established on both sides of the hills, peace and prosperity would result, fresh recruiting ground would be opened up for the Empire, and hill stations 'innumerable would be obtained for the troops.

WITH KING GUNGUNHANA.

Mr. Dennis Doyle describes Gazaland and its king. He seems to think that as England will not take Gungunhana under its protection South African whites will form a republic in his territory with his consent, and will make short work of the Portuguese. He has about 60,000 of the best fighting men in South Africa, and it will require little stiffening with white colonists to make short work of the Portuguese.

THE NEW REVIEW.

The *New Review* for July is a fair average number, with nothing exceptionally brilliant in it. The most readable article is Mlle. Blaze de Bury's sketch of Guy de Maupassant, some of whose stories she tells, describing him as the physiologist and real exponent of his time, which, in France, is the age of science. Count Tolstoi's paper on the "Right of Revolution" is simply a re-statement of his old thesis that no one has any right to use force under any conditions or under any pretext whatever. M. Camille Flammarion, in his paper on "Photography of the Heavens," waxes ecstatic over the enormous possibilities of photography as applied to astronomy. Who knows, says M. Flammarion, but some day in a photographic view of Venus or Mars, some new method of analysis may be discovered to see their inhabitants. Photography is a new eye which transports us across the infinite and enables us at the same time to trace the periods of past eternity. Mr. Tuckerman demonstrates once more the fact that there is a slave market in Constantinople, where white slaves are sold to this day. Mr. Edward Cloud discourses on the spiritual essence in man from the point of view of one who does not believe in such an essence. Francis Prévost's "Hyperboreans of To-day" is an account of Countess Platoff. There are the inevitable papers on education, one by the Dean of St. Paul's, who began by liking the bill but now fears it may do great evil, and the other by Mr. Lyulph Stanley, who maintains that the bill is drawn primarily in the interest of managers and secondarily in that of the parents. Lord Rayleigh discusses electric lighting in London somewhat in the abstract, while Mr. E. Vincent, dealing with the question of gas, decides that the experience of Birmingham shows that a municipality can manage its own gas works well, and therefore London gas may be handed over to the control of the London County Council.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Mr. W. D. McCrackan's article on the "Neutrality of Switzerland," in the July *Atlantic* is reviewed among "Leading Articles."

On the eminently unsatisfactory problem of "College Examinations" Professor Nathaniel Southgate Shaler writes a readable article. What he finds of 'evil in them, all college men will know. In way of reform he advises the abolition of formal examinations, the introduction of

a system of current theses, notes and abstracts to be required of the classes; the increase in the proportionate number of teachers, so that the instructor of a class will be better able to enter into personal relations with the men under him, and gauge their standing on general principles; and the presence of a supplementary instructor in each class to take care of the progress of the backward ones.

Agnes Repplier brims over with the sparkling fun that she makes of "English Railroad Fiction," which absurdity almost justifies its existence in being the exciting cause of this most charming little essay. For the desultory inanity of the bookstall literature seems after all to be only inane, and not particularly harmful, except as crowding out better reading. "The one sad sight at an English railway bookstall is the little array of solid writers, who stand neglected, shabby, and apart, pleading dumbly out of their dusty shame for recognition and release. I have seen Baxter's *Saints' Rest* jostled contemptuously into a corner. I have seen The Apostolic Fathers hanging their hoary heads with dignified humility, and The Popes of Rome lingering in inglorious bondage. I have seen our own Emerson broken-backed and spiritless; and, harder still, the Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table shorn of his gay supremacy, frayed, and worn, and exiled from his friends. I have seen Sartor Resartus skulking on a dark shelf with a yellow-covered neighbor more gaudy than respectable, and I have seen Buckle's boasted Civilization in a condition that would have disgraced a savage."

THE CENTURY.

The *Century* for July is a well balanced and attractive number. Dr. Albert Shaw's paper on "Paris—The Typical Modern City" is treated at length as a "leading article."

Major G. W. Baird, U. S. A., is the historian of "Gen. Miles's Indian Campaigns," in a spirited paper which is well calculated to make us proud of our blue-coats of the plains and the Rockies, if we can refrain from being "sentimentalists" and forget that these struggles are not only a "war of civilization," but also of extermination.

A fact that gives food for thought is that the Indians were frequently armed with rifles superior to those carried by the regular troops. Another difficulty in crushing the uprisings has been that "in many cases expeditions against the Indians had been like dogs fastened by a chain; within the length of the chain irresistible, beyond it powerless. The chain was its wagon train and supplies. A command with thirty days' supplies could inflict a terrible blow if it could within thirty days come up with the Indians, deliver its blow, and get back to more supplies—otherwise it repeated the historical campaign of the King of France with forty thousand men."

A simple and powerful story of the "Donner Party" of 1848 is told by Virginia Reed Murphy, who, when a little child, went through the terrible scenes of hardship and privation which that ill-fated expedition saw. Her father, James F. Reed, was the originator of this expedition to California, and in the midst of their trials Mrs. Murphy was forced to endure the added anguish of seeing him set adrift in the wilderness as a punishment for having taken the life of a fellow-emigrant in self-defence.

Even in these days of unlimited Lincoln history one finds very interesting "Greeley's Estimate of Lincoln; an Unpublished Address by Horace Greeley." A striking feature in it is the entire absence of that hero-worship

and eulogy so general in Lincoln reminiscences by his admirers, and the substitution for them of a fine, true appreciation and open criticism. Particularly of the war administration Mr. Greeley said: "There are those who confess to have always been satisfied with his (Lincoln's) conduct of the war, deeming it prompt, energetic, vigorous, masterly. I did not and could not, so regard it. I believed then—I believe this hour—that a Napoleon, a Jackson, would have crushed secession in a single short campaign—almost in a single victory."

In "A Day at Laguerre's" Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith describes one of his favorite sketching haunts, situated within a short walk of the Harlem River, with such charm that no one reading it will be satisfied with his destiny unless he be an artist. Joseph Pennell has come from the snowy Alpine fastnesses of last month to the bright sunshine of the Midi in his description of "Provençal Bull-Fights," which, by the way, do not seem to be as cruel as they are sometimes painted.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's for July has avoided "burning" questions, and a spirit of vacation seems to breathe through its pleasant mélange of fiction and description. An exception is the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley's paper on "Christianity and Socialism," which is reviewed among the leading articles of the month.

In the month's instalment of *South Americana*, Mr. Theodore Child describes the Republic of Paraguay. After passing, in 1864, from the two hundred years' rule of the Jesuits, Paraguay adopted an exclusive and narrow policy which led up to the triple alliance against her of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine. During the lustrum succeeding 1864, she was desolated by this war and lost three-fourths of her population. The present constitutional government dates from 1870.

Mr. Child considers that the future of the country lies in the direction of colonization on an extensive scale, when the introduction of railroads will have made it possible. As for the native inhabitants, they toil not, neither do they spin, except in so far as their wives can be persuaded by the application or fear of corporal punishment. In the picturesque capital, Paraguay, even the horse-cars take regularly their modest siesta from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. The most considerable industry is cattle-raising, and the staple products are oranges and *yerba maté*, the chief component of an aromatic drink.

Mr. Brander Mathews, writing of "Briticisms and Americanisms," takes John Bull to task for his criticisms of American invasions of the Queen's English. Mr. Mathews points out the very extensive additions Australia is making to the English language, quite rivalling America, and all readers of Rudyard Kipling will have a lively appreciation of the Indian innovations. "But it cannot be said too often that there is no basis for the belief that somewhere there exists a sublimated English language, perfect and impeccable. . . . The existence of Briticisms and Americanisms and Australianisms is a sign of healthy vitality." Mr. Mathews thinks that the invention of printing has removed the possibility of any "broad divergence between the English language and American speech."

Mr. Besant's description of "London—Saxon and Norman," deals largely with the churches and architecture of the time. The profuse illustrations and quaint legends enliven it agreeably.

Mr. George William Curtis gives an appreciative sketch of Oliver Wendell Holmes and his work, which will be

hailed with pleasure by the numerous subjects of the Autocrat. "For just sixty years," concludes Mr. Curtis, "since his first gay and tender note was heard, Holmes has been fulfilling the promise of his matin song. He has become a patriarch of our literature, and all his countrymen are his lovers."

SCRIBNER'S.

Mr. Seaton's paper on "Speed in Ocean Steamers," in *Scribner's* for July, is elsewhere noticed. Mr. John H. Wigmore writes on "Starting a Parliament in Japan," which event he witnessed last year. He picks out Chiba, a country town, to study the election tactics of the Japs—or what would have been election tactics if the Japs had been Americans, for as it was, the balloting went on with a smoothness, a ceremony, and a dignity that was suggestive of church, and which would have carried disgust to the souls of our "heelers" and "workers" and "bosses."

"Yet there was no lack of struggle for membership in the new Parliament. Almost everywhere there were two or three candidates running for each seat, and in some places as many as ten or a dozen appeared. Nor was there any lack of interest on the part of the people. Throughout the country more than ninety per cent. of the electors went to the polls. In some districts of more than a thousand voters, not a single one missed voting." The ballot system obtains, and did obtain even in the old feudal days, when it was used to elect the heads of villages. The formal opening of the two Houses of Parliament Mr. Wigmore describes entirely from the standpoint of manners and customs, ceremonies and decorations, and tells us but little of the political significance of the occasion.

James E. Plicher describes in "Outlawry on the Mexican Border," a state of affairs calculated to make one's hair stand on end. The brigandage and anarchy along the Rio Grande within the last two decades seems to be epitomized in the career of the Mexican freebooter, General Juan Nepomuceno Cortina, beside whom Rob Roy McGregor was a Quaker. With a body of desperate cut-throats about him, Cortina lived by blackmail and rapine, defying the authorities, and defeating the troops sent against him with the loss of their cannon. He held successfully at one time two military posts of the United States. He was never brought to justice and became extremely wealthy and powerful.

Under the alliterative title "Training a Tropic Torrent," Foster Crowell tells of some engineering work in the island of Hayti. In his reference to the political condition of the republic, he draws a deplorable picture of the utter want of responsibility and reason in the conduct of public affairs. He says: "As for any systematic enterprise, such as railroad building or mining, they are almost beyond the pale of possibilities, because of the variable policy, or perhaps we should say the politics, of the various administrations, which replace one another with such frequency that there would be scarcely sufficient time to formulate any project, even if the national feeling was not so entirely and immovably arrayed against foreign establishment, and if concessions in good faith could be secured."

In "Lander Once More," W. B. Shubrick Clymer takes issue with Mr. Leslie Stephen on the status of the author of "Pericles and Aspasia," and advances the proposition that the multitudes do not read Lander because he is too good for them.

THE COSMOPOLITAN

The *Cosmopolitan* for June is a bright, attractive, and, on the whole, well illustrated number. The worthy article by Miss Elizabeth Bisland, entitled "London Charities," is reviewed at length elsewhere.

Under "A Modern Crusade," Charles Carey Waddle tells the history of the vast organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, founded in 1874. It has now an active membership of a quarter of a million distributed in ten thousand local unions, and has just built in Chicago, as its headquarters, a most imposing structure costing over a million dollars. If Mr. Waddle had more fully described some of the practical work and results of the society instead of enlarging on its wealth and its membership and its bickerings, his article would have had better proportion.

E. J. Lawler describes very vivaciously "The Diamond Fields of South Africa." The mines were only opened in 1871, and since then seven tons of yellow and white diamonds have been obtained. The work is done entirely by natives, and not the least duty of the overseers is the most ridiculously minute inspection of the Kaffir anatomy to prevent the spiriting away of the precious stones. The poor wretches even mutilate themselves and secrete the stones in the wounds, which they allow to heal over and then cut open again when their term of work is out.

Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., tells what has been done in building "Submarine Boats for Coast Defence." A warship can now send out a torpedo boat fifty feet under the water, moving at the rate of eleven knots, capable of descending or rising to the surface at the will of the captain, lighted and driven by electricity, and, strangest of all, allowing the captain to see in every direction on the surface of the water with perfect ease. The well-planned illustrations add to the interest and clearness of this article.

Emma G. Paul writes of "Ostrich Farming in California."

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

Mr. W. B. Shaw's article in the *Educational Review* for July upon "Recent School Legislation in the United States" is noticed among the month's leading articles.

Bishop J. L. Spalding of Illinois writes on "Religious Instruction in State Schools." While appreciating the feeling against making the schools the subject of endless denominational bickerings, the bishop naturally holds that religion is the only proper medium for the regulation of conduct and the development of character. "To exclude religion is to exclude the spirit of reverence, of gentleness and obedience, of modesty and purity; it is to exclude the spirit by which the barbarians have been civilized, by which woman has been uplifted and ennobled, and the child made sacred."

In "Literature in Elementary Schools," George E. Hardy argues for "the substitution of classic reading matter in our reading books for the cheap commonplaces of feeble book-makers." Ray Green Huling writes of "The American High School."

POET LORE.

Vsevolod Garshin's powerful Russian story, "Four Days," translated by Nathan Haskell Dole, seems almost too harrowing for the bright pages of fancy and song we are wont to meet with in *Poet Lore*. The author describes the four days he lay wounded and deserted on the battlefield, during the Russo-Turkish War, with a realism that

would be repulsive were it not for the sincerity and earnestness and truth with which his sensitive nature cries out against the horrid Moloch of war. We are reminded of Count Tolstoi's "War and Peace," and there is present the same deep undercurrent of melancholy, one might almost say despair, that prevails so significantly in modern Russian thought and writing.

Dr. Horace Howard Furness, in "The Text of Shakespeare," delights us much and surprises us not a little, by his whole-souled condemnation of the bickering over disputed passages. He says: "These tangled lines contain no keys to character, and hide from us no profound wisdom nor enchanting beauty. So trifling and fleeting are they that our ears never detect them when we listen to the play on the stage. Every year that I grow older, the less I care for discussions over minute changes of Shakespeare's text. They are generally carried on by scholars of abundant leisure, and do we not know that Satan always finds some mischief still for idle hands to do?" Dr. Furness has counted up the obscure passages, and finds that of the 31,257 lines of the comedies, just 19 are unintelligible.

Mr. Richard G. Moulton examines the "Wandering Jew Legend" in Eugene Sue's novel as compared with a more recent adaptation in "The Curse of Immortality," a dramatic poem by A. Eubule-Evans. If the latter does not fulfil its pretentious destiny as a world-poem, still Mr. Moulton's selections show that it contains some exceedingly fine passages which make it worthy of a wider reading than, as far as we know, it now has.

C. A. Wurtzburg makes an "Inductive Study" of "The Plot of 'As You Like It.'" The smiling genius of Shakespeare's brightest comedy is so far away from and above "induction" or "studies," or even "plots," that the title is rather oppressive, but Mr. Wurtzburg is quite readable in showing the metamorphosis of Thomas Lodge's novel, "Rosalynde," into the story of Touchstone and Rosalind and Orlando.

In "A Deterioration of the Stage," Morris Ross condemns the modern farce-comedies, especially in their feature of "skirt-dancing." "The display of the *ballet* and the long list of conventional figures on the stage that outline the female form is safe within the purpose of its being and the circumstances of it. If true to its nature, immorality is not wrought by it. But as for skirt-dancing, 'Based upon the accepted dress of woman, it is plain that its being must be bound by the rules of morality that guard that garb. The ballet-girl is free to the standard set by an acrobatic display.'

"To be brutally frank, the figure of the woman of our civilization as she may be seen in the street or the garden-party, is now displayed in the trained leaping and attitudinizing of the acrobat and contortionist, and inherently from the nature of the garb, with no reference that justifies and makes wholesome the display, the appeal made is grossly immoral."

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

In what is perhaps the most important paper in the fourth number of this quarterly magazine, Mr. James H. Hyslop of Columbia, writing of "The Functions of Ethical Theory," ascribes to ethics a double province, first as a science, when it proceeds *regressively* to find causes, and second as an art, when it proceeds *progressively* to ends or consequences. Possibly the *International Journal of Ethics* may be said to work in the first of these provinces at the considerable expense of the second; and the practical moralist might complain that the one modest paper,

"The Moral Aspect of Tips and Gratuities," by Christine Ladd Franklin, that gets away from generalizations and speculations sometimes vague, is degraded to the rank of a "discussion."

Mr. Hyslop, after sketching "The Functions of Ethical Theory" as a science and then as an art, takes up "three of the chief ethical theories," the theological, the utilitarian, and the moralistic, comparing them and showing their ramifications. He decides that the main interest in theoretic ethical discussion turns upon the principle which tends to move the will in the right direction rather than that which merely satisfies the intellect. "A completely satisfactory theory would be one with both factors. But the existing theories combine them in different degrees, and controversy prevails precisely in proportion to the predominance of one mental instinct over another."

W. R. Sorley writes on "The Morality of Nations." His paper is entirely taken up with considering how far public morality is analogous to private, and he decides that there is nothing common in the moral obligations of a state with those of an individual except the duty of justice. The key to the situation is, he thinks, in the fact that the first duties of a state are to itself, it being an isolated and independent entity, while an individual cannot consider himself as distinct from others of his species. The resulting absence of sanction compelling obedience in public morals "makes international law a dream of that distant future, in which a confederacy of states shall be strong enough to control the aggression of any single nation."

Professor Edward Caird discusses "The Science of Religion" as a branch of anthropology, in quite a readable paper. He finds that the intensity of the religious consciousness and man's insatiable desire to learn something of the great truths of life are due to two main ideas: the unity of mankind in the growing knowledge that "the divisions between men are as nothing in comparison with the fundamental act of self-consciousness which unites them all to each other," and the idea of organic development. For the inner life of the individual is deep and full, just in proportion to the width of his relations to other men and things, and the consciousness of what he is in himself as a spiritual being is possible only through a comprehension of the position of the individual life in the great secular process by which the intellectual and moral life of humanity has grown and is growing."

R. W. Black tackles the somewhat large subject of "Vice and Immorality." His attitude appears from this sentence: "Sin exists intimately in, or as an inseparable affection or potentiality of, the person as a whole, and to discourage it is to discourage the person, and tantamount, therefore, to discouraging his goodness as well. The shafts aimed at vice strike down virtue also, and the devil of abstract or total evil exults in being beyond their reach."

James Ward describes and criticises J. S. Mill's "Science of Ethology," which was to be, in brief terms, a science of human nature; and Francis W. Newman writes on "The Progress of Political Economy Since Adam Smith."

Christine Ladd Franklin asks for the moral support of the *International Journal* in her complaint against the unsatisfactory and degrading system of tips and gratuities to servants. Prof. Royce, in answering, quotes some learned German authorities and then gives his own opinion that "the custom of gratuities, as it at present exists among us, is a minor and actually rather harmless social abnormality," after which he advises, if we do attempt reform, that we wait for co-operation.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

There are some faint attempts at timeliness in the *New England Magazine* for July. Perhaps the most noticeable is W. Blackburn Harte's paper entitled "A Brief for Continental Unity."

NO SUCH THING AS CANADIAN IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Harte goes so far as to say that with the exception of a few ultra-conservative "swells" there are no loyalists in Canada; that the feeling is general, not only in Canada but with the knowing ones of England too, that every interest of the colonies lies nearer their powerful neighbor than the mother country. A quotation is given from a confidential letter of Lord Beaconsfield's which characterizes the "wretched colonies" as "a millstone around our necks."

"The British lion that is supposed by some Americans to stalk through the land and roar, whenever annexation is spoken of in Canada, is a purely mythical animal. He does not even roar in Downing street. It is a matter of fact that the British government does not expect to hold the colonies for very much longer." In short this writer considers the protective tariff barriers the only temporary obstacle to annexation, and he confidently prophesies the political unity of North America before the close of this century. In judging the size of the grain of salt which we shall take with Mr. Harte's rather decisive assertions, we should remember that, in addition to being the assistant editor of the *New England Magazine*, he is confessedly a Canadian journalist who has "visited every province of the Dominion, and gauged the public feeling in each."

In "The Municipal Threat in National Politics" John Coleman Adams gives an impressive warning. He says, "One of the two vital principles of our national life is as seriously threatened to-day as the other was forty years ago. And, still further, the same patriotism which was summoned to defend the Union is now under call to defend the cities of the Union." The point of his article is that if we let our local and municipal government go to the dogs, it will drag the national government after it.

LEISURE HOUR.

The *Leisure Hour* for July is a very good number. The author of the "Dead Man's Diary" writes a very beautiful little tale, "The Garden of God," a story for children from eight to eighty. Mr. W. J. Gordon contributes a paper full of facts and figures on "Sea Perils in Instance and Percentage." Professor Blackie's "Song of Death" is better verse than often appears under such a head. Miss Seguin describes François Poyer as one of the heroes of the Montyon Prize.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE AND HISTORICAL QUARTERLIES.

The summer numbers of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Annals of the American Academy*, the publications of the American Economic and American Historical Associations, President G. Stanley Hall's remarkable new journal devoted to the science of pedagogy, and some other standard quarterlies of an educational and scientific character, have been duly received at the office of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. But since these admirable publications are more than likely to be neglected by readers in dog-days and vacation weeks, we shall defer our reviews of them and quotations from their leading articles until our September number. The latest issues of these periodicals are of uniformly high quality, reflecting great credit upon American scholarship.

RECENT RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

A CAUSERIE BY DR. E. J. DILLON.

Some few of the novels, stories, poems and sketches that yearly, monthly, and weekly appear in the Russian literary market in blue, white, or gray paper covers are undoubtedly worth reading, but it is exclusively for their extrinsic merits, in so far as they serve to illustrate the manners and customs, to explain the religious and social views, or throw light upon the curious psychology of the people; but they have no serious claims to a place in that select library of international literature, which is of no one country and of all time. The literary guild is broken up in Russia; its members, at first forcibly dispersed, are now mostly dead, and their craft secrets seem to have died with them. The notabilities of to-day are mostly outsiders, who wear literary success as a feather in their caps; men who have no traditions to uphold, who have taken no oath of allegiance to the Muses, who have never been duly initiated in the mysteries of the calling. Having been summoned hastily from the highways and byways of life, it is only natural that many of them should have sauntered in without a wedding garment. One of them resembles Burns in nothing more than the circumstance that he is an exciseman; another renders more lasting services to a tramway company (which he serves in the useful capacity of cashier) than to humanity or even Russian readers, by his rapidly written, rarely remembered romances; a third is a humdrum book-keeper at a railway station; a fourth, a favorite physician with many readers and few patients; a fifth is a half-hearted censor; a sixth is a railway controller, and so on to the bitter end. Russia's Parnassus contains no gold mines, and those who frequent that mountain are mere visitors who live elsewhere to gain a livelihood. All of them serve two, and most of them several, masters, with the lamentable results foretold in the gospel.

One of the most gifted members of this motley corporation, the writer by whom at one time Turgenieff's mantle seemed to be dexterously caught up and gracefully donned, is a physician of great promise, and not very great performance. M. Tshekhoff, who is still a young man, with time enough before him to fulfil his most liberal promises, is a literary miniaturist, whose work gives one the impression of great power studiously kept in reserve; a man of considerable insight and remarkable power of combination, who courageously dives into the mysterious depths of the ocean of human life, and brings up—shreds and seaweed. His chief merits (and they are unanimously acknowledged by enemies and friends) consist in that unruffled calm and artistic objectivity in which his colleagues are so sadly deficient; in his complete exemption from that petty party bias which discolours and disfigures some of the very best productions of Russian literature, and lowers them to the level of the political philippics and pleadings of a daily newspaper; and in that wonderful fidelity to nature with which he delineates the complicated social types of modern Russia.

THE DECAY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

The views of such an authority on Russian literature, and on the causes that led to its decay, cannot but be interesting; they are contained in one of his latest

sketches, published in the *Northern Messenger*, and entitled "A Tedious Story," the hero of which, an old Russian professor of vast reading and experience, delivers himself of the following judgment:—

"As for me, I while away my time in the pursuit of French books in yellow paper covers. Of course it would be more patriotic to read Russian authors; but to tell the truth, I have no particular liking for them. With the exception of the works of two or three of the older ones, I look upon Russian letters at the present day less as a literature than as a sort of subsidiary domestic handicraft which benevolent people are expected to encourage, but the products of which are not intended for use. The very best of the wares turned out cannot be termed remarkable, nor even sincerely praised without a *but*. The same thing holds good of all the novelties of our so-called literature that I have read during the past ten or fifteen years. There is not a single remarkable book among the lot, no tribute of praise can be paid to any one of them, without the disparaging *but*. They are well written, noble, but without a trace of cleverness in their composition; or they are clever and elevating, but badly put together; or else they are well written and clever, but anything but edifying."

HOW AUTHORS ARE FETTERED.

This is not the opinion of a crotchety writer clearing the ground for his own pedestal. The phenomena thus signalized are various and contradictory, but Tshekhoff seems to have hit the nail on the head when he suggested the loss of liberty as the main cause. No man, whatever his craft or calling, is more completely fettered and crippled than a Russian writer. In Italy in former times a versifier often had some scores of rhymes given to him in a certain order, to which he undertook to tack on words, and turn out a "poem" with some tolerable meaning. In Russia the theme, the moral, the allusions and the omissions are all specified along with the order, and the author has to sit down and execute the command without reasoning or discussion. "I do not recollect a single new book," continues Tshekhoff's garrulous professor, "the author of which did not from the very first page fetter himself with all kinds of conventions and compromises. One is bound to avoid all allusions to a naked human body; another is pinned down to psychological analysis; a third has pledged his word to treat his subject from a strictly humanitarian point of view; a fourth deliberately blotches whole pages with endless descriptions of nature, just to show that he is not didactic, and so on. . . . There is plenty of cool calculation, no end of prudence and shrewdness, but not the faintest trace of freedom or courage to write naturally, and consequently there is no motive power."

NOT ONLY BY THE CENSURE.

The writer or writers in the *Fortnightly Review* who lately defended the thesis that Russian literature is being crushed by systematic oppression on the part of the authorities, drew most of their arguments from the procedure of the censorship, which they describe as encircling literature like a boa-constrictor. Whether or not

they succeeded in establishing their case, is not for me to determine, but it certainly seems as if they might have devoted more of their attention to a phase of the question to which they scarcely vouchsafed to do more than incidentally allude—viz., that other dangerous form of oppression which has its source in the changeful caprices of a coarse-minded public, the cupidity of uneducated editors and publishers, and the tyrannical will of self-appointed censors. The damage done to literature by this species of thralldom is perhaps worse than that of the most rigorous censure known to history, though there may be much to be said in favor of the thesis that the former is the direct outcome of the latter.

BUT ALSO BY THE PUBLISHER.

In most countries stories, novels, and sketches are occasionally bespoken like a pair of woollen stockings, but the authors are allowed a considerable degree of latitude in the execution of the order. In Russia it is very different—so different indeed that merchants and artisans are much better off than poets, dramatists, and novelists. A merchant who receives money for tea, coffee, and wine can palm off boiled leaves, sand, various chemicals, and other unsavory things upon his customers with practical impunity, whereas the literary man must keep strictly to the terms of the contract, and deliver not only the covenanted quantity, but likewise the stipulated quality. "One review compels its writers to eulogize the young generation, and to anathematize the old; another refuses to print a single word that is unfavorable to the peasant; a third obliges its contributors to pose as Liberals," etc., etc. (*The Week*, p. 198, May). The proportions assumed by this species of violence surpass anything known in countries where every opinion has a right to make itself heard, and people are correspondingly cooler and more reasonable.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S EXPERIENCE.

It may help to give an idea of the ridiculous rigor and demoralizing tendency of this private censure when I say that Count Leo Tolstoi, after having published two-thirds of his novel, "*Anna Karenina*," in serial parts in the *Russian Messenger*, was informed by the editor that the third and last part would not be allowed to appear, and he was accordingly compelled to publish it in a pamphlet apart. The reason of this curious measure was that he had contrived between the end of the second and the beginning of the third part to disagree with the editor, M. Katkoff, on the *Serrian Question*. The works of another writer are excluded from several reviews because his comparisons and illustrations are occasionally taken from the Bible, and give one the impression that he is a firm believer in that book; while a third is tabooed because he is suspected of entertaining opinions favorable to the Jews. This private censorship of taste and caprice occasionally leads to very strange consequences, two of which are now the themes of conversation in Russian literary circles.

THE LETTER THAT KILLETH.

The heroes of the catastrophes in question are two writers of a limited amount of positive literary talent, M. Booraynin, and the novelist, M. Yassinsky. The charge against both of these knights of the pen is of a very grave nature, and would be classified by a lawyer as unjustifiable homicide. The former is accused of having some time ago hastened the death of a young and gifted Russian poet, Nadson, by the abominable calumnies which he published about him in his "interesting and clever sketches," and now M. Yassinsky has been solemnly and publicly reproached by a venerable scholar at a meeting of a learned

society in Kieff, with having caused the death of an estimable professor of the Imperial University of Kieff by portraying him and his family in a novel published in monthly parts, which has just been concluded in the *Observer* (*Nabliudatel*). The title of the story is "The Ordinary Professor," and the hero is the erudite professor of natural sciences, whose daily life, faults, sins, and relatives, were so minutely and so faithfully depicted that the gift of seeing himself as others saw him overpowered him, and he died.

THE NOVEL THAT KILLED ITS HERO.

M. Yassinsky, who writes under the pseudonym of "Max Belinsky," is an imitator of Guy de Maupassant, not devoid of certain talents of his own, which he employs to portray the externals of the people and things he sees around him. Thus he occasionally makes the acquaintance of artists or professors, whom he charms with his seductive manners, and then immortalizes, *à la* Van Dyck, limning every member of the family, down to the dog and the cat, and noting every distinctive feature of their persons, down to the smallest wart and least noticeable pimple. This, at least, is the statement of one of his friends. ("I am a personal friend of his," one of them naively assured me, "and, believe me, I had rather cut out my sinful tongue than calumniate him. Everything I am telling you is the unvarnished truth.") It is the anthropometrical system cunningly adapted to literature, and euphemistically termed "Naturalism." This is not the first time that Yassinsky has been accused of Naturalism of a most personal kind. He once punished a critic by "immortalizing" him in one of his novels; but then Turghenieff, Dostoieffsky, Shtshedreen, and nearly every celebrated *littérateur* among his countrymen have been taxed with giving way to the same weakness. The hero of the novel, like the professor who died since its appearance, is an elderly man suffering from consumption in an advanced stage. He is described as a confirmed morphomaniac, dull and stupid as a professor, querulous as an invalid, henpecked as a husband, and linked indissolubly with a woman as free from the prejudices of conventional ethics as a South Sea islander. Two other professors who occupy prominent places beside the hero in the foreground of the canvas are philosophers by profession and epicurean egotists in practice.

THE IMMORALITY OF RUSSIAN PROFESSORS.

The action is varied and dramatic, vibrating between the first and the tenth commandments, violating most of them on the way. Considering that the hero is a real person, whom the sight of his own self projected on to the literary canvas has killed outright, that the scene is Kieff, the mother of Russian cities, and that the academic corporation is depicted as inert, stupid, avaricious, and dissolute, it is perhaps only natural that the city of Kieff should be in commotion, and certain classes of its inhabitants ready and willing to lynch the daring novelist. The critics have not yet had time to give expression to their opinions on the subject, for the concluding chapters of the story have only just been published, but one of the most fashionable of the fraternity has taken time by the forelock and sat in judgment. Living in a glass house, he has wisely refrained from casting the first stone, and having been in exactly the same position as the accused, he is not devoid of a fellow feeling for M. Yassinsky. As a specimen of the lines on which novels are noticed in the Russian press and of the questions which generally crop up on such occasions, and of much else which does not need pointing out, the following extract from the article of the fashionable critic may prove more interesting than

edifying: "I do not know to what extent M. Yassinsky is true to nature in depicting contemporary Russian philosophers as Don Juans of the basest type. I have already admitted that he may have possibly laid on the colors too thickly. But I was once making a trip on the Volga in a steamboat, among the passengers of which were several residents of a provincial university city. They were talking about the professors of the university, with whom to all appearance they were intimately acquainted; and the things I there heard were, without contradiction, extraordinary."

A RUSSIAN GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

The rigorous private censure of a depraved taste which engenders such crimes as that of which M. Yassinsky stands accused, and such judgments as that which M. Boraynin has thus delivered is as despotic and as baneful as the censure of the authorities, and M. Tshekhoff has successfully endeavored to escape its yoke. He is as free as the March wind. Independent of editors, he can treat with publishers on terms of equality, and can afford to be courageous enough to say exactly what he thinks and to give artistic form to what he sees and hears. And he has seen much of Russian life, its bright and seamy sides, in Europe and in Asia, young though he is. His sketches, though short and fragmentary, are artistic; and as his collection of Russian types is unanimously admitted to be faithful to the life, a glance at his album cannot but interest the foreigner, who is bewildered by the contradictory accounts he reads of Russia and the Russians.

This gallery of typical portraits is remarkably complete, embracing all classes, all ages, and both sexes. Babies, youths, men and women in the flower of their age, and bald-headed ancients on the brink of the grave, are all here, with their tell-tale national traits, their characteristic expression, their specially Slavonic psychology.

The reader who peruses any one of these, apart by itself, and without reference to the rest, is conscious of keen æsthetic enjoyment, the unacknowledged source of which is, no doubt, appreciation of its high artistic merits, which predominates over every other impression. But it is impossible to read five or six of them in succession without losing all traces of pleasure in a feeling of profound melancholy such as might damp the spirits of a philanthropist who should wander over the field of slaughter the day after the battle. The precocious children of seven or eight years, who saucily discuss problems of happiness and misery, à la Marie Bashkirtseff; the citizens of seventeen who have already seen enough of life to prefer death by suicide to seeing any more; the ignorant, feather-brained, world-reforming student; the nervous, fickle woman whose virtue bends and plies to every gust of wind that attacks or caresses it; the dreamy, patient, fatalistic peasants, and the feeble, disenchanted, helpless old men of thirty, who are dying before they have begun to live, are revelations as sad and as striking as the sights that met the eyes of Bluebeard's wife when she crossed the threshold of the secret chamber.

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF IN GERM.

In one masterly little sketch, which reproduces two of the commonest of Russian types, we are introduced to a father and his eight-year-old daughter, uncomfortably crouched on hard seats in the cheerless "travellers' room" of an obscure country inn on a stormy night in midwinter—the father vainly endeavoring to obtain refuge from his thoughts in sleep; the child turning uneasily from one side to the other, giving vent to her impatience or suffering in a sigh or a moan. Outside the wind is dismally

howling and shaking the walls of the house, and the snow is fast causing the familiar landmarks to disappear, and proving a winding-sheet to many a belated traveller. The little child looks weak and suffering. "Her face is wan, her hair fair, her shoulders narrow, her whole body thin and slender, the only strongly marked feature being her nose, which closely resembles the bulky, ugly protuberance that characterizes her father's face." She is tired and shaken by the journey, which the weather has compelled them to break for a few hours, just as they were approaching the goal, viz., certain coal mines in the district, which the father is to superintend for the owner—a dishonest bankrupt, from whom he will never receive a copeck of the stipulated salary. The father loves his daughter with more than a mother's love; she idolizes her father in turn, and neither can live a single day without the other. And yet the expression of that love in everyday life differs but little from that of deadly hatred.

"After a long pause the girl suddenly turned round and exclaimed: 'Good God! Good God! How unhappy I am! I am the most miserable being in the whole world.' Likhareff (her father) rose up and approached his daughter with a gait that was entirely out of harmony with his gigantic stature and immense beard. 'You are not asleep, dear?' he inquired apologetically, 'what is there I can do for you?' 'I don't want anything! My shoulder is aching. You, papa, are a wicked man, and God will punish you! Mark my words, God will surely punish you!' 'I know, my little dove, that your shoulder is paining you, but what can I do for you, my angel?' he replied, in that humble insinuating tone of voice in which inebriated husbands make apologies to their irate wives. 'It is paining you, Sasha, after the long journey. To-morrow we shall be there, and we shall rest and the pain will leave you and you will be yourself again.' 'To-morrow! to-morrow! Every day you say to-morrow! We have twenty days' travelling before us yet.' 'No, my angel, I give you a father's word of honor, we shall arrive to-morrow. I never lie. If the snowstorm has delayed us, it is not I, dear, who am to blame.' 'Oh, I cannot endure any more, I cannot, I cannot!' and Sasha convulsively twitched her foot and filled the room with her harsh, piercing cries. Her father despairingly waved his hand and glanced hopelessly round the room."

A TYPICAL RUSSIAN FAMILY.

"This child," a Russian critic remarks, "may possibly be intelligent and good, but she should first be cured of scrofula; otherwise, in the most favorable turn of things, she will develop into a Marie Bashkirtseff, with disordered nerves, precocious development, prostration, consumption, moral degeneration, and physical death. And alas! how many such Bashkirtseffs has not each of us met with in the highways of Russian life!" (*The Week*, May, p. 210.) These two types, we are further assured, are alarmingly numerous. Dearly though father and daughter love each other, they will go on torturing each other till they have torn the fine web of each other's lives to pieces. "No doubt love is present, no doubt there are also sacrifices on both sides. But the love is morbid and the sacrifices needless, unavailing; an affection that finds expression only in painful sacrifices, only by fits and starts and under heavy pressure is an illness, an affection of the nerves. Alas! it is of such materials that the contemporary Russian family is built up. For we must repeat it, this is a typical Russian family. Russian fathers have worn themselves out, and are engendering narrow-chested, pale-faced, thick-nosed, nervous patients." (*Ibidem*, 211.)

In "Cold Blood," a very interesting sketch, all the em-

ployes of a railway are represented as flourishing on bribes, which in ultimate analysis are shown to resolve themselves into human lives. These bribes are given with the same good humor with which they are taken. "The calm, almost idyllic good-nature which both sides thus display speaks volumes. The evil, when it assumes the form of an idyll, is not merely an accusation, or an abuse, it is a misfortune." (*The Week*, May, 1891.)

And it is thus all through the portrait gallery of Russian types painted by Tshekhoff, successor to Turghenieff—bribery, rottenness, precocious knowledge, and precocious vice, children with old men's heads on their shoulders, men and women with disordered nerves instead of hearts, and paroxysms of illness in lieu of impulses and sentiments, and human life wasting away like a candle burning at both ends. Tshekhoff plainly intimates that life in Russia has but two seasons, like the steppe—winter with its paralyzing frost, before nature gives any sign of life or movement, and summer which with its fierce heat eats up everything green, leaving nought but parched, drooping grass behind. "Below we behold ignorance, caprice, bribery, the living heritage of past times. Above—nervous exhaustion, and fitful, bootless efforts to struggle with the evil that is below." (*The Week*, 212.)

BELIEF IN RUSSIA.

It is not that the Russian people is devoid of beliefs. "Russian life," says Likhareff, one of Tshekhoff's heroes, "constitutes one unbroken series of beliefs and predilections, while unbelief and negation are as yet utterly unknown. If a Russian does not believe in God, the reason is that he believes in something else. Nature endowed me with a wonderful capacity for believing. During half my life I was an Atheist and a Nihilist, but there never was a single moment during which I had ceased to believe. My mother told her children to eat well, and when she fed me used to say: 'Eat, my child; the chief thing in life is—soup.' And I believed, and ate my soup ten times a day, devouring it as a shark devours its prey, sometimes continuing till I fainted." This characteristic Russian then ran away to America, became a highwayman, then tried to become a monk—and gave vent to his piety by hiring little boys to stone him, for Christ's sake. He next fell in love with science, which became his religion, until he was surfeited and disgusted as with his soup. He then enlisted as a Nihilist and went among the common people to teach them how to live, worked first as a factory hand, then dragged barges along the Volga, adored the Russian peasants, became a Slavophile, later on an Ukrainophile, and then an archæologist. . . . "I was carried away by ideas, peoples, events, places. . . . I was being perpetually carried away. . . . Five years ago my services were enlisted in the cause of the abolition of property; and the very last doctrine to which I have pinned my faith is that of non-resistance to evil."

COUNT TOLSTOI'S RELIGIOUS TALES.

Religion and morality, one is glad to think, are much more deeply rooted in Russia than M. Tshekhoff or his heroes would lead one to imagine, and, what is far more important, the Orthodox Church is believed to possess within itself all the elements necessary for the further development and sustenance of both. This, at least, is the conclusion which one is naturally disposed to draw from the stern refusal of the Church and the secular power to avail themselves of Count L. Tolstoi's charming sketches as instruments for raising the moral and religious standard of the people. These short stories, which to an ordinary European seem saturated with genuine Christianity and moulded by genuine art, were heretofore

issued in cheap editions for the people, and sold in tens of thousands among the peasants. The censure is now refusing permission for their re-issue. Doubtless the Russian government is in possession of data which enable it to form a better judgment of what is beneficial or pernicious to its subjects than an outsider with mere common-sense to guide him. At the same time it can scarcely be doubted that, if the lessons taught by these sketches be indeed calculated to demoralize the Russian man or woman, their influence upon more westerly people can only be highly beneficial, and I deeply regret the lack of space that prevents me from reproducing any of them here. The following short story is presumably much more immoral in its tendency than any of them, if we may judge by the circumstance that the censure never at any time authorized its issue in a popular edition:—

THE REPENTANT SINNER. BY COUNT TOLSTOI.

"And he said, Jesus, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom. And He said unto him, verily I say unto thee, to-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise." (Luke xxiii. 42, 43.)

There was a man who, having lived wickedly for seventy years, at last fell ill and did not repent. But at the very last hour of his ebbing life he wept, and cried, "Lord, forgive me, even as thou forgavest the thief upon the cross"; whereupon he died.

And his soul, drawn by love of God and belief in his mercy, came to the gate of heaven; and the sinner knocked at the gate, praying to be allowed to pass the threshold. And he heard a voice from within crying, "Who is it that knocketh, and with what deeds doth he come hither?" And the voice of the accuser made answer, telling all the sinner's evil deeds, and speaking nought of the good that he had done. Thereupon the voice from within the gate made answer, saying, "Be-gone from hence, for no sinner may enter the kingdom of heaven."

And the man said: "Sir, who art thou? for thy voice I hear, but thy face I cannot see." And the voice replied: "I am the Apostle Peter." The sinner then said, with a sigh: "Take pity on me, Peter, and remember the weakness of man and the goodness of God. For wert thou not thyself a disciple of Christ? Heardest thou not from his own lips the words of his teaching? Sawest thou not with thine own eyes the examples of his life? And yet when suffering overwhelmed him and his soul was sorrowful unto death, was it not thou whom he found stumbling, heavy-eyed, though he had three times asked thee to watch and to pray? Peter, it was even so with me. And remember also how thou didst promise never to deny him, and didst yet deny him thrice, when he was led before Caiaphas. Even so have I done. And remember, too, how when the cock crowed thou didst go out and weep bitterly. This likewise have I done. Canst thou, then, shut me out?"

And silence fell upon the voice behind the portals of Paradise, and it was heard no more.

And having waited a while, the sinner knocked again. And behold another voice made itself heard, saying: "Who knocketh without, and with what manner of deeds doth he come hither?" And the accuser once again made answer passing in review the evil deeds of the sinner. And the voice within the portals said: "Depart hence! Sinners such as thou may not dwell together with us in Paradise." And the man said: "Sir, who art thou? for I hear thy voice, but thy face I see not." And he replied: "I am David, the king and prophet." And taking courage, the sinner cried aloud: "Have pity on me, King

David, remembering man's weakness and God's mercy. For God loved thee and exalted thee, giving thee power and glory, and riches, and wives, and children, and yet thou didst take to thyself the wife of a poor man, and didst slay Uriah with the sword of the Ammonites. Thou, the possessor of many flocks, didst rob this poor man of his only lamb, and likewise of his life, killing him cruelly. Even so, David, have I done. And remember also how thou didst repent and cry, 'I confess my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me.' This, too, have I done. Surely, then, thou canst not keep me out of Paradise?" And the voice behind the portals said never a word.

And having waited another while, the sinner knocked again. And a third voice asked: "Who knocketh without, and with what deeds is he come hither?" And the accuser once more made known the evil life of the sinner and of his good deeds spake no word. And the voice exclaimed: "Get thee hence! for no sinner may enter Paradise." And the man said: "Who, sir, art thou? for I do but hear thy voice." And he answered: "I am John, the beloved disciple of Christ." Hearing which, gladness

filled the sinner's heart, and he said: "Now in truth it is impossible to shut me out any longer. Peter and David could not bar the gate, because they had known the weakness of man and the mercy of God; but thou must even open it, for thou knowest his love. Didst not thou, John, the best beloved of Christ's disciples, write in thy book that God was love, and that whoso loveth not, knoweth not God? Was it not thou who in thine old age didst so often say: 'Little children, love one another!' Canst thou, then, hate me and drive me forth from here? Nay, thou must take back thine own words, or else love me and let me in!"

And thereupon the portals of Paradise opened wide, and John fell upon the sinner's neck and kissed him, and led him into the kingdom of heaven.

The immorality and irreligion in the other sketches are less obvious than in this, but are presumably visible enough to the authorities, who refuse to countenance their circulation in a cheap form among the people.

E. J. DILLON.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Rundschau.—There is nothing of particular interest in the leading German reviews this month. In the *Rundschau* the only readable article is one by Philipp Spitta on Danish Music and Niels Gade, the Danish composer who died last December. Many of the most important years of Gade's life were spent in Germany. He was intimately acquainted with all the great German musicians of his day. It was from Leipzig that his fame went out into the wide world, and it was there that he created many of his best works. His vocal compositions were mostly settings of German songs, and he preferred his works to be published by Germans. Herr Spitta, therefore, thinks the Germans have great claims on him; indeed, he lived under the same roof with them and went in and out among them as a brother. Yet Gade loved his country passionately, and the political events of 1848, together with the war of 1864, were not without their influence on his conduct in Germany. For several years he avoided the country till the Beethoven festival at Bonn in 1871, when his presence was the subject of remark. By degrees, however, the political irritation diminished, and in 1881 Gade attended the Lower Rhine musical festival at Düsseldorf; but he always remained faithful to his German musical friends. His first published work was an overture, "Echoes of Ossian," which gained a prize at the Copenhagen Music Society. After this it was his first symphony which next directed the eyes of the world to Gade, and Mendelssohn's enthusiasm for it drew the composer into the circle of Leipzig artists. The first movement of this symphony Herr Spitta describes as a musical picture in a symphonic frame. In his second symphony the pictures are lively; the national dance of the north is its ruling characteristic, a new feature of the symphony. In "Ossian" it is the song of the bards and the music of the harp, a solo leading and a powerful chorus responding, then a battle tumult, followed by the sweet voice of Colma sitting alone on the hill-top. —The book notices, which are rather late in appearing, include "Letters of David Hume to William Strahan, edited by G. Birkbeck Hill, 1888"; and "Essays by the late Mark Pattison, collected and arranged by H. Nettleship, 1889."

Die Gesellschaft.—Herr Goldstein's view of General Booth may be summed up in his concluding paragraph: "All in all, the General is a good, honorable man, a great heart, a pious character. The Radical socialists may mock him, the Manchester people may laugh at him, the method of the clericals may clash with his religious method, but he does not let them turn him from his work and his ways. That he, the man with the best and purest will, works and must work as a destructive force in the social confusion of to-day, is not his fault."—Among the reviews are the "Colonial Year Book, 1891," and Karl Knortz's "History of North American Literature." Herr Knortz, a German, went to America in his twenty-second year, was a teacher at several places, then edited a

GERMAN.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. June.
Bancroft as a Pedagogue and as a Politician. G. von Bunsen.
The Vienna School of Medicine. I. A. Kronfeld.
Unpublished Correspondence of Ludwig von Knebel. III. K. T. Gaderitz.
A German Sappho—Frau Elvire Tufenbacher. (Concluded.) Bertha von Suttner.

July.
The Vienna School of Medicine. (Continued.) Victoria, Queen and Empress. II. Duchess of Rutland.
Ludwig von Knebel. (Continued.)

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. June.
Scenic Epilogue for the Festive Performance at the Weimar Theatre on May 7th. Ernst von Wildenbruch.
Niels W. Gade. P. Spitta.
Letters by Darwin. Prof. W. Preyer.
Political—May Day Demonstrations.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. June.
Social Democracy and the Modern (Age). II. M. G. Conrad.
Politics of Force and Politics of Fear.
General Booth. (With portrait.) M. Goldstein.
Tolstoi becomes—tedious. M. Weissenfels.
The Protestants of Monteynard. C. Rotan.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. June.
Prince Bishop Dr. Georg Kopp, of Breslau. With Portrait.
Ferdinand Lassalle's Diary. (Concluded.) Dr. Paul Lindau.
Pen Pictures of Holstein. I. L. Siegfried.
"Sea-Birds." Story. Ola Hansson.

July.
Julius Rodenberg. (With portrait.) L. Ziemssen.
Robert Blum in the Diary of Count von Hübnér. H. Blum.
A Forgotten Poet—Georg S. von Haunschild. R. von Gottschall.
Carl Gottlieb Svarez. E. Schwartz.
The City of Mexico. Paul Lindau.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. June.
Childe Harold. H. Balz.
The Berlin Dwelling Question. B. Hessen.
Political Correspondence—The House of Rothschild and the Russian Loan, the German Emperor's Love of Peace, etc.

Unsere Zeit.—Leipzig. June.

North Sea Sketches of a Naturalist. F. Heinicke.
Art in France. F. C. Petersen.
Impressions of Travel in Turkey.
Politics in Denmark. H. Martens.
Count von Moltke. Joseph Schott.
Ferdinand Gregorovius. K. Krumbacher.

July.

Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens. A. Brieger.
The German Possessions in East Africa. (With map.) B. Förster.
Robert Hamerling. Dr. B. Münz.
The Referendum in Switzerland. L. Fuld.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte.—Berlin. June.

Meister Friedrich of Vienna. (With portrait and other illustrations.) C. von Vincenti.
The Queen of Great Britain and Her Court. Dr. G. Horn.
Gladenbecks. (Illus.) Hans von Zobeltitz.
Mesmerism. Prof. A. Eulenberg.
The "European Emperor" in Caricature. (Illus.) E. Schubert.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsch Monatshefte.—Brunswick. Quarterly. June.

Hagion Oros. (Illus.) (Concluded.) T. Harten.
Octave Feuillet. (With portrait.) Ferdinand Gross.
I. Castelli Romani. (Illus.) II. Therese Höpfner.
The Weimar Court Theatre under Goethe's Management. (With portraits and other illustrations.) Dr. J. Wahle.
A Pilgrimage through the Kingdom of Music. A. Tottmann.

July.

I. Castelli Romani. (Illus.) (Concluded.) Naturalism and the Theatre. O. Brahm.
Ottoheuren. (Illus.) C. Gurlitt.
Palermo. (Illus.) L. Salomon.

Literarisches Jahrbuch.—Eger. Band 1.

Morgar the Halm. (With portrait.)
Goethe's Relations to German Bohemia.
New Dialect Writings.

Litterarischer Merker.—Weimar. Quarterly. May 16.

Shakespeare as a Religious Poet. G. Schiriltz.

Das Magazin für Literatur.—Berlin. June 18.
Tolstoi and Modern Culture. C. Grotteswitz.

June 20.
How One May Become an Author. L. Pietsch.
Woman in Literature. O. Hansson.

Moderne Rundschau.—Vienna. May 15.

Italy's Latest Lyrics. G. von Freilberg.
"At the Balcony." Charles Baudelaire.

June 15.

Our Idealists. F. M. Fels.
August Strindberg. (With portrait.) E. Holm.
Sumum. Drama in one Act. A. Strindberg.
The Latest Fable. E. M. Kafka.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. Yearly. June 15.

Books Which Are Most Read. Marie Herzfeld.
Zola's Next Book—"War."

Der Zeitgenosse.—Dresden. June 1.

Lyrics by Josef Zeitler and others.
Lyrics of To-day. L. Jacobowaki.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. Heft 2.

Poems by W. Arent and others.
Our Age and Our Art. W. Wauer.
Literary Berlin. (Continued.)

German paper at Indianapolis, and since 1882 has been engaged in literary work at New York, his aim being to make Germany and the Germans acquainted with American literature. With this object in view he has written "Tales and Sagas of the North American Indians," "Longfellow, a Study," etc.

Nord und Süd.—Ferdinand Lassalle's Diary is brought to a conclusion. The biographical article is devoted to Bishop Kopp of Breslau and his political activity. Herr L. Siegfried, in his first pen-picture of Holstein life, describes with some humor a sea-voyage under the title of "The Watermouse." Following this comes a poem by the well-known Detley Freiherr von Lilliencron; while Ola Hansson, a Swede, who seems to write in German as much as in his native tongue, has contributed a beautiful sea-idiyl, entitled "Sea-Birds." The June number completes the 57th quarterly volume of the magazine. The July number has three biographical studies; and Paul Lindau's article on the City of Mexico is very interesting.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—The question of dwellings for the working classes seems as pressing in Berlin as it is in London; but now that parliaments are showing some concern about the way in which the people work, there is some hope that they will be equally anxious as to how the people live, and not leave the subject of dwellings to be dealt with by philanthropic societies.

Unsere Zeit.—There is a good deal of solid matter in the June number. F. C. Petersen reviews very carefully modern art in France—religious art, landscape painting, portrait painting, mythological subjects, historical painting, animal painting, sculpture, etc. Heinrich Martens gives an outline sketch of political life in Denmark since 1863. Major Schott endeavors to show how much Germany and the German army have lost by the death of Count von Moltke; while Herr Krumbacher writes with appreciation of the late historian, Ferdinand Gregorovius, author of a "History of Rome," a "History of Athens," "Corsica," "Werdmar and Wladislaw," (novel), a "Life of the Emperor Adrian," "Poland," "Polish and Magyar Songs," "Socialistic Elements in Wilhelm Meister," "The Death of Tiberius" (drama), "Travels in Italy," etc. etc. Everything is readable in the July number.

Velhagen.—Over the motto "Saxa loquuntur," which was also Friedrich Schmid's motto, Carl von Vincenti supplies a most interesting account of the work of the great Vienna architect, more generally spoken of as Meister Friedrich. Hanns von Zobeltitz (Hanns von Spielberg) describes at considerable length the foundry of Meister Gladenbecks, and his article is supplemented by numerous illustrations of well-known bronze monuments in Germany. The Napoleon caricatures are also very interesting; they are selected from Max Gruner's collection of contemporary artists.

Westermann maintains its reputation as a high-class monthly. It is long since anything so interesting has been written as Herr Harten's description of Hagion Oros or Mount Athos. It is also well illustrated, and in addition there was a capital map of the peninsula last month. This is followed by a short study of the late Octave Feuillet, by the well-known critic, Ferdinand Gross. Therese Höpfner's paper has an illustration of the Abbey Grotta Ferrata. The centenary of the first performance at the Weimar Theatre, under Goethe's management, has called to life some welcome Goethe copy, and *Westermann* celebrates the anniversary by a lengthy article on the history of the Weimar Theatre during the past hundred years, supplemented by a fac-simile of the playbill in circulation for that memorable performance, portraits of Goethe and Schiller, and of some of the chief actors, and views of the old and the new theatre. Albert Tottmann gives a brief history of the rise and development of our musical system, and a few book notices and some fiction make up the remaining pages of the number.

Literarisches Jahrbuch.—The central organ for the scientific, literary, and artistic interests of Northwest Bohemia and the adjacent German territory, founded and edited by Herr Alois John, and published at Eger, Bohemia. Herr John is known as the author of several works on Richard Wagner, Goethe and German Bohemia, the literature of the Eger country, etc.

Moderne Rundschau.—Heft 4 has a notice on the cover to the effect that the editor was obliged to give short measure on May 15th, because of the strike of compositors at Vienna, but that the quantity of matter should be made up in the next number. Another Vienna editor apologized that his

paper could not appear at all for the same reason.—The chief Italian lyric writer, whose productions are noticed by G. von Freiberg, is Annei Vivanti. Baudelaire's poem "At the Balcony," is given both in French and German. As was promised, the June 15th issue is a double number. Among other interesting things, it contains a biographical and critical sketch of the famous Swedish writer August Strindberg, author of "Mäster Olof," 1872, an historical drama; "Röda Rummet" (The Red Room), a novel; "The Father," a tragedy; poems, etc. The notice is followed by a short drama by Strindberg. Hermann Bahr, who has just published some new essays on Naturalism, as a second series to his "Criticism of the Modern," is also reviewed. In his book he has much to say about nerves, for the modern man, according to him, is nothing but nerves, just as the classical man was a man of reason, and the mediæval man a man of feeling.

Kritische Revue.—The publication of this Vienna magazine was also somewhat disorganized by the recent strike of compositors, and the number for June was not issued till June 10th. It is an impartial critic of Austrian politics. When a man, it says, is dissatisfied with his way of life, he resolves to mend his ways, but seldom gets beyond making good resolutions. But it is not only the way to hell that is paved with good intentions. The same holds good of the Austrian House of Deputies; and Dr. Guttman shows it no quarter in his able criticism of the "Parliamentary Club" and its manner of procedure.

Römânische Review.—The May issue is a Roumanian number. In connection with the silver jubilee of the young kingdom, the history of Roumania from 1866 to 1891 is carefully reviewed. Indeed, the 10th of May (May 22) is a triple festival for Roumania, for on that day not only does the nation celebrate the glorious entry of King Charles I. into the capital, but on the same day fourteen years ago Roumania acquired its independence, and again on the same day ten years ago the king was honored with a crown, cast from the trophies of Plevna.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Both parts to hand contain many timely articles. To the Weimar Centenary is added a charming description of the houses in which Liszt staid during his visit to Weimar. The Roumanian Jubilee is also supplemented by descriptions of the different homes of the queens at Altwied, Neuwied, Runkel, Sinaia, etc. Heft 13 completes the volume.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—It will be remembered that Harper of last November gave an account of the Rotenburg festival play, "Der Meistertrunk," so there is no need to describe it again here. The illustrations in *Vom Fels zum Meer* are from Harper. The Goethe centenary is well observed by almost every magazine. Not less interesting is the article by Ernst Pasqué in Heft 11 on the eight residences of the Beethoven family at Bonn, and the house in which the great composer was born.

Alte und Neue Welt.—In Heft 9 Wilhelm Sidler begins an interesting historical study of the Swiss Confederacy in connection with its four hundredth anniversary, for it was on August 1st, 1291, that the men of Uri Schwyz and Unterwalden first stood together, and solemnly formed themselves into a Bund, thus laying the foundation of the unique confederacy which has triumphed over all the storms of time. On the 1st of August, at seven o'clock in the evening, bells will be rung throughout Switzerland, and at nine bonfires will be lighted; while on the next day, Sunday, a thanksgiving service will be held in all the churches. The Catholic magazines are also commemorating the death of St. Aloysius (Luigi Gonzaga), who died at Rome on June 21, 1591, having been stricken by the plague which at that time visited the city, while ministering to the sufferers.

Litterarische Rundschau.—The concluding article on the Catholic literature of England during the past year notices the *Month*, the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, the *English Historical Review*, and the *Dublin Review*, "Manuals of Catholic Philosophy," and many other books and articles which appeared during the year. A notable omission from this otherwise excellent summary, however, is the character sketch of Cardinal Manning published in the June number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie.—This magazine gives one of the most exhaustive of critical sketches of Dr. Döllinger, reviewing at great length his development as indicated in his writings during the last thirty years of his life, and coming to the conclusion that he was a character full of contradictions, and more of a scholar than a theologian.

Frauenberuf.—Weimar. Yearly. June. Woman as Inventor. E. Rosevalle. Woman in Literature. Dr. Clara Kühnast. The Woman Movement in Sweden, Russia, and Switzerland.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. June 10.

Before the Budget. Debate. Woman and Socialism. Dr. Maurus. Carmen Sylva's "Meister Manolo." F. Gross. June 15.

Procedure in the House of Deputies. Dr. G. J. Guttman. The Newest Russian Literature. I. N. Golant.

Römânische Revue.—Vienna. May 15. The Tenth of May (May 22, 1891.) (With portraits of the King, Queen, and Crown Prince of Roumania.)

Sphinx.—Gera. (Reusa.) July. Franz Anton Mesmer. III. C. Kiesewetter. Occult Philosophy. Carl Du Prel.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. May. The Tenth German Geographers' Day at Vienna. June.

Travel in Bosnia. G. Pauli.

Daheim.—Leipzig. Quarterly, June 13. The Friedenskirche at Sans Souci and the Emperor Frederick's Tomb. (Illus.)

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 6. Bacteria of the Eye. (Illus.) Dr. H. Cohn. The Graves of Great Musicians at Vienna. Heft 7. The Planet Mars. (Illus.) Dr. C. Cranz. Elizabeth Leisinger. (Portrait.) H. Ehrlich.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—Berlin. Heft 11. Count von Moltke. (Illus.) National Historical Education. H. Frisch. Stage Carriages of Former Centuries. (Illus.) P. T. Barnum. (With portrait.) G. Reklam. The Centenary at Weimar.

Städtebilder.—Zürich. Heft 4. Düsseldorf. (Illus.) Dr. Bone. Meran. (Illus.) C. Wolf. Trieste. (Illus.) J. Fischer.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 12. The Goethe Centenary at Weimar. (Illus.) Liszt's Homes at Weimar. (Illus.) A. Mirus. The Jubilee in Roumania. (Illus.)

Heft 13. Julius Rodenberg. (With portrait.) The Emperor Frederick Mausoleum. (Illus.) Lausanne University, Old and New. (Illus.)

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10. "Der Meistertrunk" in Rotenburg. (Illus.) E. Schmidt-Weissenfels. From Rousseau to Tolstol. J. Proelss. The Tarpon Fishery of Florida. (Illus.) W. Willy.

Morocco. O. Lenz. Swiss Houses. (Illus.) F. Luthmer. The Goethe Centenary at Weimar. (Illus.) War Balloons. (Illus.) J. Castner. The London Season. (Illus.) L. Katscher

Heft 11. The House in which Beethoven was born. (Illus.) E. Pasqué. Cromwell and Parliament. (Illus.) E. Schmidt-Weissenfels. The History of Travelling in Switzerland. E. Sturm. Aigau. (Illus.) A. Achleitner.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln and New York. Heft 9.

The Beginnings of the Swiss Confederacy. I. (Illus.) W. Sidler.
St. Aloysius. (Luigi Gonzaga.) II. (Illus.)
Heft 10.

The Swiss Confederacy. (Continued.)
The North American Secret Police. M. Stein.
The Westinghouse Brake. (Illus.) C. Fries.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg and New York. Heft 12.

Assisi. (Illus.)
Heft 12.

Stuttgart. (Illus.) J. Arndts.
Catholic Journalists of To-day. (Continued.) (With portraits.)
Annette von Droste. Dr. M. Krass.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg (Baden). Quarterly. June.

The Missionary Bishops who died in 1890. I. (With portraits.)

July.

The Missionary Bishops who died in 1890. II. (With portraits.)

Litterarische Rundschau für das Katholische Deutschland.—Freiburg. Yearly.

June.

The Catholic Literature of England in the year 1890. (Concluded.) A. Bellesheim.

Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie.—(Quarterly.) Innsbruck. Part III.
Döllinger: a Character Study. E. Michael.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Ur Dagen's Kronika.—Stockholm.—May.

Art and Politics. Hardi.
A Danger-fraught Dream. Novel by Kolon.
A Swedish Helper at the Construction of the German Navy. Otto Sjogren.
From Charles Baudelaire. Karl Benson.
Politics of the Day. A. O. C.
A Danish Pamphlet on Wagner.
The Literary Spring Mart. A. Haraldson.

Dagny.—Stockholm.

A Few Words on "Baby-Farming." R. Warwinsky.
Country Life in Sweden. Clarinda.
Comments on Gösta Berling's Saga. Esselde.
Letter from America. Cecile Gohl.
The Parliament of 1891. M. C.
Communications from the Frederika Bremer Society.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm.

F. W. Scholander, 1815-1891. George Norden-svan.
The Gothenburg System of the Spirit-sale in Norway. H. Berner.
A Temple of Ancient Egypt. Karl Piehl.
Present-day "Ballads of the People" in Norway. Richard Steffen.
"Biologische Untersuchungen von G. Retzius." Reviewed by W. Leche.
The Swedish Antiquarian Society's Magazine.
Painting in Holland. George Göthe.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Nordisk Tidskrift contains an interesting and admirably written article on "The Sale of Spirits in Norway on the Gothenburg System." The Gothenburg system might with advantage be introduced into England. If, to begin with, tavern-keepers were bound to supply their customers with bread and cheese along with their drink, instead of merely filling them with alcoholic poison, a change for the better would probably be seen before long. A good thing, too, may be learned from Christiania, where the taverns are only opened at about 9 A.M., in order to prevent an influx of the workmen going off to their respective labors; and in Kongsvinger, Tönsberg, etc., the taverns are closed on fête days, when the towns are crowded. Alas! in England it is the sorry custom to apply for an extension of hours that the tavern tills may swallow as much as possible of the hard-earned savings of the working-man who, having been rendered sufficiently swinish, is finally disgorged from the vile-smelling, flaring, overheated bars into the cold night air.

Per Trygg's "Apology for our Times," in *Svensk Tidskrift*, is a brightly written, optimistic little paper that is genuinely refreshing after the growls and grumblings of latter-day philosophers. Per Trygg doesn't exactly make an apology for our times, for the simple reason that he thinks our times have behaved very well and progressed very favorably indeed; and, altogether, he pats the present on the back most affectionately, and gives it a genial and encouraging "Well done!" People have so petted the "good old times," and are so jubilantly welcoming the "good time coming," that the present, which really, all things considered, deserves a little better treatment, has been bespat by the one and ignored by the other.

In *Samtiden*, Chr. Collin has a similarly fine and healthily toned article on the "Struggle for Existence," in which he satirizes the gloomy Schopenhauer dead and the gloomy Schopenhauers living who preach that the struggle best for one's-self and for all humanity is the struggle, not for existence, but for death, and who desire universal celibacy to rot out the race and lay this grand old world of ours waste.

The May number of *Ur Dagen's Krönika* contains the conclusion of the novelette by Kolon, "A Danger-fraught Dream," which was commenced in the previous issue. The story is written with a daring, Zola-like realism and brusqueness of style, and treats of the love passions of an innocent souled girl and a young, fine-voiced, fine-faced, intensely poetic pastor, who has unfortunately married a plain, prosaic woman and is the father of several children. It is written by an unmistakably brilliant writer, for, in spite of verging audaciously near the unwholesome realism that has hitherto been monopolized by the French school of *littérateurs*, there is such a touch of sympathetic purity, toning down even the description of the guilt of man and woman, that the sternest moralist might, for a while at least, be hypnotized into uncritical acquiescence. This effect is, in a large measure, brought about by the halo of heroism and self-sacrifice thrown round the pastor, who, to keep the girl's reputation pure and unsullied, asserts her innocence of any passion for him and goes off to prison as a criminal, self-confessed, of the lowest and most repulsive kind. The character of the girl is a little contradictory. Could even such a love as hers transform the spoilt, light-tongued little Gothenburg beauty, who previously is apparently of a very commonplace mind, into the deep-souled, intensely passionate girl whose purity of thought almost blots out her sin, and who writes on her death-bed thus to her mother, "I know one word of mine will set him free, but I will not say it.... He could not return to his work—his wife, his children. It would torture him to death. The punishment would be greater than the crime.... The knowledge that he has saved my reputation is the only little spark that keeps him to life. Should I extinguish it? Gladly, gladly. Might they say of me 'The loose-lived wench!' I would smile at it, but—what of him?" And what, one's prosaic self is prompted to ask, of the wife grown faded and old with household cares and frequent child-bearing? Perhaps Kolon, whose clever pen has conjured so beautiful and thrilling a story out of a guilty and selfish passion, may some day use his talents on behalf of the ordinary faced, weary housemother, whose troubles and resigned soul-warping grubbing about amongst the children she has brought into the world with pain, might sanctify her and vest her with sufficient beauty to retain the affections of the man who has sworn to love and cherish her till death.

FRENCH REVIEWS.

Various articles from the latest French periodicals will be found extensively noticed among leading articles of the month.

How many among the readers of M. Fritz Dubois's article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will know, until he has told them, where the island of Bali is? And even when they have learnt its latitude and longitude, and transported themselves in thought to the Dutch Archipelago of the Pacific Ocean, how much the wiser are they as to its geology, climate, native inhabitants, and history? So little, indeed, do most of us know that we are hardly aware of the desire to know any more. Nevertheless, in a page or two M. Dubois awakens interest, and the charm of being introduced to a world new to their experience will probably constrain most of the readers who begin to read his paper to continue to the end. Bali's fertile shores lie to the southeast of Java, and the Dutch government spread to them no longer ago than 1846. Of nine settlements into which the island is divided, seven remained independent under native administrators, two fell under Dutch jurisdiction. So successful and sympathetic has the Dutch treatment of natives been, according to M. Dubois's account, that there is no need to maintain their power over the gentle people by armed force. A resident's umbrella is the only sign that is needed of executive authority, and the Landraad or Dutch tribunal provides for the judicial administration of the affairs of foreigners. These affairs are considerable, for the island is not without a certain commercial importance. It is said to supply, amongst other things, almost the whole of the Mocha coffee consumed in the world. The seed was introduced by Arabs, and the coffee trade is entirely in their hands. Contraband opium trade is largely conducted by Chinese. Armenians, scattered all over the world, have also a commercial colony here. The inhabitants are chiefly addicted to agricultural pursuits. Their principal amusement consists in very elaborate dancing. Their only vice is a love of cock-fighting. The most civilized native religion is Hinduism, which was introduced originally from the island of Java, but they have also the worship and fear of demons, in relation to which the Dutch officials carefully abstain from interfering with their harmless rites. The terms on which the Dutch officials live with the priests and sultans of the island are so friendly and simple that in 1882 some of the sultans proposed to hand over their sultanates to the Dutch government, opining that it was on the whole better than their own. The Dutch government declined to consider the proposal until all seven sultans were of one mind upon the matter. The federation of Bali is therefore still to be accomplished, but the scheme is not abandoned. It is only left like other federation schemes to reform itself peacefully into fruition.

Other interesting articles in a very interesting number are the "Poor in England," by M. Julien Decrais, in which he dwells chiefly with horror for the need, but with great sympathy and admiration for the exertions of the Society for the Protection of Children. M. Brunetière, in the number for June 1st, has an analytical article upon the probable novel of the future, in which he is quite sure of one thing, that the Naturalistic school has had its day, but does not take upon himself to decide between the respective merits of M. Maral Prévost, M. Rosny, and M. Paul Marguerite, whose names as novelists of the latest schools are now prominently before the Parisian public.

Among the articles in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* are a sculptural study, beautifully illustrated, of the Subiaco, "Niobide," and a notice of the Lithographical Exhibition, which is also well and fully illustrated. There is also an article upon the Exhibition of Arts at the beginning of the century, which is chiefly illustrated by specimens of furniture. The series of miniaturists is continued by a paper on a Book of Hours illuminated for Pope Alexander VI. by one of the same brilliant Flemish school to which Alexandre Benin belonged. The work is a very beautiful specimen of Flemish work, and it seems to be clearly indicated by the detail of the work that it was designed for the famous pope. History, which has to some extent removed the weight of the monstrous accusations which lay against him, has proved against him the lesser crime that he had no love for books or art. It is a little difficult, therefore, to account for so magnificent an order given by him, and M. Pavlonski suggests that it may have been a well-intentioned present from the young Cardinal Germani, who owed much to the pope, and was himself so passionate a lover of fine manuscripts.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Uppsala.

An Apology for our Times. Per Trygg.
Everyday Town Life in Italy. Cecilia Waern.
August Blanche as Author. Nils Erdmann.
Poems by Axel Karlfeldt.
A Journey from Teheran to Kashgar. Sven Hedin.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen.

The Tendency of the Nineteenth-Century Literature. Dr. Schandorph.
Reminiscences of Macedonia. Dr. K. F. Kinch.
Talleyrand's Memoirs. H. N. Neergaard.
The Theatres. Vilhelm Möller.

Samtiden.—Bergen.

The Struggle for Existence. Chr. Collin.
Hermann Sudermann and "The Last of Sodom" Ola Hansson.
Petit Poemes en Prose, par Baudelaire.
Translated by G. G.
Aristotle on The Constitution of Athens. Th. Gomperz.

FRENCH.

Nouvelle Revue.—June 1.

The Three Talleyrands. Th. Fanck Brentano.
Round the Peloponessus. Charles de Moury.
The Future of the Bench. Adolphe Quillot.
Algeria before the Senate. Charles Roussel.
The Romance of Mont St. Michel. Mme. Stanislas Meunier.
The Future of the Contemporary Novel. Antoine Albalat.
An Authentic Tale from the Thousand and One Nights. Henri de Nimal.
On Duels. G. Senechal.
The University Fêtes at Lausanne. A. Guest.

June 15

A Sick Cat. M. Pierre Loti.
Foreign Society of the Last Half-Century in Paris. Comte Paul Vassil.
The Future of the Bench. M. Adolphe Quillot.
Germs and Dust. (A Dialogue.) M. Leon Daudet.
General Grütne and Austria in 1889. M. Henri Welschinger.
The Romance of Mont St. Michel. Mme. Stanislas Meunier.
Persian Society. Ahmed Bey.
Blind. Mme. Jeanne Malret.
The Origin of the Name of Napoleon. Rodocanachi.
A New Form of Revolution in Belgium. M. Edgar Montell.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—June 1.

The Reconstruction of France in 1800. M. Taine.
Modern. M. H. Rabusson.
The Tradition of Latin in France. M. Michel Breal.
A Week in the Island of Bali. M. Dubois.
An Eighteenth Century Young Lady. M. P. Godet.
The Rivalry of Industrial Arts in Europe. M. E. Flanchut.
The Exhibitions of 1891. M. George Lafenestre.
A German Explorer in Africa. M. G. Valbert.
The Novel of the Future. M. Brunetière.

June 15.

Modern. (Last Part.) M. Henry Rabusson.
St. Francis of Assisi. M. Arvede Barine.
Mirabeau. M. Meyreres.

Literary and Historic Curiosities. (The Duchess and the Duke of Newcastle.) M. Emile Montegut.
The Idea of Culpability. M. G. Tarde.
The Poor in England. M. Julien Decrais.
The Civil War in Chili.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.—May 1.

The Salons of the Champs Elysées and Champs de Mars. (First article.) M. Edouard Rod.
The Subiaco Niobide. Marcel Raymond.
Lithographical Exhibition. Henri Beraldi.
Exhibition of Early Century Art. M. de Champeaux.
Pope Alexander Borgia's Book of Hours. M. Gustave Pavlonaki.

ITALIAN.

La Nuova Antologia.—June 1.

Leo XIII. and Socialism. R. Bonghi.
Leopardi as a Philologist. G. Setti.
Italy and Her African Colonies. L. Franchetti.
Gessi and Casati: Fifteen Years in the Sudan. F. Cardon.
Lynch-law and the Italo-American Conflict. P. Nocito.

June 16.

Mystical and Pagan Italy. G. Barzellotti.
The Talleyrand Memoirs. E. Masi.
The First Falsehood (comedy in three acts). Leo di Castelnuovo.
Future Literature. A. Graf.
An Unexplored World. F. Poreno.
The Workmen's School-teacher (novelle). E. de Amicis.
Maritime Conventions. M. Ferrara.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—June 1.

Silvio Pellico in Relation to Women. G. B. Ghisardi.
The Poet's Villa. S. Rumor.
The Homestead Applied to the Colonization of Sardinia. Santangelo-Spoto.
Gabriele d'Annunzio. G. Fortebracci.
Commentators on the Creation (continued). A. Stoppani.
A Posthumous Work by Major Bartolot. G. Grabinski.

June 16.

On the Labor Question—Encyclical of Leo XIII.
London Life, V. Grouse-shooting. Roberto Stuart.
Secondary Classical Schools. F. Bonatelli.
The Three Bulgarias. G. Marcotti.
Fra Bartolomeo. Granfrancesco da Venezia.
Darkest Africa. F. Gallo.

La Scuola Positiva.—June 1.

The Amplification of Evidence in Criminal Cases. L. Carelli.
The First of May. F. S. Nitti.
The Classical Idea of Theft. G. Fioretti.

June 16.

The Competence of Penal Sentences. R. Garofalo.
Criminality in Italy. E. Ferri.
Anomalies in Penalties for Assault. S. Sighele.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—June 6.

The Papal Encyclical (Latin).
The Third Centenary of S. Louis Gonzaga.

June 30.

The Papal Encyclical (Latin).
The Migrations of the Hittites.
Natural Science.

ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Italian Views of the Papal Encyclical.—The subject *par excellence* of the Italian reviews this month is naturally the Papal Encyclical on the Labor Question. The most important pronouncement is contributed by the Liberal *Nuova Antologia*, which deals really effectively with the subject in an appreciative article from the prolific pen of Signor Bonghi. He begins with the remark that "the Encyclical bears no sign of haste. It possesses clear proof of slow, calm and careful consideration. Modern legislation, as a rule, is carried through in a hurry.... No one speaks with authority, and no one expects to be listened to as an authority. The Pope, on the other hand, speaks like a man who does not doubt that a large number of persons will believe what he says." It is a sign of "the noble soul and high intellect of Leo XIII." that he should have spoken out so courageously on so difficult a problem, but whilst fully indorsing the view of the Pontiff that the true remedy for our social disorders lies not in socialistic nostrums but in a return to the true teachings of Christianity and the Church, Signor Bonghi doubts whether the democracy will ever accept the intervention of the Church.

"Atheism is making way amongst the working classes, and the democracy at least of the towns is more rebellious than any one against religious and spiritual authority. The God in whose name the Church speaks is in alliance with the capitalist, than whom the working-man has in his own opinion no more bitter enemy. Thus in future, if the poor man is to enjoy life, the first necessity is to abolish God."

Signor Bonghi notes as one of the most important points of the Encyclical that it summons the state to assist in the work of social reconstruction. "But it is not surprising that Leo XIII., having called in the aid of the state, should immediately restrict its right of intervention.... Possibly the uncertainty existing in the mind of the Pontiff between the necessity of co-operation with the state on the one side, and on the other his repugnance to state intervention, has resulted in some of his proposals in the latter part of the Encyclical being less clear and precise than in the former." In conclusion, Bonghi is of opinion that useful as the Encyclical will be as determining the position of the Church towards socialism, it cannot bear any immediate fruit; the working classes are too much alienated from the Church, and it will be the work of years to win them back. "In the mean while the Holy Father will be the first to admit that the parish priest of Fourmies, who, careless of self, flung himself between the people and the soldiers in order to save the lives of men, women, and children, thereby showing practically how strong in the Catholic priesthood there is the spirit of love and charity, has done more to inspire the working classes with faith in religion than any Encyclical is capable of doing."

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Jesuit organ) reprints the Encyclical *in extenso* in the two June numbers, the first time in Latin, the second in Italian. It describes it as "a word of comforting hope in the midst of desperation," and reproduces the views of the Italian press, many favorable comments having been made by Liberal and non-Catholic newspapers. The *Rassegna Nazionale* (Catholic and anti-clerical) also reprints the Encyclical, with an introductory note from the editor expressive of profound admiration and complete agreement, so also does the little *Cultura* (Signor Bonghi's organ), together with an appreciative notice from Professor Graziani, who, however, accuses the Holy Father of historical inaccuracy in defining the rights of private property as an eternal law, whereas, in reality, it was preceded in the early ages by collective ownership, which exists even now in certain uncivilized communities. He concludes, "It is a matter for rejoicing that the Holy Father should have grasped the urgent importance of the labor question, and that his voice, which has so often been raised in violent and unjust invective against liberal institutions, should to-day pronounce words of peace and harmony full of aspiration towards a better social condition. Thus alone can the Church become more human, and at the same time more divine."

Sphinx.—The *Sphinx* may be called the German monthly for psychical research. Its aim is to discuss and examine all supernatural occurrences and forces in men and nature. The editor is Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden, and the magazine may be obtained from Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., and from the International News Co., New York.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

F. J. Hooijer, in *De Gids* for June, has an article on Tolstoi's comedy, "The Fruits of Civilization," of which a very complete abstract is given.

The piece has come as a surprise to the European public, which no longer expected any such lighter work from Tolstoi's hand. The figure of the famous poet had, in recent times, been more or less lost sight of. It had been merged in that of the prophet, the gloomy latter-day saint, a second John the Baptist, with a leathern girdle round his loins. Tolstoi's latest philosophico-social development, the "Kreutzer Sonata," seemed decisive in this respect. Both his own countrymen and foreigners began to be seriously uneasy lest the balance of this wonderful mind should finally have been destroyed by his perpetual and obstinate brooding over the "state of salvation" for mankind. Tolstoi's reasoning began to partake of the nervous harping on one overmastering thought, the endless revolving in one circle of ideas, which characterize the sufferer from mania. All his creations became gray, bizarre, melancholy. . . . In this comedy, however, we see that the artistic instinct is still alive, though the apostle still stands in the background with uplifted hand, ready to begin preaching. This is an encouraging sign, for I believe that Count Tolstoi's true vocation lies primarily where he has of late years been unwilling to seek it, in his artistic and creative faculty. . . . "The Fruits of Civilization," is not, strictly speaking, a comedy so much as a dramatic sketch, a fierce satire, in four acts, on the society of the present day. . . . Whether Tolstoi is right in calling some acts of folly on the part of St. Petersburg notabilities—some morbid phenomena and accidental excrescences connected with human progress—the fruits of civilization, we need not inquire. The comedy in itself, is characteristic enough to excite interest as a picture of social life in Russia. The scenes sparkle with vivid color, and every figure is alive.

Max Rooses contributes an article on "The New Museum at Antwerp," opened last August on the site of the Duke of Alva's palace. The museum, which older visitors to Antwerp will remember, was the former church of the Minorite Friars, and its narrow escape from destruction in 1873, when the old "Stadsvaag" was burnt down, induced the authorities to take measures for transferring the collection elsewhere. The 666 pictures of 1873 (including, however, the best-known masterpieces of Flemish painting which have escaped the all-devouring Louvre) have now increased to 1200. Max Rooses's article would form an excellent guide to the museum; and he gives some interesting information about modern Belgian artists. Louis Couperus, author of "Noodlot" (recently published in English by Mr. Heinemann as "Footsteps of Fate"), contributes a rather morbid *fin-de-siècle* sketch called "A Longing"; Prof. A. G. van Hamel writes on "French Versification."

The first article in *Vragen des Tijds* is political, and of no great interest to outsiders. The others are "The Beet-root Sugar Industry in Holland," by Dr. G. W. Bruinsma, and the first of a series of "Religion and Science," by Dr. H. W. Waalewijn. The latter contains nothing particularly noteworthy, though the concluding remark may be quoted. After pointing out that fanaticism and intolerance are not confined to the champions of orthodoxy, the author goes on to say, "The would-be freethinker is of opinion that any one can accept a new theory of life (by preference, his own) at a moment's notice, as easily as he would put on another coat; but he thus shows that he does not even know what a theory of life is."

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* for May 30th, Don Melchior de Palau concludes his notes on the "Literary Events of 1890." The Marquis de Nadaillac contributes the first part of a paper (continued in the number for June 15th) on "The Progress of Anthropology," and Don Carlos Soler Arques continues a story which has been running for some months under the title of "Here and There." The most important feature of the mid-monthly number is the first half of the character sketch of Pope Leo XIII., translated from the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* by Don R. Alvarez Sereix. Señor Canovas contributes the first part of a story of child-life, called "Rosarito," and Don Damian Isern his fourth article on "Forms of Government." From the "Political Summary," it would appear Sunday labor and banking questions are the subjects which just now most occupy the attention of the Spanish opposition. The "Foreign Summary" contains the following paragraph relating to the Pope's Encyclical:—

"Though at first the papers of the extreme Italian party (*Italianissimi*) appeared to receive with a certain indifference the admirable Encyclical of Leo XIII. on the Labor Question, the profound sensation which this notable document has created, both in Europe and America, has forced them to turn their attention to it, and the more weighty ones have joined in the universal applause called forth by the lofty ideas and the moderation of this utterance, coinciding with the practical application of the remedies required by the social problem. It would be difficult to find anything more beautiful than the passages in which Leo XIII. describes the life of the early Christians, or more cogent examples for imitation than those which he drew from the efforts made by the Christian labor corporations, and by so many eminent men who, inspired by the Gospel, and making themselves, as it were, companions of the workers, are consecrating their fortunes and their talents to the solution of the social problem. A very fine passage, also, is that in which the Pontiff describes true charity, invoking the definition of the Apostle Paul. It is not strange that His Holiness's Encyclical should have made in all directions so deep an impression."

L'Avenç for May 31st contains a story by C. Bosch de la Trinxera, "El Piano de Manubri" ("The Barrel Organ"), the continuation of Manuel de Bofarull's collection of Arabic proverbs, a poem by J. Maragall, the fifth instalment of J. Casas-Carbo's "Studies of the Catalan Language," and the first of a series of articles by Bonifaci, on the Art Exhibition at Barcelona. The last named is accompanied by the only illustration (*gravat* in the Catalan tongue) published in this number, a view of the Exhibition building, or *Palau de Bellas Arts*. Reproductions of some of the pictures exhibited are promised for the next number.

España Moderna for June contains the Bishop of Oviedo's third and last article on "The Ancient Civilization of the Philippine Islands." Don Antonio Rubio y Lluch continues his studies of "Columbian Poets." Eugenio Selles contributes a short story, "A Nineteenth Century Alchemist." Señor Castelar, in his "Cronica Internacional," discusses, among other subjects, the Pope's Encyclical and its bearing on social questions, religious intolerance in Russia, and the position of the Jews. The foreign section contains translations of short stories by Turgenieff and Baxbey d'Aureville, Zola's article on Chateaubriand, and a paper on Ibsen's plays by a writer who gives only his initials—"A. V."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

The Century Magazine.—July.
 Restraint. Margaret Crosby.
 Chatterton in Holborn. Ernest Rhys.
 July. Henry Tyrrell.
 Love Letters. C. P. Cranch.
 The Drummer. Henry Ames Blood.
 For Helen. Grace H. Duffield.

Harper's Magazine.—July.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes. George William Curtis.

Scribner's Magazine.—July.
 Horace, Book III. Ode XVIII—To Faunus.
 (Translation.) Henry Herbert.
 Two on the Terrace. John Hay.
 Corban. Mrs. James T. Fields.

The Chautauquan.—July.
 The Swans at Raglan. Clinton Scollard.
 To the Reformer. Marie Bruneau.
 Ballad of Swarin the Sea King. Katharin Lee Bates.

The Cosmopolitan.—July.
 Texas. Dell Dowler Ringeling.
 A Friend. Willis Boyd Allen.

The New England Magazine.—July.
 Hers in All Things. Philip Bourke Marston.
 Small and Great. P. H. Savage.
 The Daisies. C. Gordon Rogers.
 The City of the Dead. Lawrence Maynard.

Lippincott's Magazine.—July.
 Rosebud and Rose. Henry Collins.
 Triumph. Helen Gray Cone.
 Sunshine and Rain. Charles Henry Lüders.
 Overthrown. Charlotte Mellen Packard.
 Anger. Douglas Sladen.

Belford's Magazine.—July
 An Old Oak. Henry Jerome Stockard.
 The Miner. John E. Barrett.
 The Gates Ajar. Albert B. Palne.
 Where Art Thou? James Schonberg.
 A Memory. John D. Barry.
 Prose and Poetry. Earle Marble.

The Atlantic Monthly.—July.
 When with Thy Life Thou Didst Encompass
 Mine. Philip Bourke Marston.

Overland Monthly.—July.
 Longing. C. F. S.
 That Charmed Life. Lillian H. Shuey.

Magazine of American History.—July.
 To My Books. Caroline Elizabeth Norton.

Poet Lore.—July.
 The Text of Shakespeare. Dr. Horace How-
 ard Furness.
 The Plot of "As You Like It." C. Wurtz-
 burg.
 Ballad to Chaucer. (A Translation.) Charles
 Flint McClumpha.

Atlanta.—July.
 The Wind that Kissed the Roses. Helen M.
 Burnside.
 The Brook. From the German of Goethe
 C. R. Haines.

English Illustrated.—July.
 The Old Rocking Horse. Violet Vane.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Henry Jerome Stockard, in *Belford's* for July, compares in verse the Union to "An Oak."

Brave monarch of the forest, armies warred
 Around thee once; the scathful shot and shell
 Like bolts of death among thy branches fell,
 And thee unto thine utmost being jarred.
 Yet thou, though wasted then and battle-scarred,
 Seared even with the flaming breath of hell,
 Art stancher grown. And thou art typical
 Of this great Union, in whose cause was marred
 Thy massive bole; those wounds are healed, and all
 The closer for them now thy bark doth bind;
 While, 'neath thy corrugations, so are twined
 And locked round many a deep-embedded ball
 The stern, warped fibres of thy life, that vain
 Were brawniest blows to wedge thy heart in twain!

"A Friend" is the subject of a beautiful poem by Willis Boyd Allen, in the *Cosmopolitan* for July:

Who is thy Friend? Not she who meekly bears
 Thy burden, uncomplaining, with her own.
 But she who unto thee oft-times has shown
 How to subdue, make helpmates of thy cares;
 Thy days of anguish in the desert shares,
 Takes from thy faltering hand the flinty stone,
 Gives it back bread; nor gives that alone
 But adds the Word of Life—nay, even dares
 Cut deep with surgeon's knife, if but to save
 Thy soul from deadlier wound; heals with a word,
 Restores shield, helmet, flight-discarded sword,
 And bids thee battle bravely to the end,
 That end, the eternal God—no earthly grave.
 Can such be? Ay, I know. I have a Friend.

The following lines "To the Reformer," by Marie Bruneau, appear in *The Chautauquan* for July:

O thou who pineest for the truth to grow
 In weedy waste or on the steppes' wan snow,
 Who criest out thine anguish, moaning low,
 While Time pours from his urn the years in even flow,
 Be comforted; the season waits a space.
 As one, ere weighted words, scans the unconscious face
 Till o'er it, like some pattern of rare lace,
 The soul's responsive, mystic legends race.
 All things sweep round to him who waits,
 Holding his breath in agony,
 Or calmly gazing toward eternity.—
 Life's lessening thread, the open shears, the Fates
 Grown sweet to the palled vision,—yet though late it seems, most late,
 Truth's time must surely come to those who, trusting, wait.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine of Art.—The great feature this month is F. G. Kitton's article on the "Portraits of Thackeray." The earliest known portrait of him is to be found, says Mr. Kitton, in a delicately tinted drawing by George Chinnery. In this picture Thackeray is represented as a curly-headed boy, with large full eyes looking straight at you. The next is a bust by J. Devile, showing him as he was at eleven years of age. A replica of this was presented to the National Portrait Gallery by Mr. Leslie Stephen. At the Garrick Club there are two drawings from the life by MacIise, dated 1833 and 1838 respectively. In these Thackeray is depicted as a fashionably dressed young man, seated in a *négligé* attitude, and with massive eyeglass foppishly displayed. MacIise also includes him in the group of Fraserians engraved for *Fraser's Magazine* January, 1835, and a few years later again MacIise delineated him in a delicately penciled sketch, which Thackeray himself copied so skilfully that it is scarcely possible to detect any departure from the original. This facsimile was reproduced by lithography for the frontispiece to "The Orphan of Pimlico." In 1836 Mr. Frank Stone painted a life-size bust portrait of the novelist, but Mrs. Ritchie does not consider it a very good likeness. Samuel Laurence executed two admirable drawings in chalk about 1853. Another very successful portrait was painted by Mr. E. M. Ward in 1854. This shows Thackeray in his bedroom study at Onslow Square, in dressing-gown and slippers, and sitting with a writing-desk on his knee. Sir John Millais's work, though but a memory sketch, is so life-like that Sir Edgar Boehm derived much assistance from it for his statuette begun in 1860. The last sketch of the novelist from the life was made in pen and ink by Fred. Walker. Of the posthumous portraits of Thackeray, Sir John Gilbert's painting is the best.

Art Journal.—The third paper on the summer exhibitions is devoted to the Royal Academy and to the New Gallery, and in it are included pictures of Mr. J. MacWhirter, Mr. H. Moore, and Mr. Alfred East at work in their studios. Major Percy Groves contributes a capital article on the four-footed favorites of the corps in Her Majesty's service, though it can scarcely be called an art subject. These pets have included goats, horses, a black ram, deer, antelopes, dogs, a bear, and an elephant, many of whose portraits are given. At Edinburgh Castle there is a cemetery for departed soldiers' pets; it is maintained by the officers and men of the different corps quartered in the Castle. Such inscriptions as the following may be found on the tombstones; "In memory of Pat, who followed the 72d Highlanders in Peace and War for 10 years. Died 9th March, 1888." Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen is the subject of the biographical sketch of the Chiefs of our National Museums. He is director of the South Kensington Museum, but he is also known as a practical philanthropist and a promoter of temperance and thrift.

Portfolio.—Mr. Hamerton has taken the Rustic School of Painters for the subject of his article on the fine arts in France this month, and he discusses the works of Léopold Robert, Jules Breton, Troyon, Millet, Rosa Bonheur, and others who have commemorated pastoral and agricultural life in their pictures. In the noble "Head of a Lion," we have the portrait of a South African lion, named Punch, which was for some years at the Zoo. The etching is from one of the studies which Mr. Herbert Dicksee made for his picture, "The Dying Lion," exhibited at the Academy in 1888.

Of the articles on art in the other magazines, that on the *Punch* artists in the *Contemporary Review* is one of the most interesting. In the *Century Magazine* Mr. W. J. Stillman continues his studies of the Italian old masters with an article on "Fra Bartolommeo and Albertinelli." Miss Helen Zimmern's contribution to *Atalanta* is a description of the Florentine Gallery of Tapestry. She says, too, that there is some idea at the present day of resuscitating the noble art. However that may be, the collection forms a valuable mine for ladies who are skilful with their needle and those who wish to learn designing. In the *Newbery House Magazine*, Mr. Theodore Child begins a series of papers on "Childhood in Art," his first contribution dealing with "Boys and Girls from Old Florence." Of Tintoret we have no authentic biography, but Mr. William R. Thayer has got together a very interesting account of the Italian master in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The sculpture in the Royal Academy comes in for a short notice in *Tinsley*.

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur.—July.

The Salon of the Champ de Mars.
An Art Student's Holiday Abroad. IV. Belgium. (Illus.) M. R. Bradbury.
Hints to Art Students. Frank Fowler.
St. Louis School of Fine Arts. (Illus.) Ernest Knauff.
Talks with Artists. (Illus.) Mr. A. F. Tait.
"The Return of the Flock." Charles Jacques.
"The Mother's Lamentation." Schenck.

Magazine of Art.—July.

"Romance without Words." Etching after Wm. Thorn.
Thackeray Portraits. (Illus.) F. G. Kitton.
Punch Artists. W. S. Hunt.
Maddock's Collection at Bradford. (Illus.) B. Wood.
Hokusai. (Concluded.) S. Bing.
The Artistic Aspects of Figure Photography. (Illus.) P. H. Emerson.
The Metal Ornament of Bound Books. (Illus.) S. T. Prideaux.
Henry Stormouth Leifchild. (Illus.) J. Sparkes.

Art Journal.—July.

"Guildford." Etching by Percy Robertson.
The Summer Exhibitions at Home and Abroad. (Illus.) III. C. Phillips.
Regimental Pets. (Illus.) Major J. P. Groves.
The Clyde and the Western Highlands. (Illus.) II. R. Walker.
Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen. (With portrait.) J. F. Boyea.
Photography by the Hand Camera. (Illus.) Edwin Long. (With portrait.)

Portfolio.—July.

"The Hayfield." Etching after Julien Dupré.
"Head of a Lion." Etching by Herbert Dicksee.
"Innsbruck." After Clarkson Stanfield.
The Present State of the Fine Arts in France. VII. The Rustic School. (Illus.) P. G. Hamerton.
The Church Plate of Leicestershire. (Illus.) Thomas Rowlandson, Humorist. (Illus.) F. G. Stephens.
The Lago di Garda. (Illus.) E. M. Cesaresco.

L'Art.—June.

The Salon of the Champs Elysées. (Illus.) II. L. Benédite.

The Atlantic Monthly.—July.

Tintoret, the Shakespeare of Painters. William R. Thayer.

The Century Magazine.—July.

Italian Old Masters. W. J. Stillman.
Tao; the Way. An Artist's Letter from Japan. John La Farge.

Atalanta.—July.

A Tapestry Gallery in Florence. (Illus.) Helen Zimmern.

Contemporary Review.—July.

Punch and his Artists. M. H. Spielmann.

Month.—July.

Mr. Calderon and St. Elizabeth. Rev. S. F. Smith.

National Review.—July.

After the Galleries: A Studio Talk.

Newbery House.—July.

Childhood in Art. (Illus.) T. Child.

Tinsley.—July.

Sculpture in the Royal Academy.

THE NEW BOOKS.

LABOR AND LIFE OF THE PEOPLE OF LONDON.*

BY CHARLES BOOTH.

This is the second volume embodying the results and painstaking inquiries instituted by Mr. Charles Booth into the actual condition of the labor and life of the people of the English metropolis. It is a wonderful book, a monument of work, which fills us with admiration for the patience, energy, and ability of its author, and, at the same time, with shame

CHARLES BOOTH.

for the facts which it reveals. For the detailed examination of the actual facts there is nothing like it in our literature. Mr. Booth, in this second volume, gives us a description of the whole of London—not a bird's-eye view, but taking it street by street, describing the people who live in each street, and giving the percentage of the poverty in each district in London, together with a mass of other information which has hitherto been unattainable.

All the facts which he has obtained are illustrated by a series of maps, which show, by an effective contrast of colors, the respective character of each section of population in each district. He uses seven shades of color in order to indicate seven different classes. The black is the lowest grade, composed chiefly of elements of disorder. Of these there are 376,000, or .9 per cent., in London. Dark blue represents the poor, chiefly consisting of casual laborers and others, who live from hand to mouth in a condition of chronic want, and who number 810,000, or 7.5 per cent. of the population. The light blue shows classes earning from eighteen to twenty-one shillings a week. Of these there are 938,000. The great bulk of the working classes live in the district marked purple or pink; they number 2,166,000, or 51.5 per cent. Well-to-do families, who keep one or two servants, are marked red, while the wealthy are marked yellow. The problem, therefore, which confronts the social reformer in London is made visible. It is enough to glance at the map to see the need

of something being done. As Mr. Rhodes regards it as the mission of British statesmen to paint the world red; so the mission of the social reformer is to paint Mr. Booth's map purple or pink.

Mr. Booth is more than ever convinced that the great crux in dealing with the social problem in London is the existence of the 816,000 persons whose houses are colored dark blue,—that is to say, casual laborers and those who are in chronic want. This class is three times as numerous as all those provided for in public institutions, of whom there are 90,000 in London, excluding soldiers in barracks. It is impossible, however, in the compass of a single page to give an idea of the wealth of material with which this book abounds. Mr. Booth divides his book into four parts: first, London street by street, which contains statistics of poverty, with classification and description of streets and discussion of model dwellings, to which Miss Octavia Hill and others contribute. The second part is devoted to central London, and contains chapters on tailoring and bootmaking, Covent Garden, common lodging-houses, and homeless men. The third part is devoted to South-lying London. South London is much poorer than East London. This section contains chapters on migration, and one on outlying London north of the Thames.

The fourth part is devoted to London children, and discusses elementary and secondary education for boys and girls. Mr. Booth has been assisted by several writers, whose papers appear in the book, as well as by many able and zealous associates whose names do not appear, for they are too numerous. It would be a mistake to regard the book as merely depressing. It is something to have the human wilderness mapped out and surveyed, so that we can at least know where we are and what kind of work lies before us. Mr. Booth, we are glad to see, is going on; he promises us a new volume, in which he will attempt to take stock of all the agencies which at present are at work endeavoring to improve the existing state of need. He will compare the principles by which they are guided, one with another; he will contrast those districts which are left to themselves with those in which religious or philanthropic work is active, and so form an estimate as to the comparative value of methods employed to ameliorate the condition of the poor. The work which he has undertaken is that which in almost any other European country would have been done, if done at all, by a state department with a national treasury at its back. That it should have been undertaken by a handful of individuals is one more illustration of the indomitable energy of the private Englishman.

* "Labor and Life of the People of London," continued. By Charles Booth. With Maps and Summaries under separate cover. Williams & Norgate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS CLASSIFIED.

HISTORY.

Hanging in Chains. By Albert Hartshorne. 8vo, pp. 120. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 4s. 6d.

Westminster Abbey. By W. J. Loftie. 8vo, pp. 319. London: Seeley 7s. 6d.

The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight. By Percy G. Stone. Part I. Folio, pp. 48. London: Stone. 23s. for four parts.

First Principles of Modern History, 1815-1891, from the English Point of View. By T. S. Taylor. 8vo, pp. 143. London: Relfe Brothers. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Life of Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury. By Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., and William Benham. In 2 vols., 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$12.

Theodoric the Goth, the Barbarian Champion of Civilization. By Thomas Hodgkin, D. C. L., author of "Italy and Her Invaders, A. D. 376-553." Fourth volume of the "Heroes of the Nations" series. 12mo, pp. 462. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Robert Browning: Life and Letters. By Mrs. Sutherland Orr. In 2 vols., with portraits, 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.

- Life and Works of Horace Mann. In 5 vols., crown 8vo, with portrait. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$12.50.
- Elisabeth of Roumania: A Study. With two tales from the German of Carmen Sylva. By Blanche Roosevelt. 8vo, pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.75.
- Unhappy Loves of Men of Genius. By Thomas Hitchcock. With portraits, 16mo, pp. 212. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.
- The Story of My Heart: My Autobiography. By Richard Jefferies. 8vo, pp. 218. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 2s. 6d.
- Richard Redgrave, C. B. Edited by F. M. Redgrave. 8vo, pp. 399. London: Cassell & Co. 10s. 6d.
- General Booth: A Biographical Sketch. By W. T. Stead. Paper, 8vo, pp. 94. London: Isbister & Co. 1s.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

- Studies of the Gods in Greece at Certain Sanctuaries Recently Excavated. Being Eight Lectures given in 1890 at the Lowell Institute by Louis Dyer. 8vo, pp. 409. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.
- Philomythus, an Antidote against Credulity. A Discussion of Cardinal Newman's Essays on Ecclesiastical Miracles. By Edwin A. Abbott. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- Aristotle on the Art of Poetry. A Lecture with two appendices by A. O. Prickard. 12mo, pp. 121. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.
- Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher. By Henry Jones, M. A. 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.
- Imaginary Conversations. By Walter Savage Landor. With Bibliographical and Explanatory Notes by Charles G. Orump. Vol. I. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- The Writings of George Washington. Collected and edited by Worthington Chaney Ford. In 14 vols. Vol. X. 1783-1785. 8vo, pp. 507. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.
- Application and Achievement: Essays by J. Hazard Hartzell. Edited by his sons. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- Lamb's Essays: A Biographical Study. Selected and annotated by Elizabeth Dearing Hanscom. 16mo, pp. 281. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$1.25.
- Impressions and Opinions. By George Moore. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- The Nunquam Papers. By Robert Blatchford. Paper, 8vo, pp. 207. London: 68 Fleet Street. 1s.
- Letters of John Keats to His Family and Friends. Edited by Sidney Colvin. 8vo. London: Macmillan & Co. 6s.
- French Fiction of To-Day. By Madame M. S. Van de Velde. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 240. London: Trischler. 21s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

- Les Précieuses Ridicules, Comédie en Un Acte, par J. B. P. Molière (1669). With introduction and notes by Eugene Fasnacht. 18mo, pp. 111. New York: Macmillan & Co. 35 cents.
- Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. With an introduction and notes by K. Deighton. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
- Bucolics and Georgics. Virgil. Edited, with introduction and notes, by T. L. Papillon and A. E. Haigh. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
- Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. Edited, with preface and notes, by W. Minto, M. A., with a map of Scott's Lake District. 16mo, pp. 243. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
- Shakespeare's King Lear. With an introduction and notes by K. Deighton. 12mo, pp. 261. New York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
- Renaissance; a Book of Verse. By Walter Crane. 4to, pp. 175. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.
- Narrative Poems. By Alfred Austin. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.
- By The Sea, and Other Poems. By Fred Henderson. Paper, 16mo, pp. 48. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1s. 6d.
- Michael Villiers, Idealist. By Emily H. Hickey. 8vo, pp. 192. London: Smith & Elder. 6s.
- The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. By Francis T. Palgrave. 8vo, pp. 381. London: Macmillan & Co. 2s. 6d.
- Poems. By George Wither. 8vo, pp. 191. London: Routledge. 1s.

FICTION.

- The Greek Gulliver. Stories from Lucian. By Alfred J. Church, M. A. With illustrations by C. O. Murray. New Edition. 16mo, pp. 180. New York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

- In a Conning Tower; or, How I Took H. M. S. "Majestic" into Action. A Story of Modern Iron-clad Warfare. By H. O. Arnold-Forster. 12mo, pp. 54. New York: Cassell Co. 50 cents.
- A Group of Noble Dames. By Thomas Hardy. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.
- Captain Blake. By Capt. Charles King, U.S.A. 16mo, pp. 495. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- Di: A Story. By Squier L. Pierce. 12mo, pp. 318. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- On Newfound River. By Thomas Nelson Page. 16mo, pp. 240. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
- Consequences. By Egerton Castle. 16mo, pp. 417. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
- Color Studies, and A Mexican Campaign. By Thomas A. Janvier. 16mo, pp. 391. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.
- Cassell's Sunshine Series: A Debt of Hatred. By Georges Ohnet. Translated by E. P. Robbins. New York: Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
- A Romance of the Moors. By Mona Caird. 16mo, pp. 195. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.
- The Late Mrs. Null. By Frank R. Stockton. Paper, 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.
- St. Katherine's by the Tower. By Walter Besant. 3 vols. London: Chatto & Windus.
- Donald Ross of Helmra. By William Black. 3 vols. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.
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 Jenny Lind.
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The Present State of Old Testament Study.
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On Autographs. III. Miss I. A. Taylor.
A New Port for Mexico. (Vera Cruz.)
Collecting from Nature. P. Anderson Graham.

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The Country of Quentin Durward. Bessie Parkes Belloc.

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The Recovered Aristotle. Adam Rankine.
Statesmen of Europe-Austria. With portraits.
Two London Prisons. G. Millin.
The Handwriting of Our Kings and Queens.
The Burdens of Life. Mrs. Mayo.
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The Defective Clause. A. O. Wright.
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The Fairy Isle of Mackinac. Rev. Wm. C. Richards.
The Past and Future of Mexico. Chas. H. Shinn.
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The Mothers of '76. Rev. Howard Duffield.

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Mr. Calderon and St. Elizabeth. Rev. S. F. Smith.
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A Contribution on Hypnotism. Rev. H. Marchant.
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Dorothy Wordsworth. M. S. Hardesteale.
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Lewis Morris.
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A Winter Jaunt to Norway. Mrs. Alec Tweedie.
Social Bath in the Last Century. Mrs. A. Phillips.
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What Is Life? Prof. Henry A. Mott.
Moors, Jews and Germans in America. Dr. K. Kohler.
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Development of the East Central African Mission.
Aintab, Central Turkey. Myra A. Proctor.

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The Epoch of Organization.
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Five Years of Resolute Government.
The Eton Jubilee. Arthur C. Benson.
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Police Work in Ceylon. Miss Gordon Cumming.
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A Brief for Continental Unity. W. B. Harte.
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Dissent at the May Meetings. Rev. G. S. Reaney.
The Art of Reading as Applied to the Clergy.
S. Gilbert of Sempringham and His Order.
Childhood in Art. Theodore Child.

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The Science of the Drama. H. A. Jones and S. Grundy.

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The Army as a Public Department. George Chesney.
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How to Utilize the Naval Volunteers. H. O. A. Forster.
The Congregationalist Council. J. G. Rogers.
The Poet of the Klephts. Rennell Rodd.
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Industrial and Financial Co-operation. F. B. Thurber.
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The Future of Marriage. John L. Heaton.

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 American Municipal Reform. C. C. Bonney.
 Are Americans Becoming Ambitious?
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 On Emigration from the European Point of View. E. von Philippovich.

Quiver.

A Sunday in Norway. A. B. Bonner.
 Through the Closed Gates. Laura Bridgman.

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 Izard Hunting in the Spanish Pyrenees. E. Van Dyke.
 Outlawry on the Mexican Border. James E. Pilcher.
 An Old Danish Town. Jacob A. Riis.
 The Haunts of the Black Sea Bass. Chas. F. Holder.
 An Engineer's Glimpse of Hayti. Foster Crowell.

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How the Blind Are Educated. Edward Salmon.
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 Humors of the Post Office. II. With facsimiles.
 Celebrated Beauties.
 A Night in an Opium Den.
 The State of the Law Courts. III. The Bar.
 The Home for Lost Dogs.

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Advancement of the Modern Jews in Europe.
 "Makers of Music"—Berlioz. R. F. Sharp.
 Thackeray: The Man and the Novelist. G. B. Smith.
 The Public Records of Great Britain. Andrew T. Sibbald.
 Three Representative Heroines in Fiction. G. Mount.

Sunday at Home.

The Heavenly Foot Society. (China.)
 Black America. Dr. Aubrey.
 Religious Life and Thought in France. V. Protestant Progress. VI. Protestantism in Relation to the Nation.
 John A. Lasco: The Reformer of Poland.
 The Devotional Poems of John G. Whittier. Lily Watson.

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Some Impressions of Florence. Mrs. Charles Garnett.
 Opportunities in Life. The late Archbishop of York.
 Reminiscences of Dr. Magee. Rev. B. Waugh.
 The Shadwell Hospital for Children. Mrs. J. S. Wortley.

Temple Bar.

Reminiscences of Sir Richard Burton.
 R. S. V. P. Poem.
 Wayfaring by the Upper Dordogne.
 Iftar in a Harem.

Theatre.

Some Stage Frights. A. J. Daniels.
 Photographs: Miss Marion Terry and Mr. John Mason in "The Idler."
 The Chevalier Scovell.

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Sculpture in the Royal Academy. Stylus.
 The Meteorological Office in London: Is it worth £15,000 a year? Hugh Clement.
 Lorenzo Niles Fowler (Phrenologist).

The Treasury.

Biblical Teachings and Modern Methods. E. J. Wolf.
 Rev. Albert Barnes. T. L. Cuyler.
 Theological Thought in Germany. George H. Schodde.
 Christ's Second Coming. John Hall.

The United Service.—June.

The Efficiency of the Army. A. D. Schenck.
 Reorganization of the Personnel of the Navy. J. C. Wilson.
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 Army Reorganization. By an Army Officer.
 The Inter-continental Railway. R. M. G. Brown.
 General Sherman. III. Conclusion. Gen. Wolsley.
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University Correspondent.—June.

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Abraham Lincoln. II. Theodore Stanton.
 The New Darwinism. J. T. Cunningham.
 London: Past and Present.
 Theological Evolution. W. M. W. Call.
 Domestic Servants in Australia. Mary S. Evans.
 Is Imperial Federation a Chimera? Wm. Lobban.
 Plain Words about Dancing. James Oliphant.
 The Jews and the Bible. Julian Cohen.

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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	G. B.	Great Britain.	Nat.	Nationalist.
A. A. P. S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Nat. R.	National Review.
A. C.	Australasian Critic.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	N. E.	New Englander.
All W.	All the World.	G. W.	Good Words.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.	Help.	Help.	New R.	New Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	N. H.	Newbery House Magazine.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	High. M.	Highland Monthly.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
A. R.	Andover Review.	Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	O.	Outing.
Arg.	Argosy.	H. M.	Home Maker.	O. D.	Our Day.
As.	Asclepiad.	H. R.	Health Record.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Hy.	Hygiene.	Pater.	Paternoster Review.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Bel. M.	Belford's Magazine.	I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	P. F.	People's Friend.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	I. N. M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.	Photo. A. R.	Photo-American Review.
Bk.-wm.	Bookworm.	In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	Photo. R.	Photographic Review.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	P. L.	Poet Lore.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	Jew Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. R.	Parents' Review.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chap.	Chaperone.	K. O.	King's Own.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Lad.	Ladder.	Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Ch. Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	Q.	Quiver.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	Lamp.	Lamp.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Jour. of Economics.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.	L. H.	Leisure Hour.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
C. J.	Chambers' Journal.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	S.	Sun.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
C. W.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	Syd. Q.	Sydney Quarterly.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
Ed. E.	Education (England).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Tim.	Timehri.
Ed. R.	Educational Review.	Mind.	Mind.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
Ed. U. S.	Education (United States).	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
E. H.	English Historical Review.	Miss. H.	Missionary Herald.	U. S. M.	United Service.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.	Mon.	Monist.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Eq.	Esquiline.	M. P.	Monthly Packet.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
Ex.	Expositor.	M. R.	Methodist Review.	Y. E.	Young England.
F.	Forum.	Mur.	Murray's Magazine.	Y. M.	Young Man.
Fi.	Fire-side.	M. W. H.	Magazine of Western History.		
F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	N. A. R.	North American Review.		
G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1891.

No. 20.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Our Return
to
the Sea.*

The American nation for twenty-five years has turned its gaze inward, intent upon the development of a continent. The main railroad system is now built and the first hand-to-hand struggle with nature for the possession of the wilderness is ended. There is vast room for capital, labor and additional population in the further utilization of the agricultural and other natural resources of America, but the era of rapid, speculative conquest is now closed. In these past years there have been many reasons given to explain the disappearance of the American merchant marine from the high seas. And while one and another of these reasons may have had some justification, it is enough to recognize the one main fact that the United States as a nation abandoned the ocean freighting business simply because the internal development of America offered far better remuneration to our capital and our labor. The times have changed somewhat; and there are unmistakable marks of a strong disposition to return to the sea. The new navy, the reciprocity treaties, and the postal steamship subsidy act are among the official signs. The commercial signs are not less significant.

*The Navy
and the
Manœuvres.*

The recent naval manœuvres on the Atlantic coast attracted an amount of attention that could have left no doubt as to the extraordinary popularity of the squadron of white war-ships. Fortunately, there have been numerous instances, within a year or two, to show the need of an American navy. The Samoan difficulties were one; the Chilian civil war has been another; the Bering Sea questions have afforded still another; Central American disturbances, complicated with canal questions, have given several. The careful reader of Mr. Bishop's remarkable discussion, in this number of the REVIEW, of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands, will perceive in our relations to that strategic group a pointed illustration of our need of a navy. It is now conceded by all the world that we can plan and build war-vessels. The newest of our cruisers, and the battle-ships under

construction, are confessedly the best of their respective classes in the world, the cruisers being the fastest vessels ever designed and the battle-ships being the most powerful. The United States has no aggressive policy to pursue; but its firmness and its influence as a peace-keeping and a peace-making power will be immeasurably augmented by the possession of a navy that will make the official American flag well-known upon the high seas of the globe. The policy of a new navy, to consist largely of swift cruisers, is one to which both great political parties are equally committed; and its execution will not, apparently, be affected in any appreciable manner by the success or defeat of one party or the other next year.

*The Commer-
cial
Marine.*

During the past month much has been said of the prospective establishment of new American steamship lines, under the stimulus of the Ocean Mail Act. The last Congress provided for a scale of payments to American steamships, for the carrying of mails, that is tantamount to a moderate subsidy. It is said that this act, together with the encouragement to American trade that the reciprocity treaties will afford, is to result in the great increase of regular and direct transit between our ports and those of Central and South America and the West Indies. Among other new lines projected, it is announced that Western capital will establish a strong fleet to sail from Galveston and other Gulf ports to the chief Spanish-American ports. There is common agreement that it is right and wise to create an American navy; but there exist in influential quarters the most radical differences of opinion as to the propriety of stimulating the revival of our commercial marine by a policy of subsidies. Yet, from the strictly naval point of view, it might be claimed that subsidies offered for the construction of certain types of commercial vessels as a naval reserve, would be an economical expenditure of public money. The fastest of the North Atlantic "liners" that ply between New York and Liverpool are en-

rolled in the British naval reserve and are paid an annual sum that amounts to a small interest on the cost of their construction. It is contested that it would be true economy for the United States to encourage the establishment of a transatlantic line or two by the offer of naval-reserve payments.

Meanwhile, it is possible that the return of the United States to the ocean carrying trade may be accomplished through the rapid adoption of a wholly new model of freighting craft. For a year or two the grain and ore carrying of the Great Lakes has been employing, in constantly increasing numbers, a new form of barge called the "whaleback"; and it has been found advantageous to use the same model for the propelling steamer as well as for the towed barges. The "whalebacks" are the invention of Captain Alexander McDougall, of Duluth, and are built at West Superior, opposite Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior. Their advantages may be summed up as follows: They have, of all vessels ever built, by far the largest carrying capacity for least cost of construction; the greatest strength and security with the greatest ease and economy of operation; the greatest speed with the smallest quantity of coal. It has been perceived, for three years, by the most discerning that the whalebacks would revolutionize the carrying trade of the great lakes, especially as regards the heavy items of traffic such as ore, coal,

grain and flour, lumber and salt. But now they propose to enter aggressively into the ocean trade. The *Charles W. Wetmore*, which has lately taken a cargo of wheat from Duluth to Liverpool, has created a profound sensation among shipping men in England and Scotland. Her superior seaworthiness was demonstrated beyond all question. She consumed only a third as much coal in carrying her (approximately) 100,000 bushels of wheat as the ordinary freight steamer would have required for a like service. The whalebacks are to be built in increasing numbers at West Superior by the American Steel Barge Company, from steel plates made on the ground, out of Lake Superior iron ore. And the engines and machinery are, also, all to be made at West Superior. It will be, to many people, a novel idea that the typical water-carriers of the future, destined to be known on every sea and in every port, will have been constructed in ship-yards as far inland as Wisconsin and Minnesota.

There is current a mistaken impression that the *Charles W. Wetmore* made an unbroken voyage with her cargo from the docks at Duluth to the docks at Liverpool; and that her merit lies in her having so small a draft that she has settled the problem of a water passage from the Great Lakes to the sea. The facts are that the *Wetmore*, loaded, drew some fifteen feet of water. She is 265 feet long, and could not have

*From Lakes
to Sea
by Water.*

gone through the lock of the Welland had been a hand's breadth longer. The grain loaded at the starting-point was bushels, and thus she was able to pass Welland Canal, with its depth of 10 feet. With that load she had a clear passage chain of lakes, and around Niagara, to Canada, at the head of the St. Lawrence was obliged to put her cargo into lighters, taken on again at Montreal, where there was room enough for the largest craft. Being made for the locks of the canals around the rapids, the *Wetmore* "shot" safely down she could not have done with a cargo. She took an additional quantity of wheat for the ocean trip. Manifestly, she can not go back to the Lakes unless she is unriveted and passed through the St. Lawrence lock in two parts. While, then, her voyage does not demonstrate the present feasibility of direct water traffic between Chicago, Milwaukee or Duluth and the seaports of the old world, in vessels of any considerable size, it is unquestionably stimulating a discussion in the West of the whole subject of a route to the sea. The West declares for nothing short of twenty feet of water from Duluth and Chicago to the Atlantic, whether by way of Albany and the Hudson and New York, or by way of Montreal and the St. Lawrence. The next great passage for sea-going craft, after the Nicaragua Canal, will be the deep-water channel from the Lakes to the Atlantic.

The New Maritime Inc-
centives. In the early days, the Americans were an adventurous race whose seafaring instinct was recognized as almost unequaled elsewhere. They built the fastest ships, and were the most skilful sailors, the most redoubtable privateersmen and pirates, and the most successful traders in far-off ports. The tendency to a renewal of maritime pursuits is due, in part, to the passion for travel that is making the American the most cosmopolitan of men, and that can but react upon the nature and spirit of our commercial activities. The remarkable growth of that noblest of sports, yachting, is also quite worthy of mention as a phase of this renewed cultivation of the sea. The success of a home-planned and home-built yacht like Mr. Herreshoff's remarkable achievement, the *Gloriana*, is to be counted with such successes as our naval experts have achieved in the new war-vessels and as Mr. McDougall has won in merchant-marine architecture,—all helping to inspire America to resume her proper place upon the water. Finally, the completion of the Nicaragua Canal will so vastly expand our coasting trade that, even if there were not many other incentives co-operating, this one thing would of necessity re-establish to a great extent the seafaring habit.

THE AMERICAN YACHT, GLORIANA.

Employment for the World's Shipping. Certainly the shipping of the world will be taxed to its utmost throughout this coming year by reason of the fact that oceans roll between the lands which have surplus breadstuffs and those which have surplus mouths to feed. So great a shortage of crops throughout Europe has never been known as in this year, 1891. The French wheat crop is little more than half the average; the Russian wheat and rye failure is the most widespread and complete ever known in that country; the deficiency is great in Germany; Great Britain will need to import unusually large quantities of breadstuffs for consumption, and Italy, Belgium, Spain, Holland, and Switzerland must eat little wheat bread this coming year, or else must import the grain and flour. Russia, far from having any food to export, will buy of other countries to an extent only limited by the poverty of the people and their consequent inability to purchase. The ukase forbidding the export of Russian rye shows what apprehensions of a famine exist in Russia. India's contribution this year can be but a drop in the bucket. The Danubian countries will have a modest exportable surplus, but only enough for a small fraction of the demand. To America the world will look as the land of bread. We shall have, possibly, 150,000,000 bushels of wheat to export, and it now seems probable that there will be an unprecedented foreign demand for our maize as an article of human food. There are regions in Europe which have learned to use American corn as an almost exclusive breadstuff; and the

be sold to these populations whose trade is to be secured by the reciprocity policy, the additional market will be of very appreciable value to our producers. Every sign indicates the return of prosperity to the American farmer. The political effect of full crops and high prices will be observed with keen interest. For it is the farmer, as all men agree, in whose hands are the issues of American politics.

The Political Outlook. The parties are beginning to make ready for the electoral contest of 1892, and personalities about possible candidates are as rife as they always are in the year before the national conventions. Mr. Blaine's great popularity is one of the obvious facts of the situation; but in no way has he indicated any willingness to be a presidential candidate. Apart from Mr. Blaine, whose hold upon the affections of the Republican party is without a parallel in contemporary political life, it is evident that President Harrison is regarded as the probable nominee of the party. Yet there is much to indicate a growth of sentiment in favor of a single term. Efficiency of administration seems to be impaired in the latter part of a term by the constant pressure that party considerations bring to bear upon the Executive. At least there is a certain jealous predisposition to believe that the President is using his vast power of patronage with some reference to his own re-election. President Arthur and President Cleveland

GEN. J. S. CLARKSON.

necessities of the current year will doubtless teach millions more to eat it. The transportation of several hundred millions of bushels of American cereals to Europe will be no light contract for the available ocean tonnage now in commission.

American Farmers and their Markets. The American farmer, with his magnificent crops this year, is in position to ask the world to pay him famine prices. It should be remembered, however, that Europe's ability to buy must be a ruling factor in the situation. Our own laws have made it the more difficult, at least for the time being, for Europe to find the wherewithal to buy our surplus bread. If the average European, like the average American, could afford to eat wheat bread under all circumstances without the slightest regard to the price of flour, this would surely be a bonanza year for American farmers; for the competitive demand would make wheat worth two or three dollars a bushel, and would make corn worth more than a dollar to the producer. As matters stand, the farmers may count confidently upon very good prices for all the food they have to sell. The latest crop reports confirm earlier indications of an extraordinary yield of staples in all parts of the United States. Concurrently with the increased demand from Europe come the reciprocity treaties that will quickly quadruple the market for American breadstuffs in the Spanish West Indies. While no vast quantities of flour can

HON. HENRY WATTERSON.

were made the pointed subjects of such criticism, and President Harrison is not escaping. The dignity of the presidential office suffers, when it is commonly thought that important places like the New York collectorship are used for personal ends, even though the imputation be groundless. The reorganization of the Republican National Committee puts in control of the campaign machinery the late Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, who had already been made President of the National League of Republican Clubs. Mr. Clarkson is an Iowa editor, of convictions and enthusiasm, the basis of whose methods will be "educational." That is to say, his plan of campaign will be the formation of active Republican clubs in every locality in the Union, with such system as to insure the distribution of party literature, ample stump speaking, and plenty of missionary work. These methods are precisely those that the great English parties will employ in their general election next year, and are what all the world recognizes as legitimate. The present rapid extension of reformed ballot laws, as shown by the REVIEW two months ago, proves how wholesome and strong is the prevailing sentiment against corrupt election methods, and how general in both great parties is the desire for clean and honest politics. There is reason to believe

that the American people may look forward to a political campaign next year that will be honorably conducted upon both sides, and that will be of prime educational value, turning the whole country into a sort of University extension summer school for the consideration of questions of national economics and administration. Who is to lead the Democratic hosts does not yet appear; but as the Northwest, represented by Mr. Clarkson of Iowa, seems to be the abode of militant Republicanism, so the Southwest—Kentucky, Missouri and Texas—seems to be the controlling faction in Democratic councils. What Mr. Clarkson has been as a Northwestern Republican editor and party Warwick, Mr. Henry Watterson of Kentucky, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, has been as a formulator and leader of Southwestern Democratic opinion and as a party Warwick. It is quite within the possibilities that this brilliant editor may have influence enough to say the decisive word as to the Democratic nominee next year, and to dictate the leading planks for the platform. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Watterson are good types of the Mississippi-Valley American—both of them men of keen intelligence, upright personal character, intense Americanism, notable frankness of speech, and wholly accustomed to the exercise of influence won by the appeal to public opinion.

Léger-Cauvin, Justice.
Hentjeans, Public Works.
Montpoint, War.

Hippolyte, President.
A. Firmin, Finance.
St-Martin-Depuy, Interior.
Dr. Rameau, Public Instruction.

PRESIDENT HIPPOLYTE, AND HIS LATE CABINET.

*Our Affairs
in Hayti.*

The resignation of Mr. Frederick Douglass as United States Minister to Hayti has called renewed attention to the negotiations with the Hippolyte government for the purchase or lease of the Mole St. Nicholas, at the extreme northwest end of the island, for a United States coaling and naval station. It was upon Hippolyte's assurance that this matter should be arranged to the satisfaction of our government, that Legitime's blockade was broken by American vessels, and Hippolyte thus virtually placed in power through American intervention. The swarthy dictator now finds

the strongholds of their mountain cantons, were as an oasis of freedom and popular self-government in the midst of the absolutism of the surrounding European powers. A hundred years ago—when their half-millennial milestone had been reached—the new confederated republic of the United States of America had become an accomplished fact, and its new constitution had just gone into operation, with a marked influence upon European political sentiment, and the Constituent Assembly at Paris had framed the revolutionary constitution of 1790. The course of history in this past century has been swift and turbulent but majestic. Switzerland has seen the repeated rise and fall, and at length the apparently firm establishment, of republicanism in the great neighbor country, France. She has witnessed the rise of the series of Latin-American republics, completed by the accession of Brazil to the number; and she has seen how the constitution of the great North American republic, adopted by four millions of people on the Atlantic seaboard, has survived the shocks of a century, and suffices as a framework of government for a continent with sixty millions. It has been a century of marvellous political progress, and pan-republican commemorations are amply justified. The French government and the Parisian municipality are recognizing the centenary of the revolutionary period by the erection of monuments to the leaders about whose names fierce contention has grown less as receding events have come to second judgment in the calm light of history. One of the most striking of the recent monuments is the Danton statue, unveiled in Paris the other day.

*The United
States
of Europe.*

There has been only one great event this summer in England, and that was the visit of the German Emperor. The reception of William II. in London has evidently made a deep impression upon the Continent, where it is regarded as equivalent to the adhesion of the British Empire to the Triple Alliance. That has not taken place; but unquestionably the Central European Powers regard the future with a greater sense of security than they did before the Kaiser's visit. If only the Emperor could follow up his success in England by a serious effort to secure the support of the Czar, the future would be secure indeed. Whether or not the Kaiser has adequately realized the drift of his policy, there is little doubt that, if wisely directed, the Triple Alliance will lead ultimately, and perhaps before very many years are over, to the establishment of the Federal United States of Europe. The three Allied Powers constitute a nucleus which, by mere force of gravitation, will attract other Powers. Already Germany, Austria, and Italy have established a *Kriegsverein*, or union for war, which virtually places under a single command every fighting man in a great belt spanning Europe from Scandinavia in the north to Sicily in the south. After the *Kriegsverein* the *Zollverein*. And the area within which there is free trade will tend to absorb within itself States which would

PRESIDENT WELTI OF SWITZERLAND.

it inconvenient to carry out his part of the bargain. However urgent Mr. Douglass may have been, it remains true that he has not been successful in accomplishing a very important object. This state of affairs in the West Indies, where manifestly we need a strong naval station or two, is interestingly paralleled by our failure, as yet, to secure the cession of Pearl Harbor, in the Sandwich Islands, the diplomatic history of which is so well told by Mr. Bishop in his contribution to the present number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The future interests of the United States require the early consummation of these projects for the acquiring of naval stations in both oceans.

*Republics
and their
Centenaries.*

The people of Switzerland have been, since August 1st, engaged in various demonstrations in memory of the origin of their federal republic six hundred years ago. For centuries the brave and enlightened Swiss, in

never have come within the *Kriegsverein*. The Central European *Zollverein* will, in time, include Switzerland, Servia, Roumania, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark. We shall have the Central United States of Europe before all Europe is federated. But the good work will go on. Whether it will go fast or go slow depends upon whether some simple, practical central authority can be established by delegation for settling questions which must necessarily arise in a Customs Union; and whether a wise and far-seeing policy prepares in advance for those changes which must necessarily result from the natural growth of population and the development of the intelligence and prosperity of the peoples.

The Position of Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury's action in supporting the League of Peace is more generally approved to-day than ever before. The Emperor felt, and rightly felt, when he was at Hatfield, that he was the guest of one who was not the mere chief of a party but the genuine representative of the British Empire. There was a time when the fantastic theatricalities of Lord Beaconsfield compelled the Liberals to carry their opposition into the field of foreign policy; but Lord Beaconsfield is dead, and the evil precedent which he established is buried in his grave. Lord Salisbury has reverted to the earlier and sounder traditions of the British Foreign Office. He has purged his party from that perilous frenzy of Russophobic jingoism; he has, during these last years, governed soberly and sensibly the great federation of colonies, kingdoms, and empires committed to his care; and, on the whole, he has extorted from his political opponents the reluctant admission that his administration of foreign affairs has been singularly fortunate, and that he bids fair to be remembered in history as one of four great Prime Ministers of the Victorian era. When in the course of a year or two he is succeeded by Mr. Gladstone or by Lord Rosebery—for no other successor is practically possible—the Home Rule Administration will take over and carry on the same general policy that Lord Salisbury is now pursuing.

The True Policy of Peace. If Lord Salisbury, through Sir Robert Morier, could help to bring about a good understanding between Kaiser and Czar, he would render European peace the greatest service in his power. For it is the quasi-antagonistic attitude which the Triple Alliance assumes towards Russia which alone stands in the way of the acceptance of that league as solely a League of Peace. The Czar is the real peace-keeper of Europe. It is folly, and worse than folly, not to recognize his anxiety for peace. One of his deepest convictions is that the natural and most desirable grouping of the Powers is that Germany in the centre, supported by Russia in the East, and England in the West, should maintain the peace of the world. This being the case, there is no reason why the Triple Alliance should not include Russia and England as buttresses

from the outside. If that were done the Liberals would be even more enthusiastic than the Conservatives in supporting the League of Peace. All the ideals of the British democracy point in the direction of the United States of Europe. These ideals will be realized, not by disarmament, but by the overwhelming force which can be wielded against the peace-breaker. Not by the voluntary forswearing of force has peace ever got itself established among men, but by the judicious use of force—by the concentration of overwhelming force in one central authority. That authority cannot be established by conquest. It can be established by alliance—by federation. It is being established in Europe to-day. Why should we not bid it God-speed?

To protect the peaceful development of the Central United States of Europe is a policy which every British Government can undertake and every British elector understand.

The Isolation of France. This, it will be said, will isolate France. No doubt. But the problem of maintaining the peace of Europe is in reality this and no other—how to maintain the isolation of France. This is not because of any desire on the part of any of the Powers to injure France. On the contrary, it is the truest kindness to France to render it practically impossible for her to break the peace. No greater misfortune could occur to France than anything that would encourage her to attack Germany. She will certainly not receive that encouragement from the Czar, who, only the other day, peremptorily vetoed any such enterprise. Neither would she receive it from England. The United States of Europe will not, of course, in so many terms guarantee the Treaty of Frankfurt. But they must necessarily guarantee the *status quo*; that is to say, the territorial arrangements based upon that treaty. The arrival of the French fleet at Cronstadt, and the welcome accorded it by the Russian government and people, should not be allowed to mislead any one as to the real attitude of Russia. The Czar is for peace, by a good understanding with Germany and England. He recognizes the French overtures with the measure of politeness possible under the circumstances.

Marrying and Giving in Marriage. The reception of the German Emperor was characterized by more than usual ceremony. The popular demonstration in honor of the convener of the Labor Parliament was hearty, but not so overwhelming as some courtly scribes would make it out to be. Pageants always attract crowds, and crowds cheer as a kind of payment for the spectacle. "I don't know who the devil you are," shouted one cheering mortal on Wimbledon Common; "but whoever you are, here's a cheer all the same. Hurrah!" The Emperor's most important family function was to assist at the marriage of his cousin, the daughter of Princess Christian, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt; his most important popular function, the visit to the City,

to be abandoned. Carmen Sylva, however, still hopes, and Europe looks on with amused interest, not without sympathy for the young lovers. Meanwhile, the unfortunate offspring of an unhappy marriage, the boy-king Alexander of Servia, makes his pilgrimage to St. Petersburg, not even deigning to call on poor Queen Nathalie—his mother—on the way! The world has looked on, with much curious speculation and some sympathetic foreboding, as the lad has gone from the Czar to the Austrian Emperor. Will he allow Russia or Austria to prevail in his counsels? Or will he try to be independent?

PRINCE ARIBERT OF ANHALT, AND PRINCESS LOUISE OF ENGLAND.

where he was royally entertained by the Lord Mayor and the City Fathers. He was well pleased with his reception. Germany was satisfied, and France was piqued. What more could mortal have by way of satisfaction to Imperial pride and national security? If more were wanted, it was surely supplied by the publication of the French census returns, which showed that, in the five years ending 1891, the increase of the population had only been 208,584, as against an increase of 565,880 in the previous quinquennium. The population of France, at this rate, will begin to decrease in the next five years. The increase of the German population in the last five years was 2,565,138, or a greater increase each year than France can show in five years.

dent? In any case he seems destined to a troublous career.

The Prince of Naples, following in the wake of the German Emperor, has spent some time in London and Great Britain, where he has been received with the sympathy always extended to Italy by Englishmen, which at present is accentuated by the desire of the English Ministry to encourage Italy to abide by the Triple Alliance. Mr. Labouchere has been attacking the policy of supporting the League of Peace; but as it is difficult to conceive of a Liberal Ministry in

A Royal Love Affair. The race that fills the cradle rules the world. Marriages *de convenance*, tested by the Imperial standard, are condemned.

Yet love marriages are still at a discount among royal personages. Of this a notable illustration has been supplied by the commotion occasioned in Roumania by the fact that the Crown Prince has fallen desperately in love with Princess Vacaresco, the favorite maid of honor of Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania. Carmen Sylva, being a sentimentalist of the finest German type, encouraged the love affair; but when it became known, Roumanian society erupted in indignation. "What, the future King of Roumania to marry a subject's daughter! Perish the thought! Have we not all got daughters every whit as good as Princess Vacaresco? If he chooses to make her his wife we shall look out for another successor to the throne." Hence many tears, much passionate protestation—quite a noble little romance in Southeastern Europe. The commonality—and nine out of ten Roumanians are peasants—rather sympathized with the Prince and the Queen. But Roumanian personages were sternly opposed to the match, which at present is said

"CARMEN SYLVA" AND HELENE VACARESCO.

which Lord Rosebery will not be Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister, Mr. Labouchere's outpourings be taken seriously. So far as the League goes, Lord Rosebery's policy will be the Lord Salisbury's. The Italian Crown Prince be a worthy member of a royal family that respected at home and abroad. It is interesting to note the solid position of the Crown in set forth in Signor Crispi's article in the number of the *Contemporary Review*, quoted on another page.

In the July number of the REVIEW it was pointed out that the by-elections since Mr. Gladstone had repudiated the clause expelled the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament had been so uniform in their reversion to the policy of 1885 as to render it impossible for to doubt the result of the next general election.

Since then three opposed elections—one in Scotland, one in Ireland, and one in England—have afforded conclusive testimony to the soundness of this contention. Paisley and Carlow in Ireland, and Wisbech in England, each in its own way afford incontrovertible testimony to the disappearance of the wave on the crest of which the Unionists swept into power in 1886. Of the three, that of Wisbech was the more remarkable. A Liberal majority of 323 in 1885, converted into a Unionist majority of 1087 in 1886, was last month re-established almost its original strength—the majority of 323 in 1885. The significance is unmistakable. The German Emperor is deluded as to what it means. At Berlin, as at St. Petersburg, it is quite understood that in two years the Liberals will be in office, and the Liberal programme as the order of the day.

There is only one accident which might prevent the return of the Liberals to power. Since Mr. Parnell was repudiated by Gladstone there have been ten English and Irish constituencies contested, which were also contested in 1885 and 1886. The following is a comparison of the votes polled at each contest in 1885, 1886, and 1891.—

	1885.	1886.	1891 to July 30.
.....	39,887	31,819	40,179
.. ..	32,977	36,153	38,736

Clearly speaking, few things appear more certain than that Mr. Gladstone will once more lead the Liberal party to victory.

It is well that it should be so, as otherwise it is not difficult to see that confusion would inevitably break out in the ranks of the Home Rulers. Rumor has it that, at a Liberal conclave, it was decided that Sir William Harcourt should, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's retirement or apotheosis, be the next Liberal Prime Minister. The fact that such a decision

would render it impossible to have a Liberal Prime Minister during the lifetime of Sir W. Harcourt, can hardly have been present to the minds of those

who put the rumor in circulation. The Liberal party is a party of enthusiasm and of conviction. Sir W. Harcourt has neither the one nor the other. The men who alone can be depended upon to carry the constituencies are those to whom politics are a religion. To Sir W. Harcourt politics are a mere game. The other day one of Sir William's colleagues gravely reprovved the expression of such an estimate. "I am quite sure," said he, "that there are some things about which Sir William is sincere." "Name, name," was cried. "Well, for instance," replied his apologist, "I am quite sure that no one could possibly be more sincere than is Sir William in disliking the Colonies!" The day on which the Liberal party entrusts its destinies to a leader whose one sincere conviction is a hatred of "Greater Britain" will rightly seal its exclusion from office for the rest of the century. Whoever else may be possible, Sir W. Harcourt is not.

The Leadership of the Home Rulers. The leadership of the Home Rulers is also open. Mr. Justin McCarthy has never been more than a stop-gap appointment. Mr. Parnell has made himself absolutely impossible. There are only three men in the party who have capacity for leadership. They are Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Healy. The last-named is, for rough-and-tumble fighting, the most capable of the three. He has energy, courage, and any amount of coarse but effective wit. Many years ago his indignation was excited by a remark that if he would but be at some pains to civilize himself he might go free. The advice was well meant. If it had been taken, Mr. Healy's right to the leadership would have been unquestioned. As it is, he is practically out of it. It is universally believed that Mr. Dillon will occupy the vacant seat. Yet, if parliamentary capacity were to settle the matter, there is no one who

could be named beside Mr. Sexton. Mr. Sexton is the ablest parliamentarian in the Home Rule ranks. No one can discern more swiftly the exact significance of the points raised by either side, and no one can express more lucidly, or with greater ease, exactly what he wants to say, without preparation or apparent effort. There are not six men in the House his equals, take what party you please, and as a debater Mr. Gladstone alone is his superior. Nevertheless, Mr. Dillon will probably be elected to succeed Mr. Justin McCarthy, and the democracy of the two countries will at least have the satisfaction of having an Irish leader of high character, of intense sincerity, and a certain romantic melancholy which is not without its uses in impressing the imagination of the people. In spite of all the talk that was current, there was never any real doubt as to the position that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien would take on their release from prison, respecting Mr. Parnell. They are not only opposed to him, but their missionary zeal is winning over to the other faction many of the strongest of the men who have hitherto enrolled themselves as Parnellites.

The Leadership of the House. It is a curious fact that the leadership of all the three parties is more or less an open question at this moment. Mr. W. H. Smith, who has led the House of Commons with much good humor and business capacity, has now probably seen his last session. His health is much impaired, and he is no longer capable of facing the labors of another year's leadership. There can be no doubt as to his successor. The Conservative party has long ago made up its mind on that point. There is only one member of the Unionist party in the House who is not convinced that, when Mr. Smith goes to the House of Lords, his place as leader must be taken by Mr. Balfour. The solitary dissentient is Mr. Balfour himself. Mr. Balfour, if he had his own way, would install Mr. Goschen in the vacant place. He is almost, if not quite, the only Goschenite in the House. Mr. Goschen has

many great qualities. He is one of the ablest and, in many respects, quite one of the best men in politics. Yet somehow or other the House gets out of hand when he leads it for ever so short a time, and it is the universal opinion on both sides that his leadership would simply mean chaos come again.

THE RT. HON. W. H. SMITH, M.P.

Mr. Balfour has deservedly great influence in the House, but not even he can induce his party to follow Mr. Goschen. We may depend upon it, therefore, that if Mr. Smith is not in his accustomed place next February, Mr. Balfour will lead the House, and that Mr. Ritchie will be at the Irish Office, in order to attempt to frame the Irish Local Government Bill, which still figures in the Ministerial programme.

At the
Antipodes.

Those who calculated so confidently upon the disappearance of Sir Henry Parkes, as the result of his failure to secure the return of a majority of his pledged supporters, reckoned without their hosts. The New South Wales Parliament, by a majority of eighty to fifty seven, has rejected the vote of want of confidence brought forward by the Opposition, and Sir Henry remains in office, having secured sufficient support from the labor members to command a substantial, although perhaps a somewhat precarious, majority. He is going on with his Parliamentary Reform Bill, which is not surprising, considering that the Opposition, which only numbered 62,000 votes at the polls, as against 87,000 of Sir Henry Parkes's supporters, actually returned fifty-six members as against forty-eight Ministerialists. Sir Henry Parkes's proposal to establish woman suffrage was opposed by Mr. Dibbs on the ground that, with occasional rare exceptions, "women have not the brains to vote."

In Victoria, the government is also committed to the principle that on franchise questions "man" shall in future mean person without regard to sex. The Victorians have refused to allow Australasia to be called a "commonwealth," and the New Zealanders have sent home a despatch in which they set forth their objections to federation, chiefly on financial and fiscal grounds.

Railway
Accidents.

The worst railway accident in July occurred near Paris, when a collision between two excursion trains caused the death of fifty passengers, while a hundred others were injured. Scenes of great horror were occasioned by the burning of the carriages, and some passengers were literally drowned by the water poured upon the blazing train to extinguish the flames. More serious, however, than any single accident is the report of Sir John Fowler on the condition of the bridges on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. The bridge at Norwood having given way, in connection with which a serious accident was averted, as it were, by a miracle, an inquiry was instituted, with the result that eighty bridges on that line were condemned as being below the margin of safety. As there are a thousand bridges on other lines in England in the same condition, a great deal of work and expenditure will be needed before the travelling public feels at ease again. A cartoon reproduced elsewhere from *Punch* illustrates the feeling of alarm that Sir John's report has aroused in England.

James Rus-
sell Lowell.

If the judgment of the English-speaking world had been taken, at any time within the past two or three years, upon the question who were the most distinguished and most worthily representative of living Americans, James Russell Lowell would undoubtedly have been included in the first two or three. It would hardly be too much to assert that, all things considered, Mr. Lowell has of late years been the foremost man of letters of the English race. He was a scholar, reformer and man of affairs, as well as a creative literary genius. In its united qualities of strength and refinement, his intellect was characteristic of the American type at its highest and best. Matthew Arnold was the only Englishman of the past decade or two who could well be compared with Lowell; and he was wholly lacking in that roundness and adaptability of character that made his American contemporary at home everywhere. The humor, tact, knowledge of human nature and cosmopolitan quality that were so pre-eminently Lowell's, and that made him a diplomat and a social lion, belonged in no such degree to any other professional man of letters in this generation. But the great man, whose death is so sincerely lamented, was also a moralist of the New England type, and a prophet of righteousness who may, in the end, be best remembered as a poet of the antislavery movement and an apostle of reform and purity in American public life.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

July 16.—The French Chamber of Deputies passed an act admitting American pork into the country; duty 90 francs per 100 kilos....The French Ministry defeated on a vote regarding Alsace-Lorraine passport regulations....The Portuguese duty on wheat reduced to 7 reis per kilogramme....The Manchester ship canal opened for traffic....The English Society of Authors celebrated the adoption of the American Copyright Act....Mr. E. H. Cook, of New York, chosen President of the International Educational Association at the meeting of that body in Toronto....A number of workmen killed by a tornado at West Superior, Wis.

July 17.—The French Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry; the motion to inquire into the Alsace-Lorraine passport regulation, carried on the 16th, tabled....The French Senate passed a bill to regulate the working of women and children in factories, which establishes a ten-hour working day, forbids night duty, and prescribes one day of rest in every seven....The Canadian Secretary of the Interior suspended for drawing an extra salary under a fictitious name....Many people died from cholera in Mecca.

July 18.—The French Chamber of Deputies rejected M. de Freycinet's proposal to grant the sum of \$120,000 to the Ecole Polytechnique....French Chamber closed.

July 19.—The Wagner Festival opened at Bayreuth with the performance of "Parsifal."

July 20.—The International Congregational Council in session at London decided to hold their next meeting in the United States in about five years....The French bill to remove the prohibition against American pork shelved by the Senate....Miners at Briceville, Tenn., attacked the State militia and compelled the withdrawal of the convicts from the mines of the Tennessee Coal and of the Knoxville Iron Companies.

July 21.—The International Congregational Council adjourned....The Charles W. Wetmore, the "whaleback" which left Duluth, Wis., late in June, en route for Liverpool, arrived at its destination safely, having passed down the rapids of the St. Lawrence empty.

July 22.—The British House of Commons voted \$300,000 as salaries and expenses for the relief of the poor of Ireland....A revolt against the government suppressed in the Argentine Republic....Prince of Naples arrived in London....Lady Salisbury launched the Endymion at Hull.

July 23.—The World's Fair Commissioners received by Lord Salisbury....The miners in Tennessee agreed to allow the return of the convicts to the mines, pending action by the State legislature....Professor Herbert B. Adams of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, nominated as chief of the World's Fair Department of Liberal Arts....French squadron arrived at Cronstadt....Parcel of explosives sent by post from Toulon to M. Constans....The city editor of the New York Daily News indicted for violating the law forbidding papers to publish detailed accounts of execution by electricity.

July 24.—The official census of France was announced, giv-

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

ing that country a population of 36,006,150—an increase of 308,584 since the last census.

July 25.—Professor Koch resigned his public offices to accept the directorship of the Institute of Infectious Diseases....The convicts of East Tennessee permitted by the miners to return to work....Smokeless powder used for the first time in this country at Sandy Hook....Visit of Czar and Czarina of Russia to the French fleet at Cronstadt....Belgium joined the Dreibund....A plot to blow up public buildings in Cordova, Argentine, discovered....Pope Leo approved of the exhibition of the "Holy Coat" of Treves.

July 26.—France annexed Tahiti, the chief island of the Society group, its king Romare having died....The World's Fair Commissioners visited Paris.

July 27.—Sir George Stephens, who was, in May last, raised to the peerage, subscribed to the roll of peers; this being the first instance of a native of a British Colony elevated to the peerage.

...Forty persons killed and a hundred wounded in a railway disaster at St. Mandé, France.

July 28.—The reported election of Claudio Vicuna as President of Chili confirmed....An Appropriation of \$100,000 by Guatemala for an exhibit at the World's Fair announced....The National Liberal party of Germany defeated the Socialists in an election

held at Cascel for a member of the Reichstag....The population of Salvador, according to the last census, announced as 604,518.

July 29.—Senator M. S. Quay resigned the chairmanship and Col. W. W. Dudley the treasurership of the Republican National Executive Committee....Sir Richard Cartwright's reciprocity resolution defeated in the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament by a vote of 114 to 88....Lord Salisbury reviewed the labors of the recent session of Parliament in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet....Completion of cable between Denmark and France.

July 30.—William O'Brien and John Dillon, Irish members of Parliament, were released from jail after having served terms of six months for inciting tenants to resist payments of rents....The White Squadron and Naval Reserve made a sham attack on Fisher's Island....The World's Fair Commissioners received by the French Minister of Commerce and of Foreign Affairs with assurances that France would be well represented at the Fair....The ship carpenters of Chicago returned to the ship-yards after a strike of nearly four months for an eight-hour day....Dr. Thamm, of Dueseldorf, issued a report to the effect that 40 per cent. of the cases of tuberculosis which he had treated by the Koch lymph were cured....The final budget of the German Empire for 1900-91, as reported, showed a surplus of 15,148,901 marks....Three hundred people drowned by floods in India....Largest turret ship ever constructed undocked at Chatham by Viscountess Hood.

July 31.—Mr. Parnell's overtures to Dillon and O'Brien for a reunion of their forces ignored....Sir Henry Parkes's motion in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women in New South Wales rejected in the Legislative Assembly by a vote of 57 to 34....Text of the Spanish Reciprocity Treaty and the correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Senor Suarez Guanes, Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, made public....Vesuvius again broke forth in eruption....Dr. J. H. Worcester, Jr., chosen to succeed Dr. H. F. Van Dyke, deceased, in the chair of Systematic Theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

August 1.—The San Domingo Reciprocity Treaty made public....The Balmacedan war-vessel, President Errazuriz, left Spain for Chili....Senhor Carvalho, Portuguese Minister of Finance, issued a decree giving legal currency to francs imported into the state, and prohibiting the exportation of all silver coin....Mission buildings attacked and foreigners threatened at Yen Ping, Province of To-Kien, China....The eight hour law passed by the last Nebraska Legislature went into effect.

August 2.—Parnell, in a speech at Thurles, declares that his policy will be unchanged....The Omaha and Granite Smelting Works attacked by a drunken mob; the workmen driven out.

August 3.—The World's Fair Commissioners arrived at Berlin....A band of Spanish Republicans attempted to surprise the garrison of Barcelona, but were captured....Mr. Morley, speaking at Leamington, said that if the Liberals dropped Home Rule as their foremost plank it would lead to the greatest split the party had ever known....Naval officers of the French squadron attend the Czarina's "name-day" ceremonies.

August 4.—The World's Fair Commissioners received in Berlin by Secretary Van Boettlicher and Chancellor von Caprivi....A fight occurred in Louisiana near the Texas line between cattle-men and thieves in which sixteen men were killed....Forty thousand veterans marched in the G. A. R. parade at Detroit, Mich....M. Roustan, the French Minister at Washington, appointed Minister to Spain....The Queen of England conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Prince of Naples, the heir-apparent to the throne of Italy.

August 5.—The British Parliament was prorogued to October 24, 1901....The Grand Army of the Republic in session at Detroit selected Washington as the next place for encampment....The White Star steamship *Majestic* broke the ocean record from Queenstown, her time being 5 days, 18 hours and 8 minutes....Queen Liliuokalani, of the Hawaiian Islands, tendered the portfolio of Minister of Finance to J. Mott Smith....The Dominion government was sustained by a majority of twenty-two on a motion approving of its trade policy.

August 6.—Negotiations between the Foreign Committee of World's Fair and the official representatives of the German government concluded....Famine in the Madras Presidency,

India....John Palmer of Albany, N. Y., chosen Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic....Russia and France reported to have signed a treaty of alliance.

August 7.—The *Gloriana* won the Golet sloop cup in the races of the New York Yacht Club off Newport....The Russian Imperial Council decided to prohibit the exportation of corn from the country owing to poor prospects of a good crop of this cereal....Captain John Palmer installed as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

August 8.—The National Labor Party of Barcelona opposed the Spanish-American Treaty....Senhor Marianno Carvalho, the present Portuguese Minister of Finance, appointed Governor of the Bank of Portugal....A census bulletin issued which announces the number of Catholics in the United States as 6,276,399....The eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Lord Tennyson celebrated in England.

August 9.—Herr Liebknecht opened six schools in Berlin for the training of Socialistic laborers.

August 10.—Richard Cotts Shannon, of New York, appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General to Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica....The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography opened in London....The International Geographical Congress began its session in Berne....Much damage done to crops in Iowa and Illinois by tornadoes.

August 11.—Sir Hector Langevin resigned his office as Minister of Public Works in Canada....Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Plymouth, Eng., outlined the provisions of the Local Government Bill for Ireland, which he intends to introduce at the next session of Parliament....The fourth annual meeting of the American Society of Microscopists began at Washington, D. C.

August 12.—Alderman Holden, Gladstonian, defeated F. James, Conservative, in the election held in Walsall, Stafford County, for a member of Parliament to succeed Sir Charles Forster, Home Rule Liberal, deceased....M. Patenotre, at present French Minister to Morocco, appointed to succeed M. Theodore Roustan as Minister to the United States....J. Sloat Fassett took the oath of office as Collector of the port of New York, Collector Erhardt having resigned....The twelfth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened in Amsterdam....Fourteen persons killed and fifty injured by the falling of the hurricane deck of the barge *Republic*, in a gale in Oyster Bay, near New York City.

August 13.—The President ordered that the Cherokee Strip be closed to whites....The *Gloriana* won the special race for the forty-six footers, off Newport....The Senaputty of Manipur hanged for the part he took in the recent massacre of British officers....The World's Fair Commissioners received by the King of Denmark....The government of Portugal issued a decree prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat from September 1st until the home crop has been consumed.

August 14.—Baron Hirsch signed a document empowering Dr. Lowenthal and other men to purchase lands in the Argentine Republic to the value of 10,000,000 pesos....The King of Greece entertained by President Carnot at Fontainebleau....The International Geographical Congress held its final session in Berne....The whaleback steamer *Charles W. Wetmore* arrived from England....The Haytian Ministry resigned.

August 15.—Services held in Westminster Abbey by Canon Farrar in memory of James Russell Lowell.

OBITUARY.

July 16.—Francis R. Rives, of New York, a descendant of a distinguished Southern family....Gen. Benjamin Franklin Kelley, who raised the first regiment of loyal troops south of Mason and Dixon's line during the late war....Mr. John Blakey of Cambridge, Mass., the veteran boat-builder....Edgar Marvin, United States Vice-Consul at Victoria, B. C.

July 17.—Col. John Polk Pryor, of Frankfort, Ky., a near relative of President Polk and a journalist of note....Samuel G. Tupper, for many years president of the Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, S. C....Dr. Charles E. Shoemaker, of Reading, Pa., well known as a specialist in aural surgery....Mme. de Bounemain, supporter of General Boulanger.

July 18.—Dr. John Ledyard Vandervoort, a prominent physician of New York City....Dr. Albert Skinner, the oldest practising physician in Niagara County, New York....Pedro An-

tonio de Alarcon, Spanish author and politician....Canon Miles, of England.

July 20.—Mrs. Mary Whiteside of Germantown, Pa., prominent in charitable works....Mr. James H. Eaton, president of the Commercial Travellers' Association of the State of New York....Senator W. H. Ross, a leading Cherokee statesman...Sir William Fettes Douglas, President of the Royal Scottish Academy....Sir Frederick A. Weld, G. C. M. G.

July 21.—Ex-Governor David S. Walker of Tallahassee, Fla. . . . Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, one of the most prominent citizens of Chicago, to be remembered by his intimate connections with the Illinois Humane Society.

July 22.—Dr. O. P. Wells, one of the oldest physicians of New York City....Dr. Edward Sutton Smith, a widely known physician of Boston....Rev. Firman Robbins, one of the oldest ministers in the New Jersey Methodist Conference.

July 23.—Schuyler Skates, a prominent lawyer of New York City....Edward H. Dixon of Westerly, R. I., brother of Nathan Dixon, the present Senator from Rhode Island.

July 24.—Joseph T. Johnson, of Baltimore, a survivor of the Black Hawk War....Captain M. M. Walden of Centerville, Ia., ex-member of Congress....Herman Raster, editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*....Frank Miles, English artist.... Daniel Mackintosh, F. G. S....Rev. Charles Smith, B. D., of England....Earl of Wicklow.

July 25.—Mrs. Mark Hopkins Searles, widow of Mark Hopkins.Charles Luilliez, Communist....Augustus Baker, British Consul at Vera Cruz.

July 26.—Mr. Richard S. Newcombe, a prominent lawyer of New York City....Ex-Governor Paul Dillingham of Vermont.Major J. Marshall Guion, Seneca Falls, N. Y.... Senator Odell, of Halifax, N. S....Sir Charles Forster, M. P. for Walsal.Rajah Rajendra Lal Mitra, LL.D., Sanscrit scholar.

July 27.—Amos R. Clark, one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange. Judge Hiram C. Clark of Jamestown, N. Y., a local historian and prominent in political and newspaper circles....Rev. John L. Chapman of Irvington, N. J., founder of the Dutch Reformed Church of that place.

July 28.—Frederick C. Havemeyer, a prominent business man of New York City....Samuel Sands, one of the oldest citizens of Baltimore, Md., and the first person to set up in type the song of the "Star-Spangled Banner."....Edward W. B. Smith, Secretary of the United States Legation at Bogota.

July 29.—Daniel Parish Kidder, LL.D., of Evanston, Ill., for some time professor of Theology in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. and an author of note....Ex-State Senator G. Hubbard of Middletown, Conn., President of the Middletown National Bank... William C. Lawson of Newburg, N. Y., President of the State Council Order of American Firemen....John Oxford one of the oldest publishers of New York City....Captain Saunders of the whaleback steamer C. W. Wetmore.

July 30.—Charles Robinson of Newton, Mass., ex-mayor of Charlestown, Mass., and President of the corporation of Tufts College....Mrs. Martha D. Washington of Dennison, Texas, wife of the grandson of Lawrence Washington, brother of George Washington....Jesse Fothergill of London, the novelist... Richard Smith of Morristown, N. J., civil engineer.

July 31.—Rev. Geo. Butherland, of Chelsea, Mass., aged eighty-five years.... Frederick Adolphus Sawyer, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Grant.

August 1. Commander Charles McGregor, thirty-one years in the service of the United States Navy. . . Ex-Congressman Charles W. Haight of Freehold, N. J.Caleb B. Metcalf, of Worcester, Mass., one of the best known educators of New England.

August 2.—Judge Hamilton Barclay Staples of the Superior Court of Massachusetts....Richard J. Dodge

THE LATE GEORGE JONES,
Editor of the *New York Times*.

one of the founders and elders of the First Presbyterian Church, New York City....Edward C. Moore, of New York City, member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of various prominent clubs.Daniel W. Baker, a leading Republican of Newark, N. J.

August 3.—Bishop Kilian Flasch of the Roman Catholic Diocese, of La Crosse, Wis....Bela Farwell Jacobs, LL. D., of Cambridge, Mass.

August 4.—George W. Williams, the first colored man to become a member of the Legislature in the State of Ohio, and who some time ago wrote letters to King Leopold of Belgium from the Upper Congo Country criticising the methods of the Congo State officials and also those of Henry M. Stanley.... William Walter Legge, fifth Earl of Dartmouth.

August 5.—Mr. Thomas S. Bocock of Appomattox, Va., for fourteen years member of Congress from Virginia and for four years Speaker of the Confederate Congress.

August 6.—Eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Lord Tennyson.

August 9.—Judge Ogden Hoffman, the oldest Federal Judge on the Pacific Coast....William T. Crossdale of Merriewold Park, N. Y., prominent in labor politics.

August 10. Dr. Robert Gifford, a naval surgeon during the late war, and who was on board the monitor *Osga* when it was blown up by a torpedo in Mobile Bay.

August 12.—James Russell Lowell, poet and diplomat . . . George Jones, proprietor of *The New York Times*.

August 13.—Charles S. Wolfe, of Harrisburg, Penn., recently appointed Executive Commissioner of the World's Fair Commission....Clark Lipe, railroad contractor and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln....John R. Gamble, a prominent politician of Yankton, S. D.... Thomas Ludington Smith, Medical Director on the retired list of the United States Navy.John S. Gilbert, naval architect and inventor of the balance dry-dock.

August 14.—Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of President Polk. . . Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., of Troy, N. Y.... Judge Charles M. Smith of Earlville, Ills....Major Nathaniel Brown of Jewett City, Conn., a survivor of the Mexican war.

IRRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

Punch has had a jubilee, inconceivable as it may seem to Americans that this quasi humorous periodical should so far forget itself as to betray signs of life. With the number dated July 18, 1891, it has completed its one-hundredth half-yearly volume. In recognition of the event we present, as a frontispiece to this department, portraits of four cartoonists who have served to make Her Majesty's jester endurable. Below are given in miniature the faces of the successive editors of *Punch*, from grizzly-headed "Uncle Mark," to the author of "Happy Thoughts."

MARK LEMON, 1841-70.

SHIRLEY BROOKS, 1870-74.

TOM TAYLOR, 1874-80.

F. C. BURNAND, 1880-

THE FOUR EDITORS OF *Punch*.

THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

EX-MAYOR SCHROEDER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND CORNELIUS N. BLISS.—"No, thank you, Mr. Platt!"

They don't want to fall outside the breastworks.

—From *Puck*, July 29, 1891.

OUT OF IT.

OLD SPORT WATTERSON, (in charge of Democratic stables)—
"You're both ruled off, and that settles it!"

"New York cannot be carried for Mr. Cleveland. Scheming politicians are favorites nowhere, least of all in America, for his own fame Governor Hill has been too secretive"—Henry Watterson, July 14, 1891.

—From *Judge*, August 1, 1891.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Japan will send a village; Venice will send a street with gondoliers; Egypt will send a pyramid; and San Francisco will sacrifice a section of Chinatown. [N. B. Chicago may keep the latter contribution.]—From *San Francisco Wasp*, July 26, 1891.

THE GREATEST MAN OF THE AGE;
or, the modern Gulliver

—From *Fm*, July 8, 1891.

THE KAISER AT WINDSOR.

"This is the way to do it, Grandmother."—From *Ariel*, July 11, 1891.

**"THE MEMBERS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE KEEP PACE
WITH ONE ANOTHER."**

European Festal Song, with Russian-French Accompaniment.

—From *Uk*, July 10, 1891.

A FRENCH VIEW OF JOHN BULL AS THE BOGIE-MAN.

"When will John Bull leave off putting his weaker brethren
in his sack."—From *La Silhouette*, June 14, 1891.

DAYS WITH CELEBRITIES.—THE POPE.
From *Moonshine*, June 12, 1891.

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE WAY TO WORK THE
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE KANGAROO (After the failure of the Victorian loan).—There; when I go to John Bull for another loan I'll wear these; he'll think I'm a foreigner and I'll get all the cash I want.

—From the *Melbourne Punch*, April 16, 1891.

THE IRISH SITUATION.—WOBBLING.

OLD LADY.—"I think I'd like to get down now, Mr. Parnell, if you please."—From the *Weekly National Press*, May 30, 1891.

—From the *Australian Boomerang*, May 30, 1891

THE OLD LION ONLY WINKS.

Editor of Cape Times (loquitur):

Why does he look so confoundedly sly at me?

What have I done that contempt should prevail?

While he is lazily winking his eye at me,

Am I not prodding and twisting his tail?

—From the *Pretoria Weekly News* June 5, 1891.

• KING • CECIL • OF • SOUTH AFRICA •

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

"I will read the writing unto the king, and make known to him the interpretation."—Dan. v. 17.—From the *Pretoria Weekly Press*, May 2, 1891.

THE MAN WHO PROFITS BY PROTECTION.

The Producer. The Middleman. The Consumer.

From *Le Grelot*, June 28, 1891.

THE PAUPER JEW INVASION.—HOW LONG IS IT TO GO ON.

From *Moonshine*, June 4, 1891.

HER MAJESTY LILUOKALANI, QUEEN OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE HAWAIIAN QUEEN AND HER KINGDOM.

By SERENO E. BISHOP.

The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands are gaining fast in international importance. For fifteen years, as a coaling station for monthly steamers from Sydney to San Francisco, they have been getting somewhat familiarly known to the British public. American tourists, attracted by volcanic displays, visit them in considerable numbers by the fortnightly steamers. For several reasons, they have for some years attracted special political attention from the United States, and are certain to attract much more. A very important part of the commerce of the Pacific Coast is with Hawaii.

Americans travelling westward find their splendid empire culminating in beauty, and then breaking short off at the Golden Gate. Voyage out, and after six days of westward steaming 2100 miles without fear of reef or rock, the horizon is broken by high rugged mountains, that on the chart are mere dots. It is the civilized, hospitable, Americanized little kingdom, the other day Kalakaua's, now presided over by her gracious Majesty, Liliuokalani.

This name is less intricate than it may look. Try this—Lil-lée-woke-a lanny. Accent firmly the *ee*, and run the whole glibly off the tongue. It means Lily-of-the-Sky. The queen has hitherto been commonly known by foreigners as Princess Lydia, or as Mrs. Dominis. She is past her fiftieth year, in fairly good health, of comely person, and pleasant address. Her husband, long known as Governor Dominis, but now taking rank as Prince Consort, is a prudent, agreeable gentleman of American birth, and Honolulu mercantile education. John O Dominis for many years held the office of governor of Oahu. They have been married over thirty years, and have no children.

Mrs. Dominis has long held a prominent place in Honolulu society, associating from youth with the more cultivated ladies of the capital, among whom, like Queen Emma, and the late Princess Pauahi

THE LATE KING KALAKAUA.

Bishop, of honored memory, she received her early education. She has a perfect use of English, a good literary, and an especially good musical culture. The Queen's manner is peculiarly winning, her bearing noble and becoming, the latter a characteristic of Hawaiian royalty. Few persons were ever more stately and impressive than many of the old royal chiefs could be upon occasion.

Besides a small private fortune, the Princess as heir presumptive for many years enjoyed a stipend of \$5000. As Queen, she receives \$20,000 per annum. A sumptuous palace is also maintained for the sovereign's use. Besides all this, is the life-use of the income of the crown lands, amounting to perhaps \$75,000 per annum. These provisions may be regarded as ample for purposes of royal state and

kindly disposed towards her, and have shown her most marked attention and honor, during her recent royal progress on Hawaii and Maui. With a sensible policy of conduct, she may yet establish herself in their confidence, having many qualities fitting her to do so.

The serious distrust still felt by many of the whites is mainly due to her attitude after the reform movement of 1887, and during the later reactionary proceedings of R. W. Wilcox in 1889. A bit of recent history must come in here. Exasperated and alarmed by a series of profligate and dangerous proceedings of Kalakaua during the preceding year, a very united movement of the foreigners on June 30, 1887, exacted from the king certain changes in the constitution, which divested him of nearly all his direct personal control in the government, which was placed in the hands of the cabinet, subject only to the legislature. The heir presumptive, who was visiting England at the time, felt that her brother had been weak in surrendering the prerogatives of the crown. It was most natural that she should be profoundly hostile to the Reform party, whose cabinet held the reins of power for nearly three years; nor was it strange if she was led to lend her countenance to an effort to recover by force what had been taken by force. Her Palama residence was reported to be headquarters for the Wilcox conspiracy. On July 31, 1889, a half-white, Robert W. Wilcox, educated at government expense in an Ital-

**HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, JOHN O. DOMINIS, PRINCE
CONSORT.**

hospitality in so small a kingdom, although the late king could never make ends meet, any more than his admired friend the Prince of Wales.

In religious affiliation, the Princess Lydia continued to adhere to the persuasion of the earlier generation of chiefs, declining to follow Queen Emma and Kalakaua in joining the Anglican fellowship. Like King Lunalilo and the Princess Pauahi she retained her seat in the old stone church, connected with the American Mission. For some years she has been a member of the Woman's Board of Missions, and an interested participant in their meetings. She has long been a very active and munificent patroness of the large Kawaiahae Seminary for training native girls, and greatly looked up to by teachers and pupils. The Queen gives evidence of having deeply at heart the moral welfare of her people. She has a large fund of good sense, which is now much needed to gain her people's confidence, and to guide a somewhat determined will. Whether or not she will be able to modify certain royal prejudices to the needs of her very difficult position, she is quite unlikely to expose herself to ridicule, as repeatedly did her more showy brother.

Liliuokalani has assumed the crown, in possession of a much larger share of the confidence of her own people, than did Kalakaua at his accession, or afterwards. She can hardly be said to be strong in the confidence of foreigners, although they are most

ian military school, seized the Palace yard and the Government House, seeking to restore the old corrupt system of Palace government. This insurrection was suppressed in a few hours with the loss of a few lives of insurgents. Although, after abortive trials for conspiracy, Wilcox and several of his partisans were triumphantly chosen to the legislature by the native vote of Honolulu, and the Reform cabinet went out, yet none of the attempted amendments to the constitution succeeded in the legislature. Although the Reform party broke down as a

senting a singular aspect, with yards aslant, the white hull draped with black, and the royal flag at half-mast. The admiral signalled the painful news to a sister ship in the port, which at once telephoned them to the Government House. The adornments of streets and palace quickly gave place to drapings of black. Much honest sorrow filled the city for the gay and good-natured king so suddenly gone.

The Regent was promptly attended by the cabinet and the privy council. The disturbing question was, "Will not Liliuokalani decline to take the

THE ROYAL PALACE AT HONOLULU.

political combination, their spirit prevails, and their work stands as the law of the kingdom.

To this constitution, the Heir Presumptive was understood to be strenuously opposed, as a great wrong and damage to royal prerogative and right. Her accession to the throne was consequently anticipated with much distrust by foreigners. In January last, she was acting as Regent. The King's return from San Francisco was daily expected. Although known to be in precarious health, no intimation had reached the public of the extremely critical state of his malady. For his welcome home, a quite lavish decoration of palace, streets, and landing place was nearly complete. Suddenly, on the morning of January 29th, the well known U. S. cruiser *Charleston* rounded Diamond Head, pre-

required oath to maintain the constitution?" This was the hope of the Wilcox faction, and the serious fear of the whites and of the more thoughtful natives, who all perceived that such an attitude on her part would be revolutionary, and would erect the most serious issues in the government. The Princess was well guided, and promptly solved the doubt by graciously taking the oath, and thereby assuming the position of the sovereign.

Many doubted the sincerity of the act. Some may still doubt it, and look for the Queen to see an early opportunity to reclaim the ancient powers of the crown. After the obsequies of the deceased King were completed, this apprehension was revived by her insisting upon her right as a new sovereign to appoint a cabinet of her own

choice. The constitution expressly debars the sovereign from removing the ministers except after a vote of want of confidence by the legislature. After a contest of three weeks, the cabinet referred the case to the Supreme Court. A majority of the bench decided that in the absence of an explicit provision applying to the case of a new sovereign, the old practice must prevail, and she appoint a new cabinet. This was at once done, and while her course accentuated her disposition to insist to the full upon her prerogatives, it is known that she had reliable advice that she was acting within the limits of the constitution.

Since then the Queen has in private avowed her serious purpose to stand by her oath. Wilcox and his associates believe this to be her intention, and are enraged thereby, and utter futile threats against her. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that she has honestly accepted the situation, and intends to abide by the constitution. It is not supposed that she feels entirely contented with its restrictions upon her power. She is perhaps not unlikely to exert influence to have those restrictions modified in the legal way, by two-thirds majorities of successive legislatures. She is credited with persistent determination, unlike her late brother, who was sure to succumb to vigorous pressure. But not being unscrupulous like him, her good sense and sound principles may be expected to keep her within the limits of her accepted obligations, and she will probably earn the affectionate confidence of the nation. This may at least be hoped with considerable confidence.

The present cabinet are men of moderate views, and likely to yield much to her personal wishes. Such fair weather days as their administrative abilities may be competent to meet, are liable to be of transient continuance. The Queen will inevitably come, under a more or less severe pressure of events, to put herself into the hands of the most capable advisers obtainable. In any case a new legislature is to meet next May, and may be expected to take affairs into their own hands. What the political complexion of the majority will be is altogether uncertain. Probably no one party will be in the ascendency. Many causes, including the change in the throne, have increased the already existing confusion of parties.

So much then as to the Queen personally and politically. The royal family is now reduced to the person of the young lady recently proclaimed by the Queen as her heir presumptive, the Princess Kaiulani (Kye you-lanny) Cleghorn. She is the only child of the late Princess Likelike (lik ay lik ay) only sister of Liliuokalani.

Her father is the Hon. Archibald Cleghorn, long collector general. Mr. Cleghorn has very judiciously placed his daughter under suitable instruction in England. She is a very attractive young lady of nearly sixteen. There are a few other persons of native or mixed blood, of more or less noble birth, but none of such merit or promi-

nence as to be considered distinctly in the line of possible succession.

Obvious facts make it plain that the personal character and policy of any sovereign of the little Hawaiian kingdom must be of minor account in determining the course of affairs therein, confronting, as Hawaii does, the gigantic sweep and stress of commercial and political currents which are gathering around it. Indeed, it is only these which lend to this long isolated group any interest claiming present discussion in this review.

CENTRAL POSITION OF HAWAII.

The essential public interest attaching to Hawaii grows out of its central position in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu is exactly in the track of all steamers sailing to Australasia from San Francisco or Puget Sound. The trade on this line is between kindred peoples now only in the gristle, but already includes one line of monthly steamers, with other lines in the early prospect. What will this traffic become when the two or three millions of English-speaking people on either coast shall have multiplied many fold?

Even more precisely is Honolulu in the direct route of one part of that enormous traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports which eagerly awaits the cutting of the Nicaragua Ship Canal, to burst in an impetuous tide through the Isthmus. All the trade with China and Japan from American ports on the Atlantic must take the Nicaragua route. It is this large movement of ocean commerce impending in the immediate future, which lends the most serious importance to the political relations of the Hawaiian kingdom. Every ship from the Atlantic crossing the Pacific to Asia will naturally sight the Hawaiian Islands, and every steamer will be likely to replenish her coal-bunkers at Honolulu. This fact will render the political condition and international relations of Hawaii of importance.

It is further seen upon the accompanying map, that although not upon the shortest or "great circle" route between California and China, Honolulu is practically a convenient port of call for steamers upon that line, as many of them now do call. This tendency will increase with the coming growth of Honolulu as a general calling and coaling station. It is also a natural port of call and supply for ships to China from Callao and Valparaiso. Honolulu is thus seen to be the great cross-roads of the Pacific commerce.

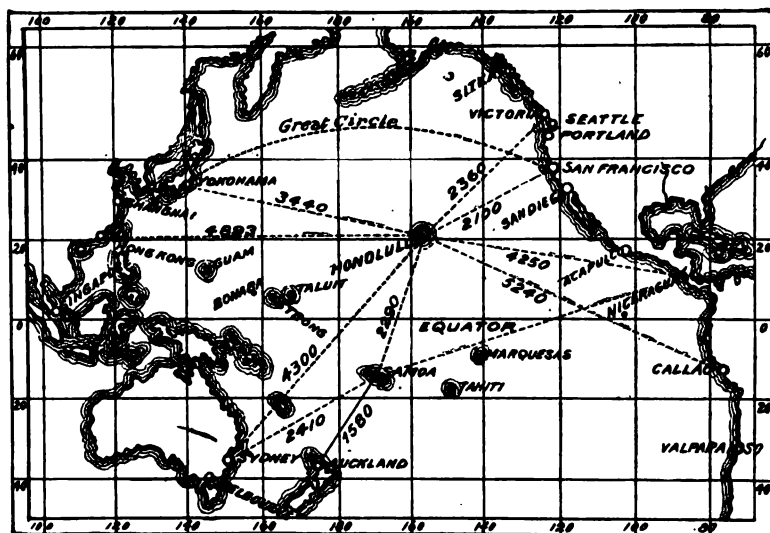
More than this. Honolulu is the only cross-roads of the North Pacific—and the North Pacific will be the chief region of commerce. This port is wholly alone in its commanding position. It has absolutely no competitor. From the Marquesas to the Aleutians Hawaii is the only land in that tremendous ocean expanse west of America where a ship can call within a space of 4500 miles from San Francisco and 6200 from Nicaragua. At those distances, but far south of the route, lies the poor little

haven of Jaluit, and a little beyond it that of Strong's Island. These are over 2000 miles beyond Hawaii. Scarcely anywhere else on the globe does there stretch so vast an expanse of ocean absolutely devoid of land as that which rolls unbroken by reef or islet between Hawaii and America. From any point between Panama and Sitka, a bird flying westward shall find no inch of firm rest for her foot, until Hawaii is reached. Beyond Honolulu there is no port available except Guam, and that is only 1500 miles east of Hong Kong, while being 5500 from San Francisco, and 7500 from Nicaragua. Honolulu alone suitably divides the distances, being 4250 miles from Nicaragua, and 4900 from Hong Kong. Jaluit, Strong's Island, and Bonabe are too far south of the route to be considered. The accompanying map indicates every islet in the North Pacific that could be made available as a port of supply. It also shows every existing islet or reef of any sort eastward or northward of Honolulu—that is, none at all. By the geographical necessity of the case, therefore, everything centres at Honolulu, not merely as the most convenient port of call, but as the only possible one. It is true that steamships can make the run of nine thousand miles from Nicaragua to Hongkong or Yokohama without replenishing their bunkers. It will not, however, ordinarily pay to do that. The storage of the necessary coal will displace just so much paying freight. The larger part of the steamers crossing the Pacific will find it expedient to coal at Honolulu. It seems certain that nearly all those to and from Nicaragua will do so. Within ten years, Honolulu will clearly have to provide for the accommodation of from twenty to thirty large steamers per month, together with that of the colliers supplying them, and this in addition to her present trade.

This will be a formidable increase of business, and must materially affect the commercial, and with them the political, relations of Hawaii. The amount of tonnage likely to come through the Canal soon after its opening is roughly estimated at ten millions tons per annum. This is equivalent to five ships of three thousand tons per day, together with fifteen ships of one thousand tons. This will steadily and rapidly increase, as has done the Suez traffic. Now it seems not unfair to estimate that one-tenth of this tonnage will be in the Asiatic trade, and will call at Honolulu. This allows for the large proportion of American trade with Asia by way of the Pacific Coast, and remaining on the great circle route. These visiting ships at Honolulu will be mainly British bottoms, with many

German and French. The Atlantic States will supply much of the cargoes, but for lack of American ships these cargoes will for a time go in foreign bottoms.

The favorable position of Honolulu will be materially enhanced by the absolute necessity of using those islands as the intersecting point for tele-



CROSS-ROADS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.

graphic cables across the Pacific. It is obvious that all cables between Australia and the North American Pacific Coast must make Honolulu their first station. As to cables to Asia, the route by way of the Aleutian Islands has been thought to compete strongly with that via Honolulu, both on account of directness, and on account of permitting land lines for portions of the route. The stormy and inclement character of that route is a serious objection. A more decisive obstacle has arisen in the discovery of such an extent of extreme depth of water northeast of Japan, that a cable cannot be laid there. This appears conclusively to determine the route of all trans-Pacific cables to be by way of Honolulu.

POLITICAL CHANGES FORESHADOWED.

Such extensive commercial change and development as is thus foreshadowed must involve serious political changes for Hawaii. The vast commerce about to traverse the Pacific will imperiously demand adequate shelter and protection at the common port of supply, Honolulu. A government must exist there so strong as to assure complete security from disturbers within or aggressors without. Such government must possess sufficient enterprise and ability to furnish and maintain the largest conveniences and facilities of every kind to the ships calling there. The great Hotel of the Pacific must be in the charge of some party who knows "how to keep a hotel."

The certain coming preponderance of British ship-

ping will tend to increase the number of British residents, and to enlarge British political influence in Hawaii. There will grow up a pressure, not now existing, for Great Britain to take possession of the Islands, in order to provide for the security of her growing commerce across the Pacific. At the present time, the United States has a thorough and pleasant understanding with England that Hawaii is to be regarded as rightfully falling to the United States, rather than to any other power. Germany and France fully concur in this view. None of the great powers would, at the present time, think of interposing obstacles to any amount of domination that the United States might seek to exercise in Hawaii. These are well-ascertained facts.

What England, however, might become inclined to do, after the sudden growth of her shipping in the Pacific, consequent upon the cutting of the Isthmus, is another question. The imperial strength of the United States is so formidable, that their views in the matter could hardly fail to receive the utmost respect. Germany, France, and Russia would naturally prefer America to England as controlling Hawaii. But in preventing England from furnishing protection and facilities to commerce, it would be difficult for America to evade the responsibility of herself supplying all that was necessary, in the most efficient manner. England would experience an additional motive to occupy Hawaii as she has done with Egypt, on account of the former being so directly on the road between British Columbia and Australia.

Canada, as we shall see, is already betraying serious uneasiness on this account. In view of these facts, it would seem quite improbable that the United States will be content to wait until the pressure of the new conditions arises, before asserting their claims, and establishing their control of Hawaii in some form.

It has long been held by American statesmen, that some control of those Islands would become indispensable to the naval and military security of the Pacific Coast. They have also regarded a naval station there as indispensable to their naval efficiency in the Pacific. Mr. Blaine is thoroughly penetrated with these views, as was his predecessor, Mr. Bayard. It is easy to see that the possession of these Islands by any other power, in their central monopoly of the intersection of commercial routes, at the only point of supply at a convenient distance from the Pacific Coast, would constitute a menace to that coast, which would be intolerable. Modern steam naval necessities also render a station at least for coaling, at no greater distance than Honolulu, indispensable, and this to be one fortified against the chances of war.

AMERICAN POLICY IN HAWAII.

Successive steps have been taken by the United States towards securing a dominating influence in Hawaii.

The first of these was the Treaty of Reciprocity

with Hawaii, established in 1876, and still in force. By this treaty, Hawaiian rice, and the lower grades of Hawaiian sugars, were admitted duty free into the United States. Under the late high tariff on sugar, this was of immense advantage to Hawaii, she being able to realize from forty to fifty dollars a ton in San Francisco more than other countries could do. The product of sugar steadily increased from 13,000 tons in 1876, to 130,000 tons in 1890, thus placing Hawaii as eighth in the list of cane-growing countries. The total valuation of sugar plantations in 1890 was about \$35,000,000, of which nearly four-fifths are owned by American citizens, of whom a large number now reside in the United States, after making fortunes in Hawaii.

Under the working of this treaty for fifteen years, Hawaii has become, socially and commercially, to a predominant degree an American colony.

At the same time, through reciprocal free-trade in American products, a very large commerce has grown up between the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands, which derive thence their entire supplies of lumber, flour, potatoes, salmon, live hogs, mules, horses, with the multifarious products of orchard, dairy, and farm, besides machinery, furniture, carriages, shoes, clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc. This trade is a leading item in the business of San Francisco. The large number of American ships engaged in it is a very important element. It is true that Hawaii has received a large excess of pecuniary advantage in the millions of annual profits reaped through the remission of duties. It seems sufficient to point out that nearly all of this profit went into the pockets of American citizens. Hawaii has become simply an outlying sugar-farm of the United States, very properly enjoying like protection with Louisiana sugar planters.

CESSION OF PEARL HARBOR.

In 1887, under President Cleveland's administration, supplementary provisions to the treaty were agreed to by both parties, whereby the duration of the treaty was extended, and duties were remitted upon a larger number of products, in return for which Kalakaua ceded to the United States the *exclusive* right to establish and fortify a naval station in the Hawaiian Islands. Pearl Harbor was designated as the station. The continuance of this exclusive right was limited by the duration of the treaty. About Pearl Harbor, more anon.

In 1889, Mr. Blaine, dissatisfied with the imperfect cession of Pearl Harbor, and with the very limited influence of the United States in Hawaii, urged upon Mr. H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, an enlargement of the treaty provisions, so as to confer special advantages upon both parties.

It was proposed to make the treaty permanent; to create absolute free trade between the two countries in all articles except intoxicants; to make the cession of a naval station permanent as

well as exclusive; and to pledge to Hawaii full participation in any bounties to be given to American producers of sugars. In short, Hawaii, in all its commercial and productive interests, was to enjoy all the privileges of one of the United States.

In return for these privileges, besides the cession of Pearl Harbor, Mr. Blaine asked a pledge from Hawaii to enter into no treaty engagements with other powers, without the full previous knowledge of the United States. At his request another provision was appended to the draft of the treaty forwarded to Honolulu by Mr. Carter, to the effect that the United States government should have the right to land military forces in Hawaii, whenever deemed necessary for the preservation of order. The benefits tendered to Hawaii were very great. As the event has proved, the provision concerning sugar bounties was of extreme importance to her chief industry. At the same time, the concessions asked amounted to a partial surrender of autonomy, and submission to something like a protectorate. Mr. Blaine's hand was not allowed to appear in the business. Mr. Carter submitted the propositions to his government, ostensibly as emanating from himself, but intimated that he considered the provision as to landing troops as probably undesirable. The Cabinet at Honolulu took the same view, knowing well how seriously such a proposition would prejudice the whole business with the King, the natives, and the English element, even though it was evident that the United States could and would land their forces in any case, if they saw occasion for it.

The Cabinet submitted the proposed treaty to the King with the obnoxious clause expressly disapproved. Kalakaua was, however, anxious to defeat the Reform party in the coming election, and saw his opportunity to discredit them with the natives as seeking to sacrifice Hawaiian autonomy. He communicated the offensive clause to the Reactionary leaders, who effectively used it to fire the native mind. They hoped to secure such a majority of Reactionary members in the legislature as to put in a new cabinet who should join the King in resisting the old constitution, or, failing that, should proceed with reactionary amendments in the legal method. In that result they failed for lack of a united majority, although scoring some success otherwise.

CANADA DEFEATS MR. BLAINE'S NEW TREATY.

In the mean time, the Reform Cabinet had applied themselves earnestly to the work of securing the King's signature to the amended draft of the treaty. Their efforts would manifestly have been successful, but for the interposition of Canadian influences through the agency of the Attorney-General. While England is comparatively indifferent to American domination in Hawaii, it is quite otherwise with Canada, which is habitually sensitive about her great neighbor's ascendancy. Especially are the commercial interests of British Columbia, and peculiarly so those of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

concerned to supplant San Francisco in the trade with Australia. It seems to them hard that the commercial tribute of their great sister colony on the other side of the Pacific should be paid to a rival cousin, and not to themselves. Yankee influence in Hawaii is hence obnoxious to Canada, as interposing a barrier to the Australian trade, as well as being a general obstacle to Canadian influence in the Pacific. This attitude of theirs has much to justify it from their point of view.

While the negotiation of the new treaty was thus pending, the Attorney-General Ashford, who was a Canadian, got leave of absence to visit home. While in Canada, he was in close conference with Sir John Macdonald, and became a special guest of President Stephen of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Upon his return to his post, he at once astonished his colleagues in the Cabinet by throwing his utmost influence with the King against them and the treaty, with the result that the King refused to agree to what Mr. Blaine had been at so much pains to arrange. The reason subsequently given in the legislature by Mr. Ashford for his course, was that to surrender the right to make treaties with other powers without United States supervision was a surrender of independence, unworthy in itself, and especially detrimental as precluding some very probable advantageous commercial arrangements with Canada, which he, Ashford, would communicate upon suitable occasion.

The Canadian propositions are still unknown to the public; but Canada secured the defeat of Mr. Blaine's new treaty. Much to Canadian satisfaction, the United States are now left without guaranty of permanent influence in Hawaii, except what they may be compelled to take by force. This places the autonomy of Hawaii in an unpleasantly menaced position, considering how strong are at any time liable to become the motives of her powerful neighbor to take a hasty possession. At the same time, by the tremendous drop in the price of sugar in the United States in consequence of recent Tariff and Reciprocity legislation, Hawaii finds herself suddenly thrust down from the immense special advantages which have created her recent wealth, and relegated to an equality with Brazil and Cuba. By refusing the new treaty, Hawaii has forfeited her right to share the valuable bounties given to American sugar growers. Canadian influence has thus been about as detrimental to the sugar interests of Hawaii, as it has been to the seal-fur interests of Alaska and London, and probably with even less benefit to Canada itself.

AMERICA AVERSE TO ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The measures hitherto adopted by the United States, in order to secure in Hawaii such control as may be necessary to the security of their Pacific Coast and of its rapidly growing commerce, are thus seen to have been hitherto confined to efforts for obtaining an exclusive right to a fortified naval station at the Islands, and, lately, of securing a

supervision of their foreign relations, while undertaking to suppress possible disorders. There has been manifest all along a great indisposition on the part of the American people to incorporate Hawaii politically with the United States. The annexation of outlying countries is a policy that finds little favor with the American public. According to present information any movement towards the annexation of Hawaii as a State or as a Territory would be unpopular with the American people, and would encounter a great weight of opposition in the Senate.

At the Islands, a pleasant ideal, and one much and hopefully entertained, has been that of a permanently independent State under the friendly protection of the Great Powers unitedly, or of the United States singly. It has been hoped that such a State might efficiently fulfil all the needed duties of hospitality and protection to the commerce of the Pacific. Hawaii has justly been very proud of its continued independence and autonomy, alone among all the groups of the Pacific. It has owed this to its own good conduct and capable government, and to the very friendly offices of England, and especially to those of the United States. This sentiment of patriotic attachment to Hawaiian autonomy has been peculiarly strong in the hearts of that large body of American citizens and their children, who for fifty years have been closely identified with the growth and development of constitutional government and with that popular education which is indispensable to such government. Associated with these are many of English and German origin who share the same attachment to the Hawaiian flag. It is with greatest regret and apprehension that these persons observe the apparently inevitable consequences of the new period of multiplied commerce which is about to open. It is with pain that they have to admit that no considerations of Hawaiian national sentiment are likely to withstand any pressing necessities of the situation.

America has hitherto been to Hawaii a friend of unexampled generosity and indulgence. But they may most naturally distrust any respect being paid to Hawaii in time of war, however capable and efficient the little kingdom might prove itself to be in time of peace. It will not be strange if an early date witnesses a change of policy when efforts to secure a mere lodgement for naval supply and security will be exchanged for more positive action. The present rapid enlargement of the United States navy points strongly in that direction. The same reasons which call for increase of the navy tend towards the occupation of strategic points like Honolulu. America is not likely to "take any chances" in so serious a matter.

PEARL HARBOR.

In this connection, the value and availability of Pearl Harbor, as related to Honolulu, are to be considered. The adaptedness of Honolulu to the com-

mercial needs of the Pacific depends upon its harbor facilities. The Hawaiian islands, like most shores of recent volcanic make, are not rich in good harbors, although good roadsteads abound, safe in the usual mild weather. Apart from Honolulu and the adjacent Pearl Harbor, there is no roomy haven where large ships might lie at wharves, or where deep-water wharves would not be destroyed by storm-waves. To this, Hilo* Bay might perhaps be rendered an exception by means of some improvements.

Honolulu possesses a very accessible and excellent harbor, but of small dimensions. Fifty thousand tons of shipping would crowd it inconveniently, with danger in case of fire. Its area could not be materially enlarged except by costly excavations of reefs dry at low tide. A contract has just been made for deepening the entrance from the present twenty-one feet to a depth of thirty feet. This will be completed within one year. The interior harbor is also to be extensively deepened. Thereafter the largest class of steamships will no longer be compelled to lie in the outer roadstead. This harbor cannot, however, be made adequate to entertain the coming expansion of Pacific commerce, although perfect for much more than present wants. In the close vicinity of the city, however, is "Pearl Harbor," which in security, area, and general convenience belongs to the class of larger and better havens like New York and Rio Janeiro. Its entrance is as yet unfortunately closed to large vessels by coral obstructions in the outer passage through the barrier reef one mile from the shore. After passing this, vessels enter a kind of deep river nearly half a mile wide bordered by low coral bluffs. About two miles inland, this river opens into wide reaches or lochs which are separated by islands and peninsulas. In these riverways and lochs are about 1500 acres of water of from four to fifteen fathoms, which is in many places close to the coral bluffs, so that the largest ship might run a plank ashore. In the upper reaches there is an equal amount of water, shoaling from four fathoms to nothing. There is every facility for building wharves, at which hundreds of the largest steamers could lie at one time. The adjacent shores consist of extended flat land, suited to commercial uses. The purest fresh water is in copious supply.

Minute surveys of the bar and harbor were made in 1887 by Admiral Kimberley's officers, and are on file at Washington. The least depth in the passage is thirteen feet. To excavate the whole to a depth of thirty feet, with a width of five hundred, for fifteen hundred feet in length, wholly through soft coral or sand, is estimated to cost \$500,000 as a minimum. Once accomplished there will be little or no tendency to silt up.

The relation of this harbor to Honolulu is seen upon the accompanying map. It is already united to the city by railway, some of its best wharfages

being only seven miles from the post office, or twelve minutes by rail. Honolulu will therefore continue to be the business centre. The commencement of work upon the bar by the United States government has been retarded by the failure to receive from Hawaii a permanent right to exclusive occupancy as a naval station. It may be assumed that this difficulty will find early adjustment. Pearl Harbor being the only secure and spacious harbor between North America and the vicinity of Asia, it is clear that its occupancy by the United States will admit of no delay as the cutting of the Isthmus approaches.

Some prominent central part of the harbor will doubtless be occupied by the naval station. The excavation of the bar with proper appliances need take less than two years. The prevailing trade-winds blow directly athwart the passage, so that ships sail out or in on a free wind. The whole region like all parts of the islands, is perfectly healthy, without miasm or malaria of any sort. Neither venomous reptiles or insects exist at the Islands. What stowaways of such objectionable persuasions may land from Nicaragua ships remains to be seen.

In view of the more intimate concern of America in Hawaii as thus foreshadowed, a rapid survey is in place of the material and social condition of the Islands.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF HAWAII

There are eight inhabited islands, occupying a line of about three hundred and fifty miles beginning at Hawaii and running west northwest, to Kauai and Niihau. They receive a cool ocean-current from the northeast, with the trade-winds from east northeast. That tempers the climate with a cool breeze, but lightly charged with moisture. Hence a sub-tropical climate, in strong contrast with the warm, damp air of Jamaica or Tahiti.

The trade winds precipitate what moisture they carry mainly on the east and northeastern sides of the mountains. Hence the western and south western exposures are ordinarily dry and often arid and forbidding in aspect. Much of those sides of the islands are too dry for cultivation, except well

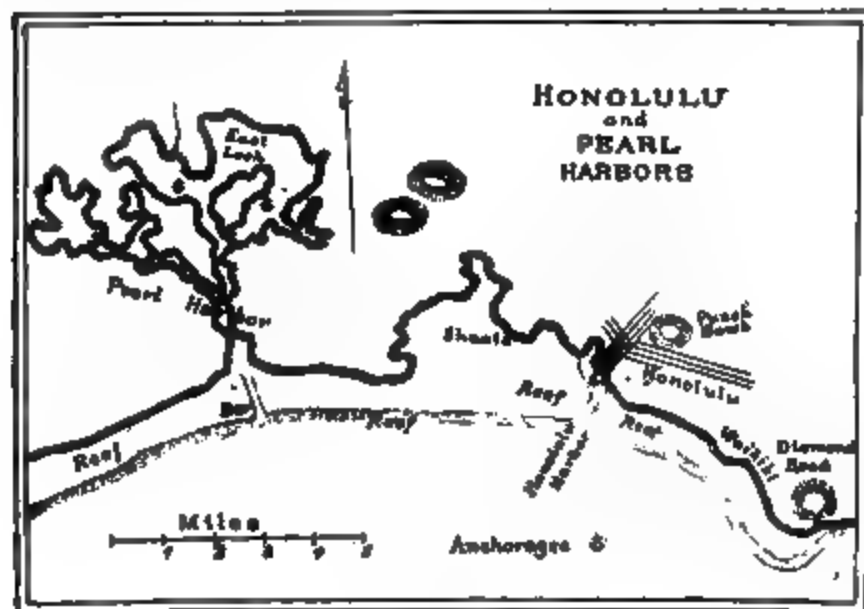
HON. JOSEPH O. CARTER.

up the mountain slopes or valleys. Add to these portions large regions of precipitous ridges, and, on the largest island, of lava deserts, and of the four million acres of total area, not more than one million could possibly be brought under cultivation, and much of that inferior upland at present used only for pasturage. Large tracts, however, are of exceptional fertility, and with abundant irrigation will produce food for six or eight persons to the acre, of rice, taro, bananas, sweet potatoes, etc. I think ten persons fed from an acre of taro is the extreme limit of productiveness. The stories told of the feeding capacity of an acre of bananas are simply frauds.

POPULATION OF HAWAII.

At the time of discovery in 1779, there were undoubtedly 300,000 natives in the group, and not improbably 400,000, as estimated by Cook. It is quite possible that with the skilful and patient culture of the Chinese, one million persons might be subsisted upon the products of the soil. One half that number is probably more than enough to necessitate the importation of provisions, under ordinary social conditions.

The population of the group was, last December, about ninety thousand, since when have been added several thousand laborers, direct from Japan. The results of the census taken at that time are approximately given in the following table. The complete



MAP OF PEARL HARBOR.

results are not yet perfectly tabulated. The following figures are sufficiently accurate for use:

Nationalities.	Males.	Females
Pure Hawaiian.....	18,680	16,390
Mixed do	4,460	4,080
Foreigners, Hawaiian born..	3,800	3,550
Americans.....	1,320	650
British	980	860
Germans.	515	185
Scandinavians.....	145	65
French	50	25
Portuguese	4,680	3,650
Chinese	13,790	770
Japanese	9,700	2,040
Other races.....	200	25
Totals	58,330	31,830

The great excess of males will be observed mainly from the Chinese and Japanese element in the population, although in all classes the excess of males is unusual.

In order properly to assort the actual social and political forces of the kingdom an analysis of the foregoing table must exclude the Chinese and Japanese elements from consideration as active forces. Although people often object to the exclusion of these elements on the ground of their ability, and possibly in the future to constitute elements of great social weight and value in the community, they are now for the most part severed from the integral factors of the community by an extreme diversity of religion, language, and ethical ideas. They are mainly of the peasant class, they show little tendency for assimilation to the Christian civilization of the country; they are almost neces-

CHIEF JUSTICE A. F. JUDD.

sarily debarred from electoral franchise; and they do not apparently contribute to mould public sentiment either in ethics or in politics. They live quite outside of the national life. Eliminating then the 11,780 Japanese, the 14,560 Chinese, and the 225 of scattering races, chiefly heathen, as not being properly members of the body politic, we have left a population of 68,595, who belong to Christendom, and possess much of the best ethical, social, and political ideas of Christendom.

Of this number 35,020, or over 55 per cent., are pure Hawaiians 8540, or 13.4 per cent., are mixed Hawaiians, mostly sharing white blood, but partly Chinese, and nearly all writing and speaking English. The remaining 20,035 are mostly of pure white blood, constituting over 31 per cent. of citizens proper of the kingdom. If we add to these the people of three-fourths white blood whose tastes and tendencies mainly follow those of their white kindred, we find fully one-third of the people to be white, or Caucasian. Comparing, however, the males of each class, we find very nearly one-half the males to be white. Since, however, on account of illiteracy, large numbers of Portuguese lack the franchise, the number of white voters is far below that of the natives.

THE PORTUGUESE.

Of the 20,035 people of European blood, those of Northern or Teutonic race are 11,690; those of Por-

Portuguese and French, or the Latin races, are 840%, or 58 and 42 per cent. respectively. The Portuguese being recent immigrants, their children do not as yet count very largely among Hawaiian born foreigners. Although many Chinamen are married to Hawaiian women, and their children are reckoned among mixed Hawaiians, the great majority of the 770 Chinese women are lately arrived, and the pure Chinese children born in Hawaii are as yet few, and form only a very small element among Hawaiian-born foreigners.

These proportions among European races seem likely to continue. While the Portuguese are the most prolific, the Teuton element seems likely to multiply more by immigration. There is indeed a considerable Teutonic element among the Portuguese, indicated by complexion and feature. There was in the sixteenth century a considerable forced emigration from the Low Countries to the Azores and Madeira.

The American system of free schools, long established in the kingdom, is gradually reaching the children of the Portuguese people, and familiarizing them with English. They are much like French Canadians, a thrifty, industrious, law-abiding people, and devout Roman Catholics. But very few can read their own tongue. The French Catholic Mission make every effort within their means to provide parochial schools for the Portuguese children, in order to keep them out of the government schools. The indications are, that the Portuguese population will gradually be absorbed in the prevailing current of Anglo-American thought and opinion. The whole atmosphere is too strongly charged with this for them not to do so. It is certainly important that they should do so in order to become desirable voters.

Of the larger and Teutonic portion of the white population, it may be said that in intelligence and character they average fairly with the better communities of the Northern States of America. There is among them, of course, a large element of the improvident classes who have drifted abroad. On the other hand, there is an unusually large proportion of the very best citizenship of their respective nationalities, either attracted to Hawaii by the excellent institutions of the country, or nurtured under the influence of these institutions.

THE NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

About two-thirds of the socially and politically effective population are native Hawaiian in blood and sympathy. One-fifth of these are of mixed blood. They are a most interesting and, in many respects, an admirable race of people, with many qualities for useful citizenship. No stronger evidence of the existence of some such qualities should be asked for, than the unique and conspicuous fact that there is no colored nation in the world harboring a considerable colony of whites, except the Hawaiians, who have kept the government even nominally in their own hands.* The Hawaiians

have always had a sovereign of their own race, with the great majority of the voters.

In accounting for this, due credit must be given to exceptional advantages of education enjoyed by Hawaiians, and which have not been shared by their kindred of Tahiti, Samoa, and New Zealand, who are their equals in natural gifts. A great deal must also be attributed to a remarkable spiritual uplift experienced by the whole people over fifty years ago, which prepared and inclined them for cordial and

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

active coöperation in constitutional government. Especial credit must be given to the presence among them of a large body of whites acting under philanthropic motives, and mediating between them and the usual class of white residents indifferent to the rights and the welfare of aboriginal inhabitants. But with all this there remains the essential fact without which all the rest would have been vain, of a most earnest desire to be enlightened and a cordial willingness to be guided into the life and the practices of Christian civilization.

MERITS AND DEFECTS.

Hawaiians possess most friendly, kindly natures, with a great approval for what is worthy and good. Probably there was never an uncivilized race so devoid of cruelty in their wars, or so ample and cordial in their hospitalities and friendships. They have noble form and muscular development. They are thoroughly courageous, making splendid soldiers and whalers. They have the prominent

chin which indicates determination and resisting power. Where their confidence is worthily gained, they are constant and attached. They have large moral receptiveness, enthusiastically adopting things that are worthy and of good report. They have high spiritual capacity, adopting religious faith and hope with deep enthusiasm.

The defects of the Hawaiian are those inevitable to a race long isolated and uncultivated, under the easy conditions of sub-tropical life. They lack that persistence of sustained effort which characterizes the European, and his clear sense of necessity to provide against coming evil. They lack the Chinaman's steady conformity to plan and rule, and his unflagging industry. They are thus a somewhat childish race, with imperfect vitality. Much sharp competition with European and Chinaman will be needed, before the Hawaiian gristle has fully knit into the firm and wiry fibre of manhood.

Experience shows that while the trained Hawaiian is, under supervision, a most capable worker in all departments of skilled labor and clerical work, he is so apt to be unreliable without that supervision, that Hawaiians are rarely employed in work involving important responsibility, except by special favor. There are among them no masters of large vessels, no master-mechanics, no managers of plantations, no chief engineers, no heads of mercantile departments. They have yet to work up to this, and no doubt will do so in time.

CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION. KAHUNAS.

Meantime the race has been rapidly decreasing, and continues to do so. In sixty years it has dwindled to only 25 per cent of pure Hawaiians, or counting in those of mixed blood, to 30 per cent. The causes of decrease are obvious enough, but difficult to reach. A large contributor to it has been defective social morality. A chief cause, and promoter of other lethal influences, is heathen superstition. The Kahunas, who are sorcerers and medicine men, dealing in deadly witchcraft and its antidotes of propitiation of demons by incantations and sacrifices, are ubiquitous and busy, to the ruin of life and health, and the subversion of moral influences. The labors of the numerous physicians employed by the Board of Health for the natives, are mostly nullified by the influence of the Kahunas, the fear of whom rests heavily upon the people.

This poisonous influence is far greater now than it was thirty years ago, before Kamehameha V. revived and organized Kahuna practice. It is not pleasant to record that the late Kalakaua was even more thoroughly active in the same direction, causing the sorcerers and medicine men to be organized into a "Hawaiian Board of Health" by law, the legislature being entirely under his command. His course was fearfully damaging to his people, both as to health and morals. The present sovereign appears to be earnestly using her influence in the opposite direction. Intimately associated with heathen superstition is the *Hulahula*, a libidinous dancing and

chanting, which was elaborately cultivated by Kalakaua. It is most gratifying to record that the queen excluded these heathen exercises from the Palace during the late obsequies, and that she banished them during her recent royal progress. Considering how saturated the Palace circles have been with this element, Her Majesty has shown remarkable decision.

It is also pleasant to learn that liquors have been excluded from the royal entertainments. Drunkenness is a great bane of Hawaiians. It has greatly increased of late years, royal influence having secured the repeal of the prohibitory laws relating to supplying liquors to natives. With the present royal disapproval of Kahunas, hulas and drunkenness, the outlook for an increase of the native race assumes aspects of hope.

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

The Hawaiians, meanwhile, are making remarkable progress in literary education and in the arts of life. Sixty years ago few could read or write. The ordinary clothing of men was a *malo* or adjusted girdle, that of the female a loose chemise. The younger children were naked. Hawaiians now are generally undistinguishable in dress from whites in the same employments, except that feminine exuberance does not readily surrender to stays or belts. The ancient thatched cottages, often very comfortable and neatly matted, have generally given place to commodious painted dwellings built of Seattle fir, or Eureka redwood.

Every Hawaiian youth can read and write his own language freely, and is likely to be proficient in arithmetic and geography. Every native home has one or more weekly journals, while two or three native dailies are supported in Honolulu. English schools have now so extensively supplanted those taught in the Hawaiian language, that most of the native youth can read English with more or less facility, while our language is fast becoming a colloquial medium with natives. Many teachers of English are pure natives. The public school system has been organized for fifty years, and has attained great excellence. A large and able body of trained white teachers are employed, as well as natives.

NATIVE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The most fruitful agency for the intellectual and moral elevation of the native people is found in the large training and boarding schools for both sexes. In these nearly one thousand Hawaiian youth are being trained to the duties and habits of civilized life. These schools have been created and mainly supported by private beneficence, a fee of from thirty to fifty dollars per annum being paid for board.

At least one third of this is supplied by white friends. Two thirds of the number are under American Protestant instruction, the remainder divided between the Anglicans and Roman Catholics.

Probably the most important of these agencies are

the Kamehameha Training Schools, so nobly endowed by the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop. Mrs. Bishop had become heir by natural inheritance to the whole of the large estates of the royal house of the Kamehamehas. In earnest accord with her husband, she devoted by will the whole of this great property to create and endow an Industrial and Training School for Boys, and another for girls. The latter is about to be put in progress of building. The boys' school has been growing up for several years. Its equipment is now nearly complete, with 180 students. The education given is the highest of its kind. It is already turning out numbers of young Hawaiians, with a good English education, with high aims and honest practical ambition, and a thorough manual training, which enables them at once to earn good wages in the various departments of mechanical work. All wear a handsome cadet uniform. Their baseball nine severely presses the Honolulu, the best white nine of the city. The students are all native Hawaiians. Hon. Charles R. Bishop, the husband of the founder, has added very largely to the equipment of the school from his own great wealth. He has thus added a noble preparatory school as a feeder to the larger one. In the centre of the school buildings he has erected the splendid Bishop Museum. This is shortly to be opened, as soon as the arrangement of the great store of Hawaiian and Polynesian antiquities shall have been completed.

HONOLULU SOCIETY

The influential social elements of the kingdom will be best understood by describing those at the capital. While mingling quite freely, the various elements of Honolulu society assort themselves somewhat as follows.

There is a circle of natives and half-white persons of consideration, including royalty and other people of such means and culture as to give them advanced social position. These mingle on terms of social equality with whites of similar means and culture. Increasing converse with English thought and opinion is bringing this class into fuller rapport with the whites.

The latter are a little divided by nationality and religion, but not severely so. They mingle completely and cordially in social, domestic, and business relations. The Germans, who are third in number, are naturally somewhat more distinct from English and Americans than the latter are from each other. There is a German club and a British club, but no American club. The number of educated Portuguese, and indeed of other educated Catholics is too small to form a prominent social element. British and Americans are more completely in sympathy with each other than with other nationalities. They tend to divide somewhat along the lines of the Anglican and the Congregational churches, more English going to the former, more Americans to the latter. Germans intermarry with each probably quite as much as English and Americans do with each other. Society in the islands is very closely interlinked by marriages. The great majority of the more influential people were either born there, or married to those who were so.

AMERICANS PREDOMINATE

The predominant social element in the islands is unquestionably American, although the English is highly influential. This is the natural effect of the numerical excess over other whites for sixty years of a large force of educated American citizens and their descendants, mainly missionaries and persons

PRINCESS BERNICE PAUHAH BISHOP.

more or less in sympathy with them. American predominance is also largely due to the working of the Treaty of Reciprocity. As a leading cause, it is owing to the fact that Christianity and education in their more developed forms have been mostly initiated and guided by Americans.

The more prevailing ethical opinions are American, modified by the excellent English influence. The newspapers are mainly American in tone. The large majority of school-teachers are American. The largest and strongest church is American Congregational. Even the Anglican Episcopal church is much Americanized, notwithstanding her extremely Anglican bishop. This church has a noble cathedral, occupied, though unfinished. They have a large body of affiliated schools, and other mission and benevolent work.

In American social circles, the most numerous single element is that which inherits from the old Puritan missionaries of half a century ago, who left large families. Their children and grandchildren are active in all the avenues of successful employment. Affiliated with them are a majority of the leading educational institutions, including Oahu College, the Kamehameha schools, and the largest two of the girls' training schools.

Probably the clearest evidence of the strength and

forming Occasional balls are given. There is a good race course, where many fine horses compete on public holidays. In respect to social gaieties and public amusements, Honolulu does not take a very leading place. The most common public dissipation is to attend base-ball on Saturday afternoons. It has long been a complaint that Honolulu was too "missionary." This standing social grievance has not thus far yielded very much to the effects of time and outside influences.

The foregoing hasty outline of social elements among the native and foreign populations of Hawaii will serve to indicate that good foundations are laid for a fairly prosperous social and political future. In whatever political relation Hawaii may hereafter stand in respect to the United States, her part is likely to be a useful and very honorable one.

LEADING PUBLIC MEN.

It is somewhat difficult to specify men of distinctive leadership in public affairs. During the constant and capricious changes in cabinets under the late king, and the later confusion in political parties, nearly every prominent man in the country has either been a cabinet minister, or has had the position offered to him. Of older men, still giving promise of much further service, may be named, first, HENRY A. P. CARTER, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, a man of rare ability; also his brother, JOSEPH O. CARTER, a prominent merchant, of the highest personal character, and possessing the special confidence of the Queen. Both these gentlemen are Americans of Hawaiian birth.

The HON. CHARLES R. BISHOP, already spoken of, has long been eminent in public service. He is head of the powerful banking house of Bishop & Co. Without children, and somewhat advanced in life, he is quietly administering his own estate in a manner that greatly commends itself for wise and thoughtful munificence. His last gift was one of \$50,000, to Oahu College, in view of its Jubilee Anniversary. Mr. Bishop's counsel is held in highest regards in all public affairs. He has long been the President of the Board of Education. He came to Honolulu in early life from New York State.

HENRY P. BALDWIN, of Maine, is admittedly the ablest and most successful sugar planter in the Islands, and has made himself the wealthiest one. He has distinguished himself in the legislature in aiding, by his tact and conciliatory course, to secure most important results. He is in his forty ninth year, the son of a leading missionary. Mr Baldwin is prominent in his public munificence.

SAMUEL M. DAMON stands high as an administrator and financier, serving as Minister of Finance in 1889. He is forty five, an American, born and educated in Honolulu, and a partner of Bishop & Co. He has largely the confidence of the natives.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE is a prominent lawyer and legislator, of popular talents, and much trusted.

HON. CHARLES R. BISHOP.

compactness with which this "missionary" element is built and rooted into Hawaiian society, is seen in the Central Union Church of nearly 500 members, with over 500 in its own Sunday-school. It has just laid the corner-stone of a new church edifice, to cost \$120,000. The plate collections for church benevolences are nearly \$5000 per annum. Church expenses of \$5500 are derived from written pledges of the congregation. Seats are free. Not less than \$20,000 in addition are habitually contributed by members of this church for various mission and educational purposes.

There are of course large social elements among the whites of Honolulu not in especial sympathy with the foregoing. An excellent Opera House exists which serves many uses besides the dramatic. Sarah Bernhardt was lately announced to play "Camille," and 400 tickets at five dollars were sold, but the famous artiste passed through without per-

He is forty-two, American, born and educated in Honolulu.

CECIL BROWN, a prominent lawyer of similar age, talents, and public service with Mr. Castle, is an Englishman of Hawaiian birth, and high social connection in Honolulu. He has unusual influence with Hawaiians.

BENJ. F. DILLINGHAM, an American merchant of fifty, for nearly thirty years in Honolulu, has recently come to the front by his successful railway enterprise, and is now one of the most prominent men in the Islands. He is of great public spirit and a good talker, in public or in private. His Railway runs nineteen miles to beyond Pearl Lochs, and is expected soon to go around Oahu. It is a great success financially.

LORRIN A. THURSTON is a gifted young lawyer of thirty-five, a leader at the Honolulu Bar, and in politics. He took a prominent part in the Reform movement, and was practically at the head of the Cabinet of 1889-90. He gives more promise of future prominence than any other man in Honolulu, although he failed to keep the Reform party together, a task calling for more of the peculiar gifts and graces of the politician than he has yet acquired. He is a man of the purest character, and great industry. He is a grandson of the pioneer missionary Thurston.

MAJOR SAMUEL PARKER is the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, a grandson of old John Parker, who was a white lieutenant of Kamehameha, and

HON. HENRY P. BALDWIN.

greatly trusted by the old conqueror. Major Parker's mother and grandmother were Hawaiian chiefesses. He inherited great landed estates, is well educated, much travelled, and has excellent natural abilities. He is the most prominent native in public life, and is about forty years of age.

JOHN LOT KAULUKOU is the leading native lawyer in Honolulu, of half-Spanish blood, a man of strong native sense and force, about thirty-eight years old, with much combativeness and persistence, but genial manner. He has served much in the legislature, once in the Cabinet, and for some time as marshal of the kingdom. He appears to appreciate the actual political situation of Hawaii better than a majority of the natives, and seems likely to be of service to his countrymen.

The Chief Justice, ALBERT F. JUDD, has occupied his high station for many years, and enjoys the solid esteem of all parties. He exerts a large influence among the native people and with the Queen. He was born in Honolulu in 1838, a son of Dr. G. P. Judd, who was at the head of government affairs forty years ago.

INTERNAL POLITICS.

The chief element of difficulty in the internal politics of the islands lies in the division of political power between the natives, who have inherited it, and the foreigners, who are the most competent to exercise it. It has been difficult to find Hawaiians who were competent to efficient service in the cabinet. Yet the natives are greatly dissatisfied unless natives share in those offices. This trouble increases with the development of the isl-

ands and the greater necessity of able administration.

Although the Hawaiians had little confidence in Kalakaua, or personal regard for him, yet he was their representative, and the restrictions on his power by the late change in the constitution was quite generally felt by the natives as a loss of power to themselves, the more so that a purely white cabinet followed. The new constitution was also unpopular with them on account of its admitting the whites *en masse* to political power as voters. One feature of the new constitution has been the subject of especial denunciation by the reactionary elements. It took the appointment of

part of what they have thus gained. The necessity of such a share of power is constantly increasing. There are a large number of white men who deservedly enjoy the confidence of the natives, and it cannot be doubted will successfully mediate between the parties and allay ill-feeling. Meantime the number of qualified electors of nobles among the natives is increasing. Of course there are the usual number of political aspirants, too apt to be white men, who avail themselves of whatever may embitter the native voter against the foreigner. "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" has long been a familiar war-cry in politics. A better one has been put forth of late. "All Hawaiians for Hawaii!"

HONOLULU CITY.

Honolulu is a town of about 24,000 inhabitants. It is so much embowered in trees that most of the houses are hidden from a distant view. The business blocks are substantial, but only two stories. The dwellings, including many fine mansions, are scattered over great spaces of ground. The lawns and gardens are often exquisitely beautiful. Water is supplied by the government pipes from mountain streams. It is probable that artesian wells with steam pumps will be the main source of supply for the future. There are some fine avenues, but in the more central parts the streets are very narrow. There is no municipal government, all public works being conducted by the central government. Good roads extend for a few miles out of town, and vehicles can drive nearly around the island, a circuit of over a hundred miles. The streets are lighted by arc lights. Deliveries of milk, ice, meal, bread, are well systematized. Chinese peddlers supply cheap vegetables, melons and strawberries in abundance.

Transportation is afforded by some twelve miles of tramway, with American cars. Hacks ply at about twenty-five cents a mile. The most interesting rides for visitors are, first, Pali, six miles, suddenly opening a grand panorama from a height of 1200 feet; secondly, by rail around Pearl Lochs, to a sugar plantation of the first class; thirdly, up Punch Bowl, a singular height in the centre of the city, of five hundred feet, with exquisite panoramic views on all sides, like an Eiffel tower; fourth, to Waikiki Beach and Kapiolani Park, four miles by tramcar. These are the favorite seaside and bathing resorts of Honolulu, where many wealthy citizens have choice cottages.

Domestic architecture is characterized by broad verandas and absence of chimneys. The average dwelling is of one story, and often has a large *lanai* (lah-nye) or covered area open on one or more sides, a half out-door room, for lounging. Excessive heat is unknown, day or night. Visitors from Honolulu to the Atlantic Coast find their most trying experience in the heats. A hot night in New York or Philadelphia is a form of misery unknown in Honolulu, where the maximum heat is 90°, and the

HON. CECIL BROWN.

life nobles (senators), away from the king, and gave it to a qualified electorate, who must each have \$800 annual income. Although this includes all skilled workers, it gave to foreigners a larger vote than to natives in the choice of nobles. The legislature consists of twenty-four nobles, and twenty-four representatives, the latter chosen by the suffrages of all who are able to read and write, both bodies sitting in one Chamber. This has been bitterly denounced as depriving Hawaiians of their voting rights, although in fact it enlarged their electoral privilege, which had never before extended to the choice of nobles. The real grievance, and one not unnaturally much felt, is that whites are admitted to so large a share of power.

It seems unlikely that the latter will yield any

minimum temperature 50°. A fall of 25° in twelve hours is phenomenal.

Honolulu abounds in noble trees, gorgeous flowers, and masses of brilliant colored foliage. The palms are magnificent, especially the Royal Palms. At Waikike, the long dark sinuous stems of the ancient cocoa palms stand in acres of groves, their huge fronds swaying far aloft.

The chief objects of a tourist's interest are the live crater of Kilauea, and the extinct one of Haleakala. The former is reached by steamer and stage. Before me lies an advertisement of a new hotel at Kilauea, which concludes as follows:

"By taking this ticket an entire week may be spent at the Volcano, in a cool, bracing climate, with invigorating steam sulphur baths at hand, and the greatest Volcano on Earth, in constant action in the front yard of the Hotel."

A rather large front yard. You look out of the front door into a black pit five hundred feet deep and nine miles in circuit. In this front yard, two miles away, lies another and inner pit, of 150 acres, smoking like Gomorrah. This is called Halema'-

uma'u, (Hally-máh-oo-máh-oo) or Fern-hut. After lunch you descend to spend the evening in Old Red-Hot's headquarters, where the lady of the place, "Madam Pele," will entertain you with a fearsome lake of belching, plunging fire-waves, and where you may peer down white-hot shafts into under-running rivers of lava. About nine you trudge back with lanterns over the rugged lava-knobs, and climb the wooded height to supper and a bed.

The summit of Haleakala on Maui, at 10,000 feet, is reached with facility on horseback from the fine sugar plantations below. It is extinct, but evidently active not long ago. This crater is seven miles long and 2500 feet deep, a vast, treeless, aerial Yosemite. On account of its accessibility and exquisite clearness of atmosphere, the summit is nearly certain to become the site of a first-class astronomical observatory.

The islands abound in the most varied and noble scenery. The steamers are comfortable. As tourists multiply and country hotels increase, Hawaii, with its mild, glorious climate, will become the choicest resort on the globe for invalids and seekers of comfort.

SEA MARSHES.

When foiled amid the ceaseless, fervent fray,
To which all warring workday thoughts converge—
Those endless thoughts that endless action urge—
I summon back remembrance of one day,
And see and scent, as on one eve in May,
The salt sea-marshes, stretching to the surge
Of ocean; level, wide sea-arms that merge

Their waters where surf-crested billows play.
Against a background of illumined sky,
Tall cocks of meadow-grass rise high,
Their black cones blacker for the yellow light.
Life springs from amplitudes of ocean's breast.
Day with its strife draws back, and noiseless night
Shows stars whose voices infinite speak rest.

MRS. MERRILL E. GATES, in the *Home Maker*.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF ETHICS AT PLYMOUTH.

schools,—those of philosophy, of languages, of different branches of natural science, of art and music, and so on,—the number has been surprisingly large. The admirably conducted summer school for self-supporting Chicago girls, at the Rockford Seminary, is described in another article of the REVIEW. In short, everybody seems to be learning that a modicum of summer philosophy and summer science may add zest to the round of picnics, sails and ordinary vacation pursuits.

In many respects the most noteworthy of the new special summer schools inaugurated in 1891, has been that of "Applied Ethics," at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in session from July 1 to August 12. The term "Applied Ethics" might not convey to all minds an accurate or complete idea of the scope of the school. Possibly the words "practical sociology" would be more truly expressive of the character of the work that was actually done in this first session. The history and progress of mankind and of communities in matters of religious belief, moral doctrine and practice and in economic life and welfare, were the general themes which were presented and discussed in many topics and phases.

There was an ideal propriety in choosing "Old Plymouth" as the place for the school of applied ethics. The very name speaks volumes. If many springs have fed the great stream of American ethical, social and economic life, the Plymouth Colony was at least the source *par excellence*. Moreover, the Plymouth of to-day is the typical New England community that best reveals the unfolding of American life, uniting the historic and traditional with all that is worthy in the educational and social culture of the present generation. The summer school of ethics and economics could find no other home that would be at once so distinctive, so congenial and so hospitable. Moreover, Plymouth has a rare combination of the attractions that make up a pleasant summering place. Its quaintness, and its many historic relics and places, give it somewhat of the old-world charm. Its sea views are beautiful; its opportunities for sailing, bathing and fishing are all that need be asked; its walks and drives are exhaustless; its woods and ponds and inland attractions are only less attractive than its sea-front. It has no turbulent crowds of casual summer visitors, nor has it any other summer schools or assemblies; so that it is obviously the best place in America with which the new school of ethics can ally and identify itself.

Professor Felix Adler of New York must be regarded as the founder of the School. It was not widely advertised; but its modest announcements resulted in the assemblage of a considerable body of modern pilgrims at Plymouth. Clergymen, teachers, students, workers in various fields of philanthropy, and cultivated men and women of different professions or of no professions, made up audiences which the lecturers found it a pleasure to meet. Widely separated localities, and all creeds and shades of opinion, were represented impartially both on the platform and among the hearers.

Professor Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan and of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was the Director of the Department of Economics. The plan of the department called for three lectures a week by Professor Adams, as the backbone of the course, dealing methodically with the history of industrial society and economic doctrine, principally in England and America,

PROFESSOR FELIX ADLER.

The summer-school idea has lived down its maligners, has justified itself, and has henceforth to be reckoned with; for the summer school has come to be a power that makes for civilization and culture in America. It is not for anxious and exhaustive application, for severe reading, or for aught that suggests examinations or educational machinery, that the summer school exists. It repudiates "grades" and "classes" and routine. Old and young, professionals and laymen, experts and ignoramuses assemble together. Summing up of progress here and there; interchange of opinions; easy discussion; the stimulus of contact with diverse minds under the frank and relaxing conditions of a vacation resort,—these are the modes and the uses of a rightly ordered summer school.

People will think and talk and read in vacation times, in spite of themselves. Any particular summer school merely adds much to the probability that people who would enjoy meeting one another and who would be congenial as to their thinking and talking and reading will make their vacation outings coincide as to time and place. The special summer school, then, may be said to perform its foremost function in acting as a grouper or classifier of vacationists. It need not in any wise detrimentally interfere with the various recreations and pleasures that are justly deemed essential to well-spent summer holidays.

Of popular American summer schools upon the model of the Chautauqua assemblies there have been several scores in session during the past season. And of special

and tracing the rise of the conditions in the world of labor that are the themes of so much present-day discussion and anxiety. Parallel with this broad and consecutive course of lectures dealing with economic progress as a philosophic whole, were groups of special lectures upon practical topics. As a rule, there were three lectures in each group. Thus Professor John B. Clark of Smith College discussed modern agrarianism, including talks upon the single-tax movement and the farmers' alliance. Mr. Albert Shaw's course treated of social questions suggested by the crowding of cities, including housing and transit, slums and pauperism, Gen. Booth's "Darkest-England" project, and London movements for the practical instruction of the masses. Professor Tausig of Harvard University lectured upon Co-operation, describing most instructively British distributive co-operation, German co-operative credit banks, profit-sharing and productive co-operation in Europe and America, and workmen's insurance projects. Factory legislation was discussed by the highest American authority, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor. President Andrews of Brown University gave a course upon Socialism, stating the socialists' complaint, explaining the socialistic remedy, and suggesting what he himself believed to be better ways of social reform. Professor Edmund J. James of Philadelphia discussed educational questions at home and abroad. In connection with the economic lecture courses, Mr. Katzenstein conducted a daily class in the principles of political economy.

A second department of the School was that of the History of Religions, conducted by Professor Crawford H. Toy of Harvard University, with whom were associated

PROFESSOR CRAWFORD H. TOY.

a group of accomplished scholars. Professor Toy's course of eighteen lectures, dealing with the History of Religions as a science, explaining its aims and method, was the basis of the work in this department, and was of the highest interest and value. Its classifications, historical reviews, examinations of religious systems ancient and modern, and analyses of the relations of religion to government, society, ethics, art and philosophy, were a strong groundwork for the special courses. Professor Maurice Bloomfield of the Johns Hopkins University lectured upon the origin, doctrines and ethics of Buddhism. Professor George E. Moore of Andover Theological Seminary gave the course on "Islam," discussing the beginnings, the formative period and the ruling ideas of Mohammedanism. Professor Morris Jastrow, jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, lectured upon the Babylonian-Assyrian religion—the gods, spirits and beliefs of the Babylonians and Assyrians, their religious literature and the relations of their culture to their religion. The course upon "The Greek Religion" was given by Professor B. I. Wheeler of Cornell University, who explained its general characteristics and its ritual, and set forth the Homeric beliefs concerning the soul. Professor G. L. Kittredge of Harvard University discoursed of the gods and the religious system of the Norsemen, under the general topic of "The Scandinavian Religion." Finally, Mr. W. W. Newell of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* lectured upon "The Religion of the Laity in the Middle Age."

The third department of the School, that of Ethics, was under the immediate direction of Professor Adler of New York, whose course of eighteen lectures,—developing a system of applied ethics with special refer-

ence to the moral instruction of children,—extended through the six weeks. The scope and importance of Professor Adler's course may be better understood by the following list of his topics.

1. The Problem of Unsectarian Moral Instruction. The Position of Religion in the German Schools; in the American Public Schools.
2. The Special Function of Moral Instruction in the Development of Character.
3. Development of Conscience.
4. Efficient Motives of Good Conduct.
5. Classifications of Duties; Ancient and Modern Systems considered.
6. Suicide; the Stoic and Modern Views of it Contrasted.
7. Ideals of Culture.
8. Ethicising of the Feelings.
9. Duties of Veracity, Justice, and Charity.
10. Ethics of the Family.
11. Professional and Political Ethics
12. Ideals of Friendship in Ancient and Modern Times.
13. Man's Relation to Nature and the Lower Animals.
14. The Use of Stories in the Moral Teaching of the Young, illustrated by a Collection of Stories from the Bible and from Greek and Hindu Sources.
15. The Use of Proverbs and of Extracts from Great Speeches, illustrated in the same way.
16. The Moral Value of the Study of Selected Biographies.
17. The Individualization of Moral Teaching (Hints for the Study of Character).
18. The Correlation of Moral Instruction with Other Branches, especially with the Teaching of History.

In Professor Adler's department, Dr. Charlton T. Lewis of New York gave a course upon Criminals and the State, dealing with theories of penal legislation, the history of prisons, and the progress and prospect of prison reform.

Professor J. B. Thayer of the Harvard Law School and Mr. Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia gave lectures upon the Indian Question, Mr. Thayer discussing its legal aspects and Mr. Welsh summarizing its history and politics, and the prospects of reform. Mr. John H. Finley of the New York State Charities Aid Society presented a course upon the organization and method of charity in cities. Professor Robert Ellis Thompson of the Pennsylvania University, under the theme of "Politics and Ethics," spoke of the moral aspects of patriotism, party, and international relations. Other courses in this department were by Mr. W. M. Salter of Chicago upon "Ethical Theory," Mr. W. L. Sheldon of St. Louis upon "Reform Movements among Workingmen," Professor W. E. Sheldon of Boston upon "Humane Treatment of Animals," and Dr. Emile G. Hirsch of Chicago upon "The Ethical Ideal in Education."

The lectures were given in the old High School of Plymouth,—a building now nearly a century old. The daily program interwove the departments, no two lectures being given at the same hour; and none of the departments had a body of exclusive adherents. Receptiveness, breadth and tolerance marked the entire work of the school. The series of Sunday afternoon addresses, by representatives of different religious creeds, was popular and instructive.

The success of this initial season certainly justifies the expectation that the school will become a permanent institution. Twenty years ago it could scarcely have been possible; and even ten years ago the encouragement for its maintenance would have been comparatively slight. But the times and their needs have changed. A host of practical questions of ethical import confront our American society with a distinctiveness that compels recognition; and their study in annual summer conferences at Plymouth, in a scientific and impartial spirit, can but serve a useful purpose.

THE WORKING GIRLS OF CHICAGO.

THEIR WAGES, THEIR HOMES, AND THEIR SUMMER OUTINGS.

The Commissioner of Labor in his report for 1888 on Working Women in Large Cities, has this to say of the general condition of those in Chicago, which seems to be equally true in 1891:—

"The tenement-house system is largely engrafted in the life of Chicago. The houses, however, are rarely in long blocks, often have light and air on four sides, and seldom contain more than four families. Two or three families living in a separate house is the general rule, and often each family has a single house. The sanitary condition of houses and streets is bad, but these evils are being remedied by the vigorous action of the health department. There is a large foreign element in Chicago which furnishes a rough class of girls, sometimes unfamiliar with the English language, and again speaking it fairly. Habits of economy do not prevail among the working classes and there are cases of poverty as extreme as in New York. Wages are higher than in the East and expert workers scarcer. As a rule, employers make no requirements as to good character. Notwithstanding the indifference of proprietors the general morality in most callings is surprisingly good. In order to prevent absenteeism and to insure prompt attendance, the employers have adopted an oppressive system of fines. Bad work also occurs so often that fines are imposed for this cause. As a result the working women are inclined to be antagonistic to employers, and discontent is more outspoken than in the East where work is scant and competition strong. The sanitary condition of one or two large shops is worse than any visited elsewhere during this inquiry. In the new establishments the ordinary provisions are made and gross neglect is rare."

The Commissioner makes a statement which, while possibly true three years ago, cannot be substantiated in 1891. "Even employments requiring no skill command pay enough to render girls independent." Excepting those who do domestic work comparatively few girls who are really independent can be found among those commonly included in the term, "working girls,"—if this applies to those who perform manual labor, and excludes teachers, stenographers, type-writers, book-keepers, etc. Many of them are able to live at all on the wages they receive only because they live at home and their little swells the general fund. The bad sanitary condition of the large shops, to which the Commissioner refers, has been already greatly improved and is constantly watched by the excellent lady inspectors employed by the Board of Health.

The improvement in the matter of lunch-rooms, alone, which in many of the large shops were placed close to furnaces and toilet-rooms, sometimes between the two, amounts practically to a revolution. In one shop where the girls' lunch-room was in a dark room in the basement, surrounded by the furnace rooms, the steam boilers connected with the elevators and with toilet-rooms, and so unendurable by reason of heat, odors and vermin that many went without luncheon rather than eat it there, a large, light, well-ventilated room on the top floor of the building, reached by elevators, was given. The inspector who effected this change is greeted there as a worker of miracles.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND WORKING WOMEN.

There are over one hundred thousand self-supporting women in Chicago. Many more than half of these belong

to the class known as "working girls." The great part of them live at home, else many could not live on the wages they receive. In some instances girls band together, rent a room, have an oil-stove, and so make the best home they are able for themselves. There are several very successful boarding-houses for self-supporting women. Their object is not alone to support life at reasonable terms but also to furnish protection to those who most need it. They are all intended to be self-supporting and those who find homes here receive no charity and are truly independent and self-respecting. Contrasting these clean, well-arranged homes on quiet, pleasant streets with those cheap boarding-houses in the most crowded parts of the city to which the unfriended working woman must go in order that she may live on the money she earns, their moral value becomes very apparent.

In the ladies' waiting rooms of the railway stations of the city, where the strange girl in the large city often first wants help, are placards reading, "Home for Self-Supporting Women, 275 Indiana Street. Board \$2.25 per week." This home was founded by an association of ladies of wealth and leisure, so called. The association might perhaps be better styled a society of "working women" of wealth. Admission to the home is through a reception committee, by whom preference is always given to girls receiving small wages and having no home nor protector in Chicago. Three hundred and seven persons received the comforts of this home in 1890. Nearly one hundred were of necessity refused admittance because of the want of room. Among these women of all creeds and nationalities are type-writers, stenographers, clerks, dress-makers, nurses, domestic servants out of situations, etc., most of them under twenty-five years of age, and all without home or natural protector in the city. A provident laundry is in connection with the home, the object of which is both to provide work for needy women and to furnish a training school where superior work may be taught and girls made capable of taking positions in families.

The Women's Christian Association has a home on Michigan Avenue with board from three and a half dollars to four and a half dollars per week, not including washing. This excludes girls receiving small pay. The boarders are chiefly stenographers, type-writers, book-keepers, etc. Women over thirty years of age are rarely received. The Minnetonka Hotel for Women, opened by the Working Women's Home Association, is another place where a wholesome home is found at reasonable rates.

WAGES AND SHOP CONDITIONS.

It is estimated that three out of every forty Chicago working girls have some one depending on them. For example, there is a girl in a paper-box factory on Michigan avenue who, working by the piece, is able to make from five to seven dollars per week. She supports a sick mother, an aged father, and a worthless brother who works but a small part of the time. She has worked for three years in this factory, which employs two hundred and fifty girls, many of them under school age. They work from half-past seven o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, with half an hour lunch time. Wages are from two and a half dollars to seven dollars per week. Forewomen receive nine and ten dollars per week. There are girls here who have worked six and seven years without other

vacation than Thanksgiving Day, Fourth of July, and the usual holidays. In case of sickness or death in the family of one of the girls in this factory it is customary for the others to make a purse for the benefit of the one into whose family the sorrow has come. The amount given by each one depends rather on the need of the family than the wages of the giver. The proprietors always add to the fund. There is rarely a month that this collection is not taken.

In tailor shops girls earn from two to twenty dollars per week, as they work by the piece and are allowed to take work home and spend the night also over it. In the candy factories wages run from two to five dollars per week. For much of the work girls are in hot, close quarters and in some factories must take a turn of two hours in the ice-room. Here, too, are girls who are evidently under school age, though they will usually declare themselves to be fifteen, and the managers will be equally certain that they employ no girls under sixteen. Very hot days when work is slack they are given a half-holiday, for which they are carefully docked.

The system of fines is not uncommon in the shops. Here is the case of a girl who earns three dollars per week. She pays sixty cents car fare, and in the week of which this report is made was fined thirty-five cents, fifteen cents being for a mistake in a check. Her mother does washing, a small brother is a cash-boy at Field's, receiving two dollars per week. She has no father. Here, again, is a girl who has a "good place." She earns five dollars per week, pays three and a half dollars for board in a private family and sixty cents car fare. She is declared to be very fortunate. Another girl has for over two years worked in one place addressing envelopes, etc. She does her work well and gets four dollars per week. A married sister helps to clothe her, and so she lives. Factory girls work usually from seven in the morning till six in the evening. The noon time varies from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, and even more to those who work by the piece.

In many of the larger shops and factories there are gas stoves in the lunch-rooms and tea and coffee are made for the girls to drink with the cold lunches brought from home. For this they pay two or three cents a cup. Sometimes the proprietors employ some one to take charge of this, and again a woman is allowed to make what she can from the enterprise. There is great difficulty in learning the true state of affairs at the factories. The managers tell what they wish to be believed, in many instances. The forewomen have a story they are obliged to tell, and the girls themselves are many of them afraid to speak frankly lest they lose their positions.

But notwithstanding the hardships of factory life, the long hours, constant work, close, hot quarters, small wages, and the poor homes returned to at night,—and in spite of the fact that it is a poor house servant indeed who does not receive four dollars per week, have a pleasant room, as good fare as the family in which she lives, no expenses for washing, etc., still, good girls for general housework can with difficulty be obtained, while if the sign "Girls Wanted" be placed in a factory window, hundreds will be refused employment.

SUMMER OUTINGS AT LAKE GENEVA.

Several attempts have been made in the past four or five years to give summer outings to these wage-workers whom the force of circumstances prevents seeking pleasant things for themselves. Three of these have been in successful operation during the season just passed. In 1888 some Chicago people who are summer residents at Geneva

Lake, Wisconsin, formed themselves into a Fresh Air Association for the sake of giving holidays to city boys and girls. They found that while the children could come only during the school vacation of July and August the Holiday Home could quite as well be opened two weeks earlier and closed two weeks later, in order to give four weeks to girls from the factories and shops. They have done this very successfully, and the beauty and rest of Holiday Home have for two years been enjoyed by about one hundred and sixty girls each year. The Home is situated on a high bluff overlooking Geneva Lake. It is a large, new building, erected for this purpose. The surroundings are exceedingly attractive, and the cleanliness, the quiet and sense of restfulness give fresh life to the girls, who come almost entirely from the factories and shops. Everything in connection with the Home is free to its guests, and transportation to and from the city is furnished.

THE WILDWOOD CLUB FOR GIRLS.

A second undertaking of this kind is by the Wildwood Club for Self-supporting Girls. Wildwood is a beautiful old place with a large and roomy house in the midst of one hundred acres of woodland. It is situated on the heights bordering Calumet River, a short distance from the town of Pullman, and was given by Mr. George M. Pullman to his daughters for the purposes of this club. The club is under the auspices and management of the Girls' Friendly Society of Grace Episcopal Church, or rather is an outgrowth of that organization using the kindness of Mr. Pullman and his daughters. The house accommodates about twenty-five persons and is open during June, July and August.

Membership in the club is of three kinds—regular, associate, and honorary. Regular members are self-supporting girls over sixteen years of age. Associate members are young women of leisure, each of whom agrees to spend one week each season at Wildwood with the regular members. Honorary members are those friends who pay dues to the club of twenty-five dollars annually. The regular and the associate members, four of whom are in attendance each week, meet at Wildwood on equal footing; each pays two dollars dues, weekly, and each does her share of the work, only a part of which is done by servants regularly employed. They have received shop-girls, factory girls, tailoresses, house servants, etc., and the house has been constantly filled. Their constitution states that the club is formed upon a religious basis and makes obligatory the following customs: daily family prayer and Bible-reading, grace before meat, a due observance of Sunday.

THE OGONTZ LUNCH CLUB.

An association whose purpose is said to be to give a little outing each day to the working girl, is the Ogontz Lunch Club. In the association which supports this club are eighty members, all of whom, as the name implies, are ladies who have studied at Ogontz. Of this number thirty-five are active members of the Lunch Club and pay ten dollars a year dues; the remainder are associate members who pay fifteen dollars per year for the purposes of the club. By these dues rent of rooms, furnishing, etc., are met. The rooms are on the eleventh floor of the Pontiac building and are beautifully light and airy. The reading-room is furnished with piano, reading table, library of fiction, poetry, travel, etc., easy chairs, couch, desks, and always flowers.

The rooms are open from twelve to two o'clock every day excepting Sunday to self-supporting girls of all classes

and denominations. By the payment of ten cents a month a membership ticket can be secured giving all the privileges of the room, among which is the right of taking books from the library, conditional upon their return within two weeks. The excellent collection of books was given by the various members of the association. There are now one hundred and one members who pay for the privileges of the rooms. This in no sense excludes those who wish to come for the lunch privileges. The average attendance is one hundred and twenty at lunch each day, and members are constantly increasing. A cup of tea, coffee or milk can be bought for two cents; a sandwich for four cents. This pays the actual cost of food. The girls are invited to bring their own luncheon, tables and chairs being furnished for this purpose in the lunch-room. There is always music at noon, and the girls dance or read or do whatever is most pleasant to them.

On the reading table is a question box which is opened every Tuesday. The first question taken from it was the significant one, to answer which in its truest sense was perhaps the strongest motive impelling the Ogontz girls to found the club, "How can one become polished?" There have been questions on the Bible, and such as these, "What is good for the hair?" "What is the best kind of exercise?" Four or five members of the Ogontz Association are in attendance each day. This is not to be alone a summer outing, but hopes to be a bright noon-ing each day of every season.

HULL HOUSE AND ITS WORK.

No movement in the line of helpfulness has been of greater interest to Chicago philanthropists for the past two years than the one which has centred at Hull House. In one of the most closely inhabited parts of the West side, Miss Jane Addams, associating with herself Miss Ellen Starr, has taken a large old house, once the residence of a gentleman of wealth, and is answering in the light of the Christian philanthropy of the nineteenth century, the question "Who is my neighbor?" Hull House is on Halsted Street near Polk. Between Halsted Street and the river live about ten thousand Neapolitans and Sicili-

ans, a distinct Italian colony. South of Hull House are Germans, Poles and Russians, merging into a large Bohemian settlement; west are Canadian-French and north are Irish. The founders of Hull House, believing that people with a bent for study are to be found in every locality, have striven to become the aid and centre of the intellectual activity of this industrial neighborhood. And not an educational centre alone but a social centre embodying the traditions of hospitality and kindly intercourse which become so nearly lost in certain parts of the city, where people move too often to have local attachments and give most of their energies to earning their livings.

By simply placing large and pleasant rooms at their disposal, much has been accomplished toward rousing the dormant social spirit and so allowing that which the people themselves possess to work great things for them. Miss Addams with her associates mingled with the neighborhood in the same spirit of friendliness that she would have used had she taken a house on Prairie Avenue. They have received the people of the locality in families, men, women and children, without distinction whoever needs Hull House, Hull House needs. In each of the colonies about there are Americans and English-speaking foreigners who are glad to avail themselves of lectures and libraries. But the work has not been alone in receiving, nor yet alone to the English speaking Native German, French, etc., are among the helpers and visitors at Hull House. Friday evening of each week is German evening; Saturday evening is the Italian social evening. The work of Miss Julie Hintermeister, herself a Swiss woman commanding most of the modern languages, has not confined itself to the Italian Saturday evening of which she has charge, but one day of each week is given to the visiting of those houses where the sons and daughters of Italia give true southern warmth of greeting to one who comes in kindness, speaking the mother language.

There is no organization for carrying on the work of Hull House, no association, nor club, nor society. It is rather an attempt to prove that the individual can do far better than any society. The residents in the house pay all their own expenses and work without salary. Through

ROCKFORD SEMINARY.—MAIN BUILDING.

ROCKFORD SEMINARY — GYMNASIUM.

the kindness of the owner of the building, Miss Helen Culver, no rent is paid for the house. An income of one hundred dollars per month for janitor, gas, heating, etc., is raised from people who pledge five dollars a year.

As has been said Hull House is open at all times to all the people of the neighborhood. Naturally, however, the children come in the afternoon and attend sewing classes, cooking classes and the like, but they also come with their parents to the social evenings, if they desire. A kindergarten and a day-nursery take care of the youngest ones whose mothers must leave them during the day. Hull House is a station of the Public Library. Recently a commodious building has been erected on the grounds by Mr. E. B. Butler, for a library and art building. It was opened by a very successful art loan exhibition. Pictures were loaned by several prominent artists and from some of the best collections in the city.

In the weekly program a part of each evening is given to college extension classes. Thursday evenings there are popular lectures and concerts, and Friday and Saturday, the German and Italian social evenings. About seventy-five people come each week to teach, entertain, visit, to help in any way carry on the work for which Hull House stands. The membership of the clubs and classes is between eight and nine hundred men, women, and young people. Most of the students are young women. Some of them work with the hands, others labor with the mind; any one to whom the classes are attractive is welcome. Naturally there are many public school teachers; there are factory girls, stenographers, seamstresses, whomsoever the classes have drawn, irrespective of occupation. There are daughters of rich men who come from a more fashionable quarter to attend these classes because they like them.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT ROCKFORD.

It was to these girls of the college extension classes that a summer school at Rockford was offered. It was proposed as a summer school, though not with the expectation that study would be the principal attraction or benefit. Rockford Seminary is situated in the city of Rockford, in the midst of fifteen acres of high and beautifully wooded ground upon the bank of the Rock River. Miss Addams and Miss Starr are both former students of the seminary, and Miss Addams is now one of its trustees. Familiar, then, with the beauties of the place, the healthful location, and the spirit of helpfulness which characterizes the atmosphere of the seminary, they turned to Rockford when they planned their summer school. The Board of Trustees gave them the use of the buildings and grounds for July, and interested friends in the city of Rockford made themselves responsible for contingent expenses. A most sisterly interest was shown by the students of the seminary in the happiness of these summer students, and an appropriation was made by their association for the entertainment of their summer guests. Rooms were left arranged with added comfort and beauty.

The members of the summer school were all from Chicago. Though largely public school teachers of the lower grades, all occupations were represented. Many were of Irish birth, some were German, some Jewish, and some American. All were from the crowded districts of the city, from which some had never before been separated; many had never been further than its suburbs. Board in the seminary was furnished to them at two dollars per week, which paid actual cost of food. The teachers were all volunteers and were young women of much cultivation. Both teachers and students took care of their own rooms and gave an hour a day to the general work of the

house. The schedule of classes included the outdoor study of birds and botany, reading parties in Browning, Ruskin, Emerson, Victor Hugo and other modern novelists, German conversations, lessons in English grammar and composition, singing, sketching, needlework, gymnastics in the fine seminary gymnasium, and, better, lessons in lawn tennis out of doors. Recitals in song were given Monday and Tuesday evenings by Miss Eleanor Smith, and lectures Thursdays and Fridays by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones on Emerson and Browning, Prof. E. S. Bastin on Protoplasm and The Dispersion of Plants, Dr. F. H. Kimball on How Birds Fly, Ellen Gates Starr on Ruskin's Social Theories, and Mrs. M. H. Wilmarth on Victor Hugo.

It was a happy party of self-respecting, dignified workers who enjoyed this summer work on the campus and in the pleasant rooms of Rockford Seminary. They were especially enthusiastic over tennis and gymnastics, and even enjoyed the fatigue and strained muscles which resulted from their eager use of unfamiliar apparatus. Dancing in the gymnasium was a frequent pleasure. Various garden parties, river excursions and like entertainments were arranged by the citizens of Rockford for the students, and the chief gain which they carried back to their work in the crowded city was not from study.

Miss Jane Addams, to whom this success must be so largely attributed, is not only a woman of tact and good sense, but of the keenest sympathy. Her wealth, culture and charming personality are devoted to the work of Hull-House, but without any sense of sacrifice. Indeed, Miss Addams said in a paper read before a party of ladies interested in her plan, when Hull House was but a plan and not as now an assured success, that her only fear was lest she and those who should be associated with her should receive much more than they could be able to give.

With the exception of the Holiday Home on Geneva Lake, none of these associations for summer outings give their benefits without some return. The theory that no recipient should be deprived of the pride of independence is carried out. The other theory that those who are thus giving are truly those who are most fully receiving is practically exemplified, and more, the knowledge that "the things which make us alike are stronger and finer than the things which make us different," and that people are not different in kind, only in degree, is felt by each one, whether she has the blessedness of giving or the comfort of receiving.

KATHERINE A. JONES.

PROFIT-SHARING IN THE PILLSBURY MILLS.

were acquired by these same foreign investors a smaller group of mills which had been owned and operated by W. D. Washburn & Co., and also the great water-power property which has made Minneapolis a milling and manufacturing centre. These properties were all consolidated and are now owned and operated by the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, of London. A very considerable portion of the stock, however, is retained in Minneapolis, and Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, who was the head of the Pillsbury milling firm, and the most prominent and successful flour manufacturer in the world, remains as the active director and manager of the business.

In view of a considerable enlargement of operations, and of prospective developments which will give employment to still an increased force of men, the retention of the profit-sharing

scheme becomes a subject of renewed interest. Mr. Pillsbury has recently consented to give for the benefit of the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS some fresh data as to his experience in profit-sharing.

"We began our system over eight years ago," said Mr. Pillsbury, "and have divided profits during five years out of the eight. I was first led to adopt the system of profit-sharing from a desire to enter into some plan which would more equitably divide the profits between capital and labor. Of course the continual agitation of the labor question called my attention to the subject; but there

THE PILLSBURY "A" MILL, THROUGH AN ARCH OF THE "GREAT NORTHERN" BRIDGE.

Of the numerous American industrial establishments which have, within the past decade, adopted in one form or another the principle of distributing a portion of the profits to the employes, one of the largest and most important has been the Pillsbury mills of Minneapolis. The Pillsbury firm had for a number of years enjoyed the distinction of being the largest flour producers in the world, and their experience in profit-sharing could not fail to arouse public interest and attract widespread attention. A year or two ago the Pillsbury mills were sold to an English syndicate, and at the same time there

was no disaffection among my own employes, so far as I was aware. On the contrary, our relations with our employes were and always have been so harmonious that there has never been any intimation of a strike. As to the details of a profit-sharing scheme, I was not influenced by what others had done, and at that time knew absolutely nothing of the experience of others or the results of any kindred experiments.

"The fullest account hitherto given of my system is that which Mr Shaw prepared for the American Economic Association in 1886.* But, for business reasons which require no explanation, I have hitherto thought it best not to explain precisely the percentages and proportions which the firm agreed to adopt and use in determining the amount to be distributed to employes, and none of our own men have ever been informed of the method in detail. You will observe, then, that the statement I am about to make is at least more specific than any I have ever permitted to be made public hitherto, or than anything that has ever been communicated to the participants in the profit-sharing scheme.

"My original plan was this: After paying the men their salaries—and salaries in the Pillsbury mills have always been as high if not higher than those paid in any other similar establishments—I next accorded to the capital engaged in the business a good round interest. I shall not state precisely what rate of interest was adopted as proper for the reward of capital, but let me say that the percentage was a large enough one to cover safely the contingencies of years in which there might be loss rather than profit in the business; for, as you know, there is an inevitable speculative element in the milling business which causes fluctuation in profits, and which makes it necessary to provide something like a reserve fund out of the profits of good years, in anticipation of the bad years which are almost sure to come. Having, then, deducted from the whole profits a liberal fixed allowance for dividends upon capital invested, the remainder—if indeed there were any—was regarded as the fund to be shared between capital and labor. Over against the amount of capital invested by the proprietors was placed the annual

pay-roll of the employes. The surplus fund was divided into two parts in the proportion of the amount of capital in the business and the united yearly salaries of the men. To the proprietors, as additional profits over and above their liberal fixed percentage, was assigned capital's share of the surplus. Labor's share was then distributed among the men who were admitted to the benefits of the profit-sharing scheme."

At the end of the first year, September, 1883, about 25 per cent. of Mr. Pillsbury's men participated in the distribution of profits, the original rule being that only those men who had been with the firm for five years should be admitted as profit-sharers. The rule was modified in such a way as to make the number somewhat larger, and the next year about one-third of the employes were admitted. As an exception to the five-year rule, however, it should be explained that without regard to the period of their service in the firm's employ the men in the office or in the mills who occupied positions of exceptional responsibility were placed upon the sharing list, the five-year rule

HON. CHARLES A. PILLSBURY. (*From the Northwestern Miller.*)

* One of the chapters in the monograph "Co-operation in a Western City," by Albert Shaw, published by the American Economic Association in 1886, and republished in 1898 in the large volume upon the History of Co-operation in the United States, issued from the press of the Johns Hopkins University.

applying only to those holding more ordinary or menial positions.

Mr. Pillsbury has since modified his plans, and now permits all who have been in his employ for two years to participate, and he is fully convinced that the change is advantageous in every way. Modern milling is so marvellously automatic a process that comparatively few men are needed to produce a vast output. The Pillsbury-Washburn Company, however, employs about 500 men. "Of this number," says Mr. Pillsbury, "about 425 come under the two year rule. If we should divide our employés into three classes, one of which would be called common laborers and the other two the lower grade and the higher grade of skilled laborers, the number of men in each class would be about the same. Our current wages for common laborers are from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. Ordinary help in the mills receives from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Skilled labor is paid from \$2.50 to \$20 per day, according to the position occupied."

In three of the eight completed years since the profit-sharing project was begun, the annual profits have not exceeded the fixed percentage set for the initial remuneration of the capital invested, and consequently in those years there has been no distribution of surplus to employés. The sum total of the amount divided among the men in the five years of distribution has been about \$150,000, an average of \$30,000 per year. Obviously the increase in the number of participants has diminished the amounts paid on distribution day to individuals. However, it is unnecessary to attempt to show that \$30,000 a year, paid out as extra money at one time to 300 or 400 men, is no trifling benefit. It is equivalent to a 6 per cent. dividend upon an investment of half a million dollars. It means, in other words, that the employé, besides drawing safely from week to week his full wages, is likely to receive at the end of the year a check for a sum greater rather than less than a current annual interest upon his total yearly salary. It should be clearly understood that the distribution among the men is made in the proportion of wages received. Thus the most responsible, and therefore most highly salaried men, whether employed in the commercial side or in the manufacturing side of the business, draw the largest checks in the distribution of profits.

Upon being asked what argument he used with the English directors of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, to induce them to retain the profit-sharing system, Mr. Pillsbury replied: "Happily it was not difficult to persuade our directors in England to assent to my recommendation. I explained to them that the system not only made our men more happy and contented, thus securing stability in the force, but also that in my opinion it resulted in more and better work to such an extent that the amount distributed to the men probably cost us nothing at all. It is true that, so far as I am aware, no other mill firms share the profits in this way. But when I make a survey of their mills I am satisfied that ours have been more prosperous than those of any of our neighbors or competitors, and that we have been able to run with a profit during times of great depression in the milling business when no small percentage of the mills have gone to the wall. I may certainly claim it as a fact that our flour has obtained a higher price than any manufactured in this country, which it could not do if there was no genuine merit in it. And I attribute the uniformity of excellence in the quality of our product to the great interest that all of our employed men, even the very humblest, have taken in the success of the mills. Milling is a business involving processes so delicate that almost everything depends upon the fidelity, skill, and constant attention

of the men who are employed. And it is obvious that the stability of a mill's force is a matter of high consequence. I do not think that changes are half so frequent in the Pillsbury-Washburn mills as in the average flour mill of the United States. Stability tends to greater care in the use of materials and machinery, to greater evenness in the product, and to various other economies; and profit-sharing, as a promoter of stability, is therefore a source of considerable advantage."

In reply to interrogatories as to the economic source of profits thus distributed, and the relation of profit-sharing to wage rates, Mr. Pillsbury was very firmly of the opinion that in his business, averaging one year with another, the profit-sharing fund does not come out of what would otherwise be the company's profits, but that it actually represents an enhanced earning stimulated by the improved *esprit de corps* and the habitually awakened sense of individual responsibility for which the profit-sharing scheme is to be credited. As to the doctrine that profit-sharing in the end is only a form of wage payment, and that sooner or later what is paid to the men in one form is withheld from them in another, Mr. Pillsbury's simple reply is: "It is a well-known fact that we pay as high if not higher wages than any of our competitors." From his own point of view he is convinced that the experiment is profitable for capital. From the point of view of the participants themselves he holds that it would be perfectly demonstrable that what comes to them as their share of surplus profit comes in clear addition to maximum wages, as a result, not so much of more strenuous and self-denying effort on their part, as of the more highly efficient and stable organization that profit-sharing brings about.

Mr. Pillsbury declares as a result of his experience that he knows of no objections whatever to the system of profit-sharing. "As to its moral effects," he declares, "it certainly promotes good feeling between capital and labor, and tends to make the men more contented and more likely to settle down and acquire families and homes for themselves. Moreover it educates a sense of responsibility in the men. It is a mistake based upon theory rather than upon observation to suppose that profit-sharing induces the men to act as if they owned the establishment or that it gives them a sense of lazy security. We would discharge an old employé who was proving incompetent or unworthy rather sooner than we would were this system not in vogue. We have never been troubled with any impertinent prying into our company's financial business, nor have we heard any complaints that we were not acting in good faith in operating our system of profit-sharing. I do not contemplate any change in the system as now in use. I do not know of any more practical plan that is more just to the working men. If the proposed new dam should be built in the early future and extensive electric lighting and power plants should be operated as a result of this additional utilization of water power, I am ready to say that so far as my recommendations will go our system of profit-sharing will be extended to these new operations connected with the Pillsbury-Washburn Company."

Mr. Pillsbury added that in his opinion profit-sharing could be successfully and economically applied to any business which, like the flour business, depended largely upon the care and skill of the men employed; and that it is especially advantageous in those kinds of manufacture or trade in which it is difficult to detect any neglect of duty or to regulate such neglect even when detected.

The millers and employés of the Pillsbury Company to a very large extent own the homes they occupy, and almost without exception they are comfortably situated.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER ON IMMIGRATION.

What will General Walker not show with his statistics? From an analysis, in the light of census statistics, of the negro problem in the *July Forum*, he passes in the current number to a statistical diagnosis of the immigration question. The belief prevalent in the Old World and which to some extent has found lodgement here, that a continuous immigration from abroad is needed to maintain an increase of population in the United States commensurate with the development of the country, is shown to be grotesquely absurd. Statistics which have been produced in support of this belief are found to have been misused. General Walker shows, for instance, that the supposititious data furnished by one sociological investigator, Mr. Knapp, to prove that only a small per cent. of the later population of the United States had descended from early American stock, would have required every female who arrived between 1790 and 1800 to bear 18.07 children a year to satisfy the requirements of the assumption.

THE NATIVE STOCK ALONE ALL-SUFFICIENT.

That there have been large accretions to the population of the country from immigration, Mr. Walker does not, of course, deny. His only contention is that the fecundity of the native element might alone have furnished the desired healthful increase in population had not the influx of foreigners, bringing with them a low standard of living, checked the native increase. In a word, foreign immigration into the United States has amounted, he maintains, not to a re-enforcement of our population, but to a replacement of native by foreign stock. The foreigners usurped the places which the native element would have filled.

THE PRESENT CONDITIONS.

This leads Mr. Walker to a consideration of the effects of immigration to-day upon the country. "Opinions may differ widely on the question whether the United States have, as a whole, gained or lost by so extensive a replacement of the native by foreign elements in our population. But whatever view may be taken of the past, no one surely can be enough of an optimist to contemplate without dread the fast-rising flood of immigration now settling in upon our shores. During the past ten years, five and a quarter millions of foreigners entered the ports of the United States. We have no assurance that this number may not be doubled in the current decade. Only a small part of these new-comers can read, while the general intelligence of the mass is even below what might be assumed from such a statement. By far the greater part of them are wholly ignorant of our institutions, and, too often, having been brought up in an atmosphere of pure force; they have no sympathy with the political ideas and sentiments which underlie our social organization; often not even the capability of understanding them.

There are reasons for placing restrictions on immigration now which earlier did not exist. The development of means of transportation has rendered it comparatively easy for the thriftless and the worthless of foreign countries to emigrate to our shores. Then, too, present immigration is being drawn more and more extensively from the nations of southern and eastern Europe—"peoples", as Mr. Walker describes them, "that have the least possible adaptation to our political institutions and social

life, and that have thus far remained hopelessly upon the lowest plane of industrial life."

STRENGTHEN THE BARRIERS.

"Has not the full time arrived," General Walker concludes, "when the people of the United States should set themselves seriously to consider whether the indiscriminate hospitality which has thus far cheerfully been exercised

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER.

should not be, at least for a while, withheld, to give the nation opportunity to digest and to assimilate what it has already received; whether justice, if not to ourselves, then to our posterity, does not require that the nation's birthright shall no longer be recklessly squandered; whether we are not under obligations, as the inheritors of a noble political system, to see to it that the Republic sustains no harm from an invasion in comparison with which the invasions under which Rome fell were no more than a series of excursion parties?"

THE MODERN PRESS.

What we now understand by a "newspaper" has been made possible only within the last forty years by the growth and development of the telegraph; within the last decade a second and hardly less important revolution has been accomplished through the introduction of illustration. The first is described in *The Century* under the title

"The Press as a Newsgatherer," by William Henry Smith, the manager of the Associated Press, while "Pictorial Journalism" is treated in *The Cosmopolitan* by Valerian Gribayédoff, one of the pioneers of the modern methods of illustrating, and, perhaps, the most skillful pen and ink portrait artist in the country to-day.

Newsgathering as an Art.

Mr. Smith gives a striking picture of the contemptible state of journalism in both England and America during the first quarter of the century. Not only were the newspapers uniformly partisan organs, indulging in mud-slinging that distinguished between no kinds of filth, but at times, especially in England after the French war, they were systematically suborned by the government. In America there was some attempt at the making of good newspapers, but a relapse after the war of 1812 ushered in what Mr. Smith calls the "Dark Age of Journalism."

Curiously enough, the first efforts at reform came from the West; not so far west as the hunting-grounds of the *Arizona Howler*, but in Cincinnati, where Charles Hammond in the "Gazette" did some noble work in raising the standard of journalism.

"The modern American newspaper, however, had its beginning in New York. It was here that it was first clearly demonstrated that newspaper publishing could be divorced from the fortunes of a public character or of a party, and made a profitable business." Mr. Smith assigns to the New York "Herald," dating from 1835, the honor of inaugurating the new system of journalism in America. While the London "Times" held that enviable distinction in England.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

That wonderfully successful coöperative system which has made the "news" part of the modern daily paper what it is, had its beginning in 1851 in the following agreement:

It is mutually agreed between G. Hallock of the "Journal of Commerce," J. and E. Brooks of the "Express," J. G. Bennett of the "Herald," Beach Brothers of the "Sun," Greeley and McElrath of the "Tribune," and J. W. Webb of the "Courier," to associate for the purpose of collecting and receiving telegraphic and other intelligence.

The work of the association grew with the telegraph and especially with the increasing cheapness of using the wires. Even in 1860, owing to the great cost, the telegraphic reports scarcely exceeded 1500 words a day for such cities as Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

"In the Associated Press System New York is the principal center. From it extend to the East, to the West, to the Northwest, to the South and to the Southwest, its leased wires, exceeding 10,000 miles in length. It is thus practicable for the management to have as direct and prompt intercourse with agents in all the great cities as with persons in the same office; or with the papers of Boston, Minneapolis, Denver, New Orleans, and other intermediate cities as quickly as with the papers of New York City itself. Here is first received all the foreign news except such as comes from China, Japan, and the Samoan Islands, through San Francisco."

SOME FEATS OF NEWSGATHERING.

"The New York office handles daily from 75,000 to 100,000 words, equal to from fifty to seventy columns of matter. . . . When Mr. Cleveland was nominated in St. Louis, the Associated Press bulletin announcing the fact was put upon the Western Union wires, and was on the

bulletin boards of the newspapers at San Francisco and other cities in less than two minutes.

The dynamite explosion at Westminster Hall and London Tower, in the winter of 1885, occurred between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. By ten o'clock New York time, the forenoon of the same day, a bulletin reached the Associated Press, announcing the explosion.

"Extraordinary time has been made in transmitting the result of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race to the Associated Press. The despatch must first be sent by the government lines to connect with the cable, thence across the ocean to the American land lines, and thence to New York. Yet this has been done in ten seconds."

Mr. Gladstone's great speech on Home Rule, 13,000 words, was "in every important newspaper office in the United States" at the same minute, New York time, that he finished speaking.

SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

Mr. Smith says emphatically that the "breezy, newsy," "American," unscrupulous style of newspaper-making is the accident, not the essential, of our system. "Editors as a rule are painstaking, and, while aiming to excite interest, hope to inspire confidence. But there is a sensational journalism as there was formerly a personal and brutal partisan journalism, that offends the more intelligent members of the community, which will have its day, as did the other." That irresistible desire to tell a good story, the impulsiveness of the youthful members of the staff, and on the other side, the unwillingness of officials, especially railroad officials, to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, are responsible for much of the unreliability of our daily news.

As to reform, Mr. Smith suggests the signing of each article with the name or initial of the writer, and then tells of a remarkable scheme of the Hon. Charles Reemelin for the government regulation of the press; in general he would advocate the "extended discussion of the relations of newspapers to society," and the holding of editors to a strict accountability.

The Illustrated Newspaper.

As Mr. Smith looks to the New York "Herald" as the founder of our modern journalistic ways and means, so Mr. Gribayédoff considers that it was the first daily newspaper to use illustration, on the basis of a wood-cut published by it in the forties. But ten years ago, "Truth" was the single daily newspaper in the country that indulged in any form of illustration; to-day this writer roughly estimates that there are 5000 illustrated newspapers in the country.

Mr. Gribayédoff is modest in his description of the part he played as the first successful illustrator, in his work on the "World," begun in 1884. Those were the days of cartooning public men with enormous heads and grotesque little bodies, and the first page of such work, done in the "World," is given in fac-simile by the *Cosmopolitan*. "This page proved the starting-point of the great boom in daily newspaper illustration which to-day extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Not always has it delighted the fairer sex to see their faces depicted in the daily paper, it would appear from Mr. Gribayédoff's account. "Not many weeks after the 'World's' first pictorial display, there blossomed in its columns a set of counterfeits of the society buds of Brooklyn, done in soft metal and printer's ink. The effect was not altogether what either proprietor or artist desired. Owing to certain irregularities in the lineaments of the victims, caused by superabundance of the black fluid whereby one lady was disfigured by a blotch on her nose, another af-

For a long time the illustrators were handicapped by the length of time taken in the mechanical process of reproduction, but some seven years ago the rapid method of zinc etching was introduced; which enabled the work to be done in the short space of four hours.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Mr. C. Wood Davis of Goddard, Kansas, completes in the August number of the *Arena* one of the most thorough articles on railways that has appeared in the magazines for several months.

OBJECTIONS TO NATIONAL OWNERSHIP.

In the July *Arena* Mr. Davis confined his remarks to an enumeration of the objections to national ownership of railways, the strongest of which, as given, were that such a change would necessitate an increase in the number of civil servants, and thereby might enable the dominant political party to perpetuate its power; that the service would be less efficient than under the present system of control; that government railroads would be incapable of as progressive improvements as are privately owned roads; that both lines and service would cost more, and that unnecessary lines would be constructed for political purposes in certain sections of the country and other parts fail to secure needed lines on account of the red tape that would be in use. In presenting these objections, Mr. Davis can conceal his preference for government railways no more than can English historians in treating of the Napoleonic wars keep Waterloo in its proper place.

THE ADVANTAGES OF NATIONAL OWNERSHIP.

The advantages of national ownership, which forms the subject-matter of the second part of his paper, are given without modification or reservation. First among these advantages, it is held, would be a stability and uniformity of railroad rates which under the present form of management is impossible. National ownership would place

MR. VALEMIAN GRIBAYEDOFF.

flicted with a slight obliqueness of vision, still another ornamented with an incipient beard, the ambitious effort aroused a howl of indignation from both ends of the Brooklyn Bridge. Rival newspapers sent reporters to the parents of the unfortunates to secure expressions of opinion on the ethics of journalism, and the direst threats were hurled at the 'World' owner's head. One of the infuriated parents was credited with the intention of taking justice into his own hands in the form of a horsewhip, and Assistant District Attorney Allen of New York gravely announced that Mr. Pulitzer had rendered himself liable to indictment for criminal libel. The protest was grounded less on the basis of the distortion of fair features than on the argument that the privacy and sanctity of American homes had been ruthlessly invaded, and forced into the garish glare of vulgar publicity. In the light of subsequent events, this incident seems most amusing. Nowadays society women are found conniving at the publication of their own portraits, and as far as those particular buds are concerned, I have seen their features reappear in print over and over again, since that first experiment was made, and without the faintest protest on anybody's part."

"The feature of daily newspaper illustration that has impressed me most," says Mr. Gribayedoff, "is its development of a form of vanity in this country which, it is true, had existed in a less rampant degree for many years previous. I allude to the desire of the average American for seeing his portrait in print. This weakness was hitherto out of the reach of the ordinary purse, for it could only be indulged in through the expenditure of one hundred dollars for a steel-plate engraving, to illuminate the pages of a county history, or one of the numerous biographical cyclopedias on 'Prominent Men of Our Day, or 'Self-Made Sons of the Soil.' When the lesser lights discovered that they could secure pictorial notoriety in a daily paper by sending an advertisement, or by treating the reporter 'like a gentleman,' they were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered."

MR. C. WOOD DAVIS.

the rate-making power in one body with no inducement to act otherwise than impartially. In only two important countries besides the United States, namely Great Britain and Canada, are corporations permitted to fix rates. Another advantage would be such an adjustment in rates that traffic would take the natural short route and not be sent "around Robin Hood's barn" as under corporate ownership. It is estimated that a saving of \$25,000,000 per year could be effected if this change to national ownership had but this one result. \$20,000,000 could also be saved, it is maintained, through the reduction in the number of men employed in towns entered by more than one line. One central station and one staff of officers would be quite enough in the ordinary town. Then too, the expenses of railroad attorneys would be dispensed with. The present yearly expenditure of corporate-owned railways in the United States for attorneys' salaries is given as \$14,000,000.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Davis furnishes some facts from his own personal observations regarding the extent to which passes are used on railroads in this country.

"From the experience of the writer as an auditor of railroad accounts, and as an executive officer issuing passes, he is able to say that fully ten per cent. travel free, the result being that the great mass of railway users are yearly mulcted some \$30,000,000 for the benefit of the favored minority; hence it is evident that if all were required to pay for railway services, as they are for mail services, the rates might be reduced ten per cent. or more and the corporate revenues be no less, and the operating expenses no more."

The confession is made that he himself, has during a session of the legislature signed vast numbers of blank passes "at the request of the legislative agents of such company, and under instructions of the president of the corporation to furnish such lobby agents with all the passes they should ask for." No report of such issue of passes is ever made either to the State, federal government, or to confiding shareholders, we are told.

The practice in vogue of paying commissions for the diversion of traffic to particular lines has also come under Mr. Davis's direct notice. The common method is, he says, to pay such commissions to agents of connecting lines where it is possible to send passenger traffic over any one of two or more routes. "Aside from commissions paid for diverting passenger traffic, great sums are paid for 'influencing' and 'routing' freight traffic, and these sums, while paid to outsiders, or so called brokers, are frequently divided with the railway officials. When the writer was in charge of the transportation accounts of a railway running east from Chicago, it was part of his duties to certify to the correctness of vouchers on which commissions were made, and he became aware of the fact that one Chicago brokerage firm was being paid a commission of from three to five cents per hundred pounds on nearly all the flour, grain, packing house and distillery products being shipped out of Chicago over this railway, no matter where such shipments might originate, many of them, in fact, originating on and far west of the Mississippi River; and when he objected to certifying to shipments with which it was clear that the Chicago parties could have had nothing to do, he was told by the manager that his duties ended when he had ascertained and certified that such shipments had been made from Chicago station. From investigations instituted by the writer he soon learned that some one connected with the management was deeply

interested in the payment of the largest sums possible as commissions."

All told, Mr. Davis sums up, \$160,000,000 might be reasonably saved through the purchase and operation of railways in this country by the government.

THE THEORY OF RAILWAY RATES.

Professor F. W. Taussig, in the summer number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, presents what is entitled "A Contribution to the Theory of Railway Rates." Mr. Taussig's article is a very elaborate and careful piece of economic writing, which, unfortunately, is not likely to reach directly a very great number of the men whose opinions are practically effective in American railway legislation. But in indirect ways this valuable analysis is certain to have its effect upon the public mind. It begins with a discussion of Professor Cohn's recent work upon the English railways, in which Professor Cohn holds that railway charges are based, not on the cost of furnishing the service, but on what the purchasers can afford to pay; and the various discriminations in rates for different classes of passengers and goods lead Professor Cohn up to the conclusion that public ownership of railways, or at least severe public regulation of rates, is imperative.

Mr. Taussig makes it his object to inquire whether, in fact, railway rates must be explained on separate and peculiar grounds, or whether in general and in the long run they are based upon the cost of service. He begins with an analysis of a railway's expenses, and finds their most striking peculiarity to lie in the great proportion of the total which falls to return on capital sunk. A large proportion of gross receipts must go to pay a return on capital, this proportion amounting to from 40 to 50 per cent. Operating expenses usually absorb from 50 to 60 per cent. Mr. Taussig treats the returns upon capital as a part of the expenses; for the payment of dividends is necessary in the long run to induce the investment of capital. It is universally admitted, however, that this proportion of a railway's expenses has nothing to do with the fixing of particular railway rates.

But Mr. Taussig holds that, in the large sense,—that is, in the composite process of making the whole schedule of a railway's rates,—the return upon capital must, in the long run, be considered as an expense to be met. The practical discovery that all railways make in their adjustment of rates, however, is this: That a railroad can afford to transport any given class of commodities for rates which will pay a trifle more than the actual expense of handling the goods, without regard to remuneration for the capital invested. There are some classes of traffic that can be got only when the rates are low, and these contribute little. Others are of the sort that will come even though the rates be high, and they are made to contribute much, and this, in railroad circles, is known as charging "what the traffic will bear."

This kind of rate-making Mr. Taussig calls the joint method of meeting the cost of furnishing railway service. A given commodity or particular service will contribute in proportion to the demand for it. Mr. Taussig carries his analysis of joint cost into elaborate and scientific detail, with the effect of justifying in theory the general methods of rate-making that railways in all parts of the world have practically applied. Mr. Taussig's paper does not deny the advisability of a considerable share of public control over railway rates, but it shows the delicacy and difficulty of such a task, and it may be studied with great advantage alike by railway managers on the one hand, and railway law-makers on the other.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

Goldwin Smith Gives Reasons.

Professor Goldwin Smith's paper in the *North American Review* for August will be commonly regarded as amounting practically to an apology for the persecution of the Russian Jews. It will doubtless be declared that, if the Professor were Czar, the Jews of Russia might hope for scarcely more mercy than they are receiving to-day.

THE CAUSES SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC, NOT RELIGIOUS.

The causes of the present persecution are not religious, as it is generally believed, Professor Smith affirms, but economic and social. If, he says, the Jews of Russia have been restrained in the exercise of their religious freedom it has been in the interest rather of Russian nationality than of religious orthodoxy. Some evidence is drawn from official reports in British blue-books to show that the source of the anti-Semitic disturbances of 1880 in Russia was not, as has been commonly supposed, hatred of the Jewish religion, but bitterness produced by the exactions of the Jews. "It is chiefly as brokers or middlemen," so the reports read, "that the Jews are so prominent. Seldom a business transaction of any kind takes place without their intervention, and from both sides they receive compensation. To enumerate some of their other occupations, constantly denounced by the public: they are the principal dealers in spirits; keepers of vodka (drinking) shops and houses of ill-fame; receivers of stolen goods; illegal pawnbrokers, and usurers. A branch they also succeed in as government contractors. With their knowledge of handling money, they collude with unscrupulous officials in defrauding the state to vast amounts annually. In fact, the malpractices of some of the Jewish community have a bad influence on those whom they come in contact with."

A PARASITIC RACE.

Traced back, the cause of the whole Jewish trouble may be discovered, Professor Smith writes, in the parasitic nature of the race. They seldom assimilate with the people among whom they go, but retain a "marked and repellant" nationality of their own. Parasitism in the Jew is attributed to his inherent love of gain fostered by the narrowness of the Jewish territory in early days. The Talmud is held to be the sustaining cause of Jewish isolation. With its ceremonialism and its prescribed observances it has served to keep the Jew apart from the "impure Gentile."

Mr. Smith holds with M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, who is a sympathizing friend of the Hebrew, that before the Jew can become as other men he must first be derabbinized and denationalized; and denationalization will not be complete, he further holds, until the Jew gives up the tribal rite of circumcision. This rite Professor Smith calls the "seal of tribalism."

"The Jew of America and western Europe," says Mr. Smith, "has not much reason to complain of his present position. In a society of which wealth is the ruling power, his financial skill, sharpened by immemorial practice and aided by the confederacy of his kinsmen, makes him the master of wealth. In Europe patrician pride bows its head before him, and royalty itself is at his feet. The press is rapidly falling under his influence and becoming the organ of his interests and his enmities. If any hearts still rebel against an ascendancy of the stock exchange and a worship of material success in its least beneficent form, they are so few that they need not be taken into account. Here in the West, we have no cruel and desperate problem before us. We must allow existing

influence to work on, taking care, perhaps, to guard ourselves against commercial combinations, and to look now and then behind the curtain of the press."

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

"It is in eastern Europe and in Russia where the Jews are massed, and where they are still thoroughly Talmudic, that the trouble arises; and the end of it does not seem near. If the quarrel were religious, the preaching of religious toleration might allay it; but we have seen that it is not religious, but economic, social, and national. What the peasant wants is not that Jews should be forcibly converted, or that they should be prevented from worshipping in their own synagogues after their own fashion, but that he shall be freed from alien usury and domination. He would hardly desire anything so cruel as the expulsion of the Jews from the land which has long been their home, if it were possible that their habits and bearing should be changed. But it is not likely that the yoke of the Jew will become less galling, or that the sufferances of the people will increase. Nor are the dense swarms of Russian or Roumanian Jews likely soon to be 'derabbinized and denationalized,' or to give up their immemorial trades. What will be the result in eastern Europe generally depends on a balance of forces which we have no means of correctly estimating. The governments generally are on the side of the Jew. To repress rioting and maintain order is their duty; while in the financial state to which they have reduced themselves by their rivalry in military expenditure they cannot afford to provoke the ire of the money power. The Russian government alone, being intensely national and very uncommercial, takes decidedly the part of its own people."

A Hebrew's Version.

Professor Goldwin Smith's negative assertion that the cause of Jewish persecution in Russia is not religious is indirectly conceded in an article by Isaac A. Hourwitch, a Russian Hebrew barrister, in the *August Forum*.

PERSECUTION A POLITICAL MEASURE.

But Mr. Hourwitch does not consider that this persecution is in any great measure due to what Professor Smith implies in "social" and "economic" causes, namely, the parasitic nature of the Jew and the contaminating influence of his methods and practices upon the business and social community. The cause, he holds, is political. The persecution, of the Jews is "a constituent part of a calculated and well-planned scheme on the side of government. By instigating the Ests and Lettonians against the Baltic Germans, the latter and the Poles against the Jews, and the orthodox Russian 'nation' against all, the government intends to put one-half of the population of the empire—the orthodox Russian—in the position of a 'predominating nation prevailing over all the rest through their all-powerful national autocratic government. *Divide et impera!*'"

In a word, Mr. Hourwitch's contention is, hatred of the Jew for his beliefs and practices is not a source of this persecution, but only a means through which the Russian government hopes to accomplish a political purpose. The persecution of the Jews is not carried on in the interest of nationality in the broad sense, as it would appear from Professor Smith's paper, but in the interest rather of the ruling class.

The belief is prevalent that the Jews are new-comers into Russia. Mr. Hourwitch shows as a historical fact that the Jews had settled in the part of the country which they now occupy seven centuries before those places were conquered by Russia. In the light of this fact the expulsion of the Jews appears the more unjust.

homes of the colonists he found their cleanliness and self-respect universal. Well led and well organized, he thinks the race is susceptible of immense development.

His paper is followed by the ubiquitous E. B. Lanin, who, for the moment, has forsaken the *Fortnightly Review* in order to give the *New Review* the benefit of his denunciation of the maltreatment of his Jewish fellow-subjects.

Why the Jews Leave Russia.

Mr. C. B. Roylance Kent, writing on the subject of Russia and the Jews in the *National Review* for July, sums up in favor of the Jews. We quote from his article the substance of the May laws.

(1) As a temporary measure, and until a general revision has been made in a proper manner of the laws concerning the Jews, to forbid the Jews henceforth to settle outside the towns and townlets, the only exceptions admitted being in those Jewish colonies that have existed before, and whose inhabitants are agriculturists.

(2) To suspend temporarily the completion of instruments of purchase of real property and mortgages in the name of Jews; as also the registration of Jews as lessees of landed estates outside the precincts of towns and townlets, and also the issue of power of attorney to enable Jews to manage and dispose of such property.

(3) To forbid Jews to carry on business on Sundays and on the principal Christian holidays, and that the same laws in force about the closing on such days of places of business belonging to Christians shall, in the same way, apply to places of business owned by Jews.

(4) That the measures laid down in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 apply only to the Governments within the pale of Jewish settlement.

ARE THE JEWS A BLESSING TO ENGLAND?

The Rev. S. Singer stoutly maintains in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for August, that the Jewish paupers, whose arrival fills Mr. Arnold White with such dread, are a very desirable class of emigrants. He says:—

"The bulk of foreign Jews enter into no manner of competition with the British laborer on his own field. Among a thousand dockers, for instance, there may be one or two Jews, and they are English-born. The coal porters may be in favor of anti-Semitic legislation, but it is doubtful whether a single Russian Jew is to be found among coal porters. What the Russo-Jewish immigrant has done is to enormously develop one branch of industry—the cheap boot trade, and to create another—the cheap clothing trade. Time was when the British workman hardly ever dreamt of wearing any garments that had not first done duty to a more aristocratic body, and did not come to him with faded or "renovated" glories. Now he can attire himself in a new suit of clothes at a lower price than he had to pay for an old clothes outfit. There may not be quite so much style about the new and cheap article; but workmen feel as keenly as others that there is a certain homely dignity in being the original and sole possessors of such raiment as they can afford. Who is it shall say them nay? If England to-morrow copied Russian methods and expelled her Jewish cheap tailor hands, the whole of the trade would pass to German manufacturers, already keen competitors with English houses in this branch. As it is, the Jewish laborer who earns his wages here spends them here. As to driving the native workman into pauperism, this flimsy charge vanishes before a couple of solid facts. At the moment when these words are being penned, two interesting pieces of information lie at hand. The one is a return of statistics of pauperism, issued 25th June, which points to this note-

worthy circumstance, that the very lowest rate of pauperism ever yet recorded, whether in England and Wales or in the metropolis, was reached in the fifth week of April last. The other is a comparative statement of the number of paupers, indoor and outdoor, for the second week of June, during the last four years. The figures show a constant decrease, being 92,502 in 1888, 89,632 in 1889, 88,559 in 1890, and 88,231 in 1891—an increasing population with a diminishing rate of pauperism. What becomes of the contention that the Jewish immigrant is driving the native workman into the workhouse?"

His paper is illustrated with sketches of one or two lovely Jewish women, who would be a desirable addition to any community.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF THE JEWS.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for July, adds an extremely interesting chapter on Jewish physiology and psychology to his series of articles on "Anti-Semitism." Jews generally, he tells us, are longer lived than their Christian compeers. According to an American census, which he quotes, the expectation of life of a Jewish infant is fifty-seven years, while that of a Christian infant, born under the same conditions, is only forty-one years. Also, contrary to the casual Christian experience, the chances of life of Jewish men is greater than that of women. The race is often described in figurative language as a "masculine" race. It appears from the statistics quoted by M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu that the epithet is literally applicable. Not only have Jewish men better chances of life than Jewish women, but the number of male infants born is greatly in excess of the number of female infants. It is also interesting to learn that though the actual number of children born is rather less, in proportion, to Jewish than to Christian parents, the number of Jewish children reared is much greater.

Thus the Jewish population of the world is steadily increasing, not only actually like all others, but relatively to Christian races. There are also fewer dead-born infants among Jews than among Christians. These facts are supposed to be directly traceable to hygienic and other customs which form part of the Jewish religion; but with the enumeration that has been made and a few others that are less notable, the physiological advantages of the Jewish race come to an end. They are usually undersized and ugly; they have an unusually high proportion of deformed people; and if they have few still-born children they have, on the other hand, a larger than average proportion of idiots. This set of facts is again to be traced to known physical causes. Psychologically it is to be observed that the Jews are among the most nervous people in the world. They have suffered for generations from the neurotic maladies with which the contemporary Christian world is afflicted. Probably the cause has been the same. They have for many generations been forcibly subject to excessive mental strain. They live principally by the brain, and though their abstinence from alcoholic liquor is a point in their favor, deranged intelligence is a frequent curse.

Needless is it to add that the average intelligence of the majority is extraordinarily high. That Jews are clever is one of the few facts which is universally known about them. Another interesting statement which seems to throw special light on the question of the political treatment of the Israelitish people is that in order to find the distinctive characteristics of the race most thoroughly marked, it is necessary to go East, where they are kept in the position of a separate people. As they travel westward and be-

come one politically with the other races of the countries they inhabit, the physiological and psychical peculiarities disappear.

HOW THE RUSSIAN JEWS COME TO ENGLAND.

Mrs. Brewer, in the *Sunday at Home* for August, begins a series of papers on the Jews in London. She says there are now 80,000 foreign Jews in London, of whom 45,000 live in the East End. Of these, 25,000 are Poles or Russians. Forty per cent. of the Jewish population are occupied in tailoring, and of these workers two-thirds are women.

"These immigrants are not conveyed thither in British ships, but in German vessels trading between Hamburg and Tilbury. The people are embarked without bedding or other necessities, and huddled about all over the ship. Last year one line alone, trading between these two points, brought over 4000 passengers, most of them Polish and Russian Jews, 80 per cent. of whom were destitute.

"The German ships with their freight of foreign Jews, as a rule, reach the dock in the night, and discharge their passengers very early in the morning. The opportunity of seeing for one's-self the actual condition in which they arrive, or the treatment they receive from those who loaf about the landing-places, is therefore rare. Fortunately one morning we were informed by telegram that a vessel was coming in, and, starting at once, we reached the Thames in time to meet it. On being rowed to the ship, we were glad to see on board the agent from the Jewish Ladies' Association, and a gentleman on the Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

"The scenes witnessed by the river-side are, as I am informed, sometimes heart-breaking; nor is it easy to see how things are to improve so long as the German ships are permitted to land their passengers when and where they please. As it is, the agent of the Jewish Ladies' Association, who attends every boat that comes in, does much to mitigate the sufferings and discomfort of the immigrants. Many of the immigrants have been sent by the Jewish Board of Guardians to Australia and America, where they are doing well. In 1890 they assisted 214 immigrants to emigrate; they are doing a beneficent work among the Jewish poor; they know their wants and their struggles, and help without pauperizing them. The number of inmates passing through the Jews' shelter in Leman Street in the year ending October, 1890, was 1399; of these 94 went to the United States, 269 to their native places, and 17 to other countries, while 518 remained in the United Kingdom; there is no record of the others. If we include the help given by the Mansion House Committee in connection with the Jewish Board of Guardians, the number assisted to emigrate last year was 415."

Mr. Arnold White, it may be mentioned, has returned from Russia, where he has been received with great kindness by the authorities, who appear desirous of co-operating with Baron Hirsch in the attempt to settle the Jews abroad.

THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Oregon's Governor Speaks.

Flagrant government abuses which exist unheeded by both the great political parties render necessary a new political organization. So proclaims the Hon. Sylvester Pennoyer, from his gubernatorial seat in Oregon, through the *North American Review* for August. Among the abuses and derelictions named by Governor Pennoyer are: "The granting to private corporations the loan of millions of money and vast empires of land for the building of

railroads, which, when built, are permitted to exact excessive charges from the people; the usurpation of a governmental function by a private corporation in the transmission of intelligence without the restrictions of law upon its charges against the government itself, as well as against the people; the usurped interference by the federal judiciary, within the States, with their laws and tribunals; the degradation of one of the precious metals and the denial of its free coinage by Congress, thus imposing an unexpected hardship upon the States to which, under the Constitution, is denied the privilege of coining money, while they are restricted, at the same time, to the use of gold and silver as legal tender; but far above any of these in importance are the entire exemption of the wealth of the country, as such, from federal taxation, which can be remedied by the imposition of a graduated income tax, and the faulty and almost criminal financial policy of the government, through which the wealth of our people has been transferred from the pockets of the many to the vaults of the few, and the federal treasury controlled and used in the interest of bondholders and stock jobbers."

A NEW FINANCIAL POLICY DEMANDED.

It is in its financial policy especially that the new political party will find favor in the eyes of the people. It will issue currency based upon the real property of the country. Such a policy is not impracticable, Mr. Pennoyer maintains, and he cites the example of his own State, which has now more than two million dollars of school money loaned upon the improved real property within its borders. To the farmers of Oregon, he asserts, this system has been a blessing. By adopting a policy of changing the currency into bonds and the bonds into currency at the will of the holders of either, he is confident that the financial business of the country could be adjusted to the proposed system without greatly enlarging the volume of the currency more than the business requirements of the country demand.

Mr. Pennoyer is very buoyant in his concluding assurances that great and good results will flow from the adoption of a financial policy along the lines proposed by the new political party.

"The inauguration of such a fiscal policy would," he says, "open a new and brighter era in the history of our country. The vast and rapid accumulations of wealth in the hands of the few and the impoverishment of the many by the excessive rates charged for the use of money would at once cease, and money being cheap, would open up new avenues of industry and give renewed impetus to trade and increased employment to labor, and, being stable in value and sufficient in volume, would impart security to every enterprise and fair remuneration to every laudable calling. And thus would the general government at last fulfil its constitutional duty to the people by regulating the value of money, which it has never yet done, and never can fully do until by some such means as is proposed it regulates the interest it shall bear."

Some Plain Facts by One From Among Them.

It is of the new political party as it is, its resources and strength, as well as its *raison d'être*, that Mr. R. B. Hassell treats in the August *Ardena*. He declares it a mistake to suppose that the new political organization is the outgrowth of poor crops, extreme poverty and demagoguism. An examination of the vote in the counties of one State from which a United States senator has been elected, will show the heaviest majorities of the new party were received in the counties where "farming is the most diversified and where the people have been blessed with a succession of

good crops." It will also be found that the States where the Independent party, so called, has had the greatest influence are the ones in which the smallest per cent. of illiteracy obtains. "The fact is that the farmer of the West is not the clodhopper, at whose expense the funny man of the modern journal likes to crack jokes. He reads more widely and thinks more deeply than tradesmen or city people do, as a class. Tradesmen wear better clothes, are more urbane, and obtain a certain polish and self-possession which comes only from close contact with one's fellows in the business and social world; all of which is very useful to them in improving the 'main chance' in a competitive struggle, and might be labelled finish and sharpness. They live an intense life, within a limited circle, and have little time and less inclination to weigh questions from the larger world. To this fact may be attributed the slight interest such people take in municipal government and the dominance of slum and saloon influences. It is not so with the farmer. He reads much and widely, and the solitary plow-furrow and the quiet country road conduce to thought. A certain sturdy intelligence follows, which again and again has proven the salt of the world, the re-enforcing element of society, and is to-day the hope of our nation."

THEIR DEMANDS NOT INDEFINITE.

It has been charged that the demands of the farmers' party are indefinite. This charge Mr. Hassell refutes. "Most of the Independent county and state platforms could be summed up under the three heads "Money," "Transportation" and "Land." They declare in favor of a full legal tender currency to come direct from the government of the people, in volume sufficient to meet the demands of business; the government ownership and control of railroads, and homes for the American millions. As regards their proposed financial policy, it is held to be nothing if not definite and specific. In their doctrine of finance is seen prominently: "A desire that the government supersede avaricious man and blind nature in the creation and distribution of money, in order that money may be a stable purchasing power; a determination that money shall no longer be a commodity to be bought and sold, and manipulated, a leech upon labor in the hands of a few, but a convenience of trade, accessible to the many at first cost; and a demand that the misnamed national bank system of the present shall have its spirit of greediness exorcised, so that it may hereafter serve the people instead of its management."

WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

"Scarcely twelve months have passed since the birth of the party,—one political campaign. In that short period an organization has been perfected which carries upon its rolls 1,200,000 voters; and an *esprit de corps* has been created which is worthy of comparison with the enthusiasm of the old parties. It has elected two United States senators and a respectable body of congressmen. It has won its victories in the strongholds of the hitherto dominant party, overcoming in one instance an adverse state majority of 8000. An army of lecturers has been set at work, most of them well equipped. About a thousand newspapers have been established in the interest of the movement. A national bureau of information has been created which keeps a large force of clerks constantly busy. A committee has been appointed on organization under its directions, State after State is being organized, and the prophecy is freshly made that, before the snow flies again, an efficient branch of the central body will have been established in nearly every hamlet in the nation." So far the work of the new party has been chiefly educational.

HOW SHOULD THE SENATE BE ELECTED?

Wendell P. Garrison writes on "The Reform of the Senate" in the *Atlantic* for August.

We have had for a century Dickinson's method of election of senators by the State legislature, and the results are discouraging in the extreme. Mr. Garrison says:

"The Constitution from the beginning insured the coincidence of state with federal party lines. This, it may be admitted, tended irresistibly to the consolidation of the country, but it had also the effect of mischievously prolonging the term of party existence; producing artificial divisions in local matters; making party fealty, and not competency or honesty or patriotism, the credential of office-holding at every degree of the scale, whether state or federal; and so leading to the steady deterioration of the personnel of state legislatures, the growth of machine rule, the purchasability of senatorships, and the decline of the federal Senate to what we now see it,—in large measure a medley of millionaires, "bosses," and the representatives of selfish interests."

The present statute under which elections take place was passed in 1866. Its distinctive features are provisions that the two houses of the state legislature shall meet in joint convention, shall vote *viva voce*, and that a majority shall elect.

The open vote has been an especial encouragement to bribery and corruption. It tempts the employer to coerce his men because it enables him to do so. It makes the engineer of the "machine" flourish like the green bay tree, for he can ascertain just how each cog and joint is obeying his direction.

REFORM.

Mr. Garrison declares for the abrogation of the act of 1866. If the States were free to elect senators as they thought fit, he considers that the Australian ballot-system would probably terminate the evils of the *viva voce* method of voting. Further, he would have the State give to the people the right of nominating candidates for the senatorship. "Suppose that these nominations were reached as now under the ballot-reform laws; the State printing on the official ballot the names of such as had a certain group of petitioners behind them (say three to five thousand). Then let the five to ten highest be the popular instruction to the legislature to choose from among these, and let the legislative voting take place in joint convention, again by the Australian system, each member to vote on the first ballot for three on the list; on the second, for one (or two, as the case may be) out of the three highest as determined by the first ballot. In case of a tie, let the decision be by lot."

This scheme should have a purifying effect on both the state legislature and its choice for the senatorial vacancy. The popular appointees would naturally include some men of worth and honesty, and it would be more difficult to elect the disreputable element flat in the face of these names. Then, when the bosses and wire-pullers found that even if they could elect a subservient legislature, it would still be a matter of inherent uncertainty as to its choice for the senatorship, the "workers" would probably conclude to spend their energies in more profitable directions, and the people would be left to choose a state legislature that would attend to its local and legislative interests.

Mr. Garrison scents danger for his scheme in the possible accusation that it does not accord with the constitutional prescription that the senators shall be elected by the legislature. Mr. Bryce has made this criticism in the case of an analogous Nebraska law. But Mr. Garrison points out

that the choice would still be vested in the legislature, for it would *choose* between the popular appointees; and whatever be the letter of the law, in spirit it would comply much more nearly than the present method, by which the party managers choose the senator in their caucus, and the legislative election is merely a form.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE M'KINLEY BILL.

In an article upon the genesis, nature, and probable effect of the McKinley Bill, M. A. Moireau makes an interesting contribution to the very excellent series of articles upon America which is from time to time continued in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

ALMIGHTY-DOLLAR POLITICS.

M. Moireau treats the bill as an immense exemplification of the "almighty dollar" politics of the United States, and speaks of it frankly as a measure purchased by the manufacturers of the country in the belief that by destroying external trade they would develop internal industry. That it was intended not only to tax but to destroy external trade is, he thinks, proved by the previous and less famous bill for the recovery of customs duties which stands also on the American Statute Book in the name of Mr. William McKinley. Speaking of the first bill, in which it will be remembered that penalties of unprecedented severity, including fines amounting to \$5000 and imprisonment for a term of two years, are decreed against exporters and importers convicted of cheating the customs revenue of its due, he says: "The bill might have had for its epigraph, All European manufacturers who send goods to the United States are malefactors; all agents and consignees who aid in the introduction of these goods through the ports of the United States are scoundrels."

THE MANUFACTURERS' BARGAIN.

After describing the measures of truly Russian autocracy by which alone the energetic Speaker, Mr. Reed, was able to force the bill through the lower house, and the important and again extraordinarily autocratic modifications which were imposed in the Senate, M. Moireau assigns the following justification for the light in which he himself persists in regarding the Act: "If we seek for the causes of the singular animosity against the importation of foreign goods which is revealed by the entire course of this legislation we find, to begin with, one which is far from honorable; the contract, namely, which was concluded at the time of the presidential election of 1888 between the leaders of the republican party and the phalanx of great manufacturers who are ready to furnish the sinews of war. The manufacturers gave millions for the electoral campaign; the Republican chiefs promised in return uncompromising protection in order that the manufacturers might recover from the mass of the consumers the sums advanced to the party. The McKinley Act was thus the payment of a bill drawn upon the great manufacturers in the name of the Republican party." This was the view of the Democratic party, and this will, M. Moireau thinks, have to be reckoned with when the next presidential election comes in 1892.

THE EFFECT OF THE BILL ON FOREIGN COMMERCE.

As for the always interesting question of the effect which the bill is likely to have on the commerce of other countries, M. Moireau draws the following parallel between France and England:—

"France exported, in 1889, 400 millions of francs' worth to the United States, but the exports consisted chiefly of silks, trimmings, ribbons, woolen and cotton stuffs, knick-

knacks and wine. Of all these, some of the woolen and cotton stuffs have, under the new tariff, been weighted by a very high extra tax. It is not the case for silks, which make up the greater part of our exports to America, not for knick-knacks nor for wine."

It is therefore possible, M. Moireau concludes, to regard the Bill with great philosophy in France, but in England the situation changes:—

"Out of 750 millions of francs' worth exported by England to America in 1889, 500 millions is made up of linens, cottons, woollens, silks and jute, iron and machines. On almost all these products the customs duty has been considerably raised. If the new tariff were vigorously to close the markets of the United States, it would be a very serious blow to the prosperity of Bradford, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Leeds. At least half the exportation from England to the United States is affected by the new tariff."

On the other hand, M. Moireau perceives, as so many other authorities on the subject have perceived before him, that to close one market to a commerce so vigorous as that of England is not to destroy trade but to drive it to seek fresh outlets, which may afterwards prove to be a source of immense benefit. He instances with admiration the case of Canada, and the change in her position in this respect, which has been brought about by the construction of the Canadian Pacific line. The effect of the bill upon other foreign nations is passed under review, and then he returns to its effect at home. Here the consumer has found out that the rise in wages, which was promised as one of its results, does not take place so rapidly as the rise in prices of which the masses had forgotten to take count. Woollen stuffs which used to cost 20 cents a yard are now at 60 cents, buttons which were 2 cents a dozen have risen to 8 and 10 cents a dozen. The taxed articles are not luxuries, they are objects of daily consumption, and the oratory of the electioneering platform has fallen flat under the practical blows to domestic experience. "After all then the consumer pays," is the lesson which America has learnt. What the forces are which are likely to endeavor to apply the lesson at the next presidential election, and what their chances of success may be, occupy the concluding chapters of M. Moireau's study.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS ON THE PENSION LAWS.

Many believe that patriotic service should be rewarded by the government, but few will agree with Commissioner Raum in his paper in the *North American Review* for August that pensions are to be defended on the grounds that they serve to stimulate patriotism. Patriotism based on the possibility of a pecuniary reward is a sort not worth cultivating.

The other grounds which General Raum presents in justification of pension laws are better chosen. These are "a recognition that the monthly pay of the soldier was not a suitable equivalent for the services rendered, and a broad sentiment of gratitude upon the part of the people to men who have died in defence of their country, and to those who have risked health and life under the flag."

THE DISABILITY PENSION LAW.

The Disability Pension Law passed by the last Congress receives its fair share of treatment. By this act honorably discharged soldiers who served ninety days or more and who are permanently disabled, and the dependent widows of deceased soldiers, are placed on the pension list. General Raum, of course, defends this act. He says: "The

administration of the pension laws for twenty-five years developed the fact that hundreds of thousands of old soldiers who had served faithfully were now, and had been for years, seriously disabled, but could not furnish the proof to show that their disabilities were of service origin. That they had followed the flag for four years and had never missed a battle, and were now seriously disabled, was not enough to warrant the granting of a pension. They were required to show that they had suffered from some injury or disease in the service to which the present disability could rightfully be attributed. Observation and experience had demonstrated that military service, with its exposures, fatigues, and excitements, was a potent cause in destroying health and breaking down constitutions. When the services rendered in the great campaigns of the late war are recalled, it is not to be wondered at that the health and strength of the men were broken down." It was to meet these cases that the law of June 27, 1890, was enacted.

THE NUMBER AND COST.

General Raum estimates the total payments for pensions this year at about \$116,000,000, which is \$9,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for this purpose by Congress. The total number of pension claims pending is given as 1,095,099. Of the 1,206,707 (estimated) survivors of the late war, 478,356 are now on the pension rolls, besides 120,522 widows and dependants.

No fear need be entertained, says Mr. Raum, that it will be necessary to levy new taxes for the payment of pensions. The annual expense of interest on the public debt and of pensions is now only \$2.44 per capita as against \$4.57 in 1865, and the revenues are still ample.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF THE EIGHT HOURS' DAY?

Professor J. E. C. Monroe, who writes the first article in the current number of the *Economic Journal* (English), discusses the probable effect of the eight-hour day on the production of coal and the wages of the miners. The professor may be a great economist, but he is not a great writer. When you turn over page after page it seems to be clear enough; but the net result is that no very definite impression is left on one's mind. His chief point is that in 1887 the eight-hour day was virtually established in this country, the net result being that the average output per man was diminished by about eighteen tons a year, which is between five and six per cent. This however, was not due to the shortening of the hours; many new men flocked to the mines who were unskilled, old pits were reopened and new pits were sunk. After the period of prosperity passed and wages fell, the miners elected to lengthen their hours rather than diminish their earnings. The miners, therefore, have the greatest possible interest in maintaining the individual output.

If prices do not rise, the miner must, to gain the same wage in the shorter day, send as much "coal to the surface as he did before, and hence he will have the strongest possible motive to save time from the hours allowed for meals, to use a faster stroke, to idle less, and even to increase if necessary the average number of days he works in the week in order to realize his standard. If the total output be maintained there will be no rise in price, and no disadvantage as regards the foreigner; if the output per miner be maintained there will be no increase in the cost of production. As regards wages, if the total output and the output per miner be maintained, wages will not be affected by the reduction in hours."

REFORM IN TAXATION.

The *Chautauquan* for July contains a sensible article, entitled, "What shall be Taxed?" by Professor Edward W. Bemis, of Vanderbilt University.

Mr. Bemis finds it easy to show the wretched impotence of our present system of state and local taxation. Four-fifths of all personal property absolutely escapes taxation, which falls most heavily on the middle and poorer classes; and the conscientious man is punished for his honesty by being forced to support, not only his own burden, but that of his dishonest neighbor; "the writer discovered in St. Louis in 1889, that the widows and orphans of two years' standing of that city, whose property is in the probate courts, and so impossible of concealment, pay one half of all the taxes on certain classes of personal property."

"We may reform in two ways, according to our theory of what is the best mode of taxation. We may, believing that every man should be taxed according to his natural opportunities, confine ourselves, as does Henry George, to taxes on the rental value of land and the purely monopoly value of natural monopolies, like railroads, or we may accept the more general view that every one should be taxed according to his ability, as determined by his income, and then levy such taxes in accordance therewith, as will be suggested in the latter part of this paper."

Mr. Bemis finds the great objection to the Henry George single tax in the fact that it rests on the false assumption that taxes should be paid to the State for benefits received. This is the *crux* of the position. Mr. Bemis agrees with Prof. Seligman that taxes are paid "not because the State protects us or because we get any benefits from the State, but simply because the State is a part of us." Nor is the "unearned increment" of land by any means the only unearned increment of value. "All values are largely in social product. The difference between the wealth a Vanderbilt could make in the United States and among the Hottentots is due to society, or at least dependent on society."

For these reasons, rather than for any insuperable difficulty of introduction or inherent justice, Mr. Bemis dismisses the single-tax theory. However, he holds that in a reformed system "real estate taxation will occupy a prominent place, and land may be taxed higher than the improvements." But this will be only for county revenue, which must emphatically be separated from the income of the State.

"This separation of state and local sources of revenue is vital. As long as our States depend for any part of their revenue on local assessments, so long will towns run a race in under-valuation to escape their just share of dues to the State. The attempts of boards of equalization in twenty States to prevent this have proved the farce they always will."

So far Mr. Bemis is destructive. In the constructive portions of his paper, he advocates "that every state tax such portions of the net income of every corporation doing business in the State, as is the ratio of the gross receipts of the corporation in that State to its entire gross receipts everywhere." If this scheme strikes on the snag of the Supreme Court decision that a gross receipts tax on railroads is a tax on interstate commerce and unconstitutional, it may be met by some such device as that used in Tennessee, by which the corporation is assessed on an amount equal to the market value of its shares of stock and its bonds. This would be supplemented by a tax on valuable franchises such as gas and street railway companies.

In addition the income tax should, Mr. Bemis thinks, be given another and a fairer trial in this country. In Switz-

erland a progressive income tax has given excellent results:

"An average laborer is taxed 2.1 per cent., an average mercantile employee, 5.29 per cent., an average well-to-do manufacturer 10.5 per cent., and an average capitalist 25.5 per cent. on the annual yield of his labor, his labor and capital combined, or his capital, as the case may be."

A progressive tax on inheritances, well justified, it would seem, by the experience of New York and Australia, about completes the chief features of the reforms to which Mr. Bemis looks forward.

"To sum up: Let all our taxes on stocks, bonds, money, furniture, credits, and in fact all personal property, be abolished. Let the mortgagor pay only on the value of his real estate less the mortgage, and the mortgagee on the mortgage, as in California. Let the State abandon all taxes on real estate and levy income and succession taxes distributing therefrom to the towns and cities what the latter may need after they have taxed real estate, land being rated higher than improvements. Local communities might also retain liquor licenses. Almost all of the other license taxes, such as prevail in the Southern States alone to any extent, save in Idaho, should be abolished. Not being graded according to the profits or even the magnitude of the business, they violate all principles of just taxation."

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE LABOR ENCYCLICAL.

The *Dublin Review* for July, which publishes the text of the Encyclical in Latin, accompanies it by a paper by Cardinal Manning, who speaks of it in terms of eloquent appreciation:—

"Since the divine words, 'I have compassion on the multitude,' were spoken in the wilderness, no voice has been heard throughout the world, pleading for the people with such profound and loving sympathy for those that toil and suffer, as the voice of Leo XIII. This is no rhetorical exaggeration, but strict truth. None but the Vicar of our Divine Lord could so speak to mankind. No Pontiff has ever so spoken. No Pontiff has ever had such an opportunity so to speak, for never till now has the world of labor been so consciously united, so dependent upon the will of the rich, so exposed to the fluctuations of adversity and to the vicissitudes of trade. Leo XIII., looking out of the watch tower of the Christian world, as St. Leo the Great used to say, has before him what no Pontiff yet has ever seen. He sees all the kingdoms of the world and the sufferings of them."

He defends it from the accusations of vagueness and generality on the ground that it is impossible for the Pope to offer detailed and particular solutions, remedies and schemes on occasions as it would be to dispense a score of prescriptions for all the hospitals of Europe. It was absolutely necessary to lay down broad principles which serve as major premises in all arguments of the social order with the remark that the Pope has lifted political economy from the low level of selfishness in profit and loss to the high, true level of social economy. He then discusses the Encyclical in all its four parts:—

"The first treats of the origin and constitution of human society. The second shows the unnatural, abnormal, and subversive nature of what is called Socialism. The third treats of the intervention of the State in social questions. The fourth and last treats of the liberty, duties, and co-operation of workers, both men and women. We will follow this order in commenting upon it."

The Cardinal fears that many who read the Encyclical

will fail to reach its depth and far-reaching annunciation of primary truths, which are the bases and constructive laws of human society. After explaining what the Pope teaches as to socialism and the remedies for the evils from which society suffers, he says:—

"The Church blesses and encourages every form of lawful and Christian association. It condemns secret societies, as such, because they walk in darkness; but it sanctions the opening uniting of men for a lawful object, such as mutual protection against those who make the largest profits out of the lowest wages, or intolerable hours of work, and the like. In a word, the Church recognizes the liberty of the human will in all its lawful actions, individual and collective; and it encourages men to use that liberty for their self-defence, and for the defence and help of others."

Not only does the Pope recognize the right of association, but he insists upon the right of the workman to strike against long hours:—

"It follows that to work sixteen or eighteen hours a day is contrary both to natural and to Christian law. It springs either from the recklessness of the employed, or the covetousness of the employer. This is a just condemnation of the state of many of our industries, under which till now our people have suffered in silence. But they are now bid to make their burdens and sufferings known."

On the question of wages the Cardinal says that the Encyclical has given a very definite answer as to what is a just wage:—

"The remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort.' This is immediately further explained as 'sufficient to enable him to maintain himself, his wife, and his children.'

"We have here the measure of the minimum wage. It must be sufficient to maintain a man and his home. This does not mean a variable measure, or a sliding scale according to the number of children, but a fixed average sum."

"The policy of the law—that is, its aim and spirit—is that homeless men be few, and that the homes of the people be the broad and solid foundation on which the commonwealth, in all its social and political life, shall repose. We may, therefore, take the maintenance of a home as the minimum of a just wage."

"It follows, therefore, that an employer who should take single men without homes at lower wages would commit a social injustice, full of immoral and dangerous consequences to society."

"It is well to bear in mind that the oldest free contract between landowner and laborer is the *metayer* system, by which the annual produce of the soil is halved between the landlord and the producer. This still exists abroad. It bears witness to a law of proportion which is just, and it is a source of contentment and goodwill. Where there is no proportion, or no known proportion, between enormous and increasing profits and scanty and stationary wages, to be contented is to be superhuman."

The Cardinal then points out that the Pope justifies the action of Parliament, the committee on sweating, and the committee on the hours of labor, and emphasizes the Papal declaration the law could interfere to prevent industrial disputes from arising.

"This, as he especially urges, ought to be provided for by voluntary tribunals of arbitration, composed of employers and employed in their respective unions or associations; and when no such provisions of previous legislation exist, and Parliament is not assembled, and danger is urgent, it is the right and the duty of every loyal man who loves his country and his people, at any cost or dan-

ger to himself, to come between the parties in conflict, and to bring them, if he can, to peace."

The Cardinal pens a sentence which, if strictly interpreted, would destroy the whole cotton industry, which depends largely upon female labor:—

"A woman enters for life in a sacred contract with a man before God at the altar, to fulfil to him the duties of wife, mother, and head of his home. Is it lawful for her, even with his consent, to make afterwards a second contract for so many shillings a week with the mill-owner, whereby she becomes unable to provide her husband's food, train up her children, or do the duties of her home? It is no question of the lawfulness of gaining a few more shillings for the expenses of a family, but of the lawfulness of breaking a prior contract the most solemn between man and woman. No arguments of expediency can be admitted. It is an obligation of conscience to which all thing must give way. The duties of home must first be done, then other questions may be entertained."

After saying that the words of Leo XIII. will sear our rulers until we raise the minimum age for child labor to twelve, he concludes with the following statement, which is rather prophecy than historical fact:—

"For a century the civil Powers in almost all the Christian world have been separating themselves from the Church, claiming, and glorifying in their separation. They have set up the State as a purely lay and secular society, and thrust the Church from them. And now of a sudden they find that the millions of the world sympathize with the Church, which has compassion on the multitude, rather than with the State or the plutocracy which has weighed so heavily upon them."

THE POPE, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

Signor Crispi now throws off the very thin veil of anonymity which he affected to wear in his previous article in the *Contemporary Review*, and puts his own name to an article which any one, statesman or author, might be very glad to sign. Signor Crispi can write, and write well. He puts his points with great clearness, and the way in which he refers to the perpetually recurring deficits of French finance, and exhorts France in a friendly and fraternal spirit to forswear an extravagant military expenditure, which is ruining her finances, is very clever indeed. Apart from its literary style the article is interesting on account of the additional light which it throws on the intrigues of which the Vatican is the centre. "You want to know," in effect says Signor Crispi "why Italy has been driven into the Triple Alliance? It is all because of the French intrigues with the Pope." The picture which he gives of the extent to which Italian policy has been influenced by Mon-signor, now Cardinal, Rotelli, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, is a very instructive contribution to the secret history of the Continent. But it is better to let Signor Crispi speak for himself. Almost at the very beginning of his article he makes the following irritating appeal to French journalists to keep their tempers:—

"Be calm, be calm, my brothers! Discuss, examine, meet facts by facts, reason by reason. The press that loses its temper becomes idiotic; violence is a sign of moral decadence, and shows that the vices of a Catholic education in France have not been remedied by the work of civilization, and that the demagogues of that country are as intolerant as the Vatican."

To come down with a heavy foot upon a very sore corn is not exactly the way to calm the mind of a person with whom you have begun an argument; it is, however, Signor Crispi's way. His article is very clear. He says:—

HOW TO BREAK UP THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

"Italy requires an assurance that France will not some day direct a new expedition against Rome, or bring, as she has more than once promised, the Vatican question before the European Powers. In France the question is always open.

"France, who really believes herself the eldest daughter of the Church—all other nations coming in the second line—considers that the privilege of the custody of the Roman Pontificate belongs to her. On the day therefore, on which this cause of suspicion and distrust shall be taken away, and Italy shall no longer be in danger of seeing her rights violated, on that day there may be reason to discuss the question whether she shall withdraw from this alliance, which guarantees her against foreign dictation. In the other alternative, Italy's duty is to strengthen herself, and no one has the right to question her acts. The threat to take Rome from the Italians and restore it to the Pope is an offence no less grave than would be the actual occupation of the city by a foreign army."

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

One of the most interesting parts of the Crispi article is that in which he tells us quite plainly that the present Pope has been more than once on the verge of making an arrangement with Italy, but that he has been deterred from doing so by the intrigues of Jesuits and the promises of France. In the Jubilee year an eminent abbé set himself seriously to find a *modus vivendi* between Leo XIII. and the Italian Government. Mgr. Rotelli at Paris and the Jesuits at the Vatican succeeded in weaning the Pope's mind from the proposed arrangement.

Still the Pope shrinks from trusting himself to the tender mercies of the French Republic. Signor Crispi says:—

"The Pope does not trust a popular government; and if in 1848 he refused the invitation of Cavaignac and preferred Gaeta, he would now rather choose Spain. The *Moniteur de Rome*, the official organ of the Holy See, has repeatedly said so, and has published proposals in this sense made by the Bishop of Barcelona to the Queen, and accepted by her. This was its first declaration after the inauguration of the statue of Giordano Bruno in the Campo del Fiori. In France they will deny it—they cannot do otherwise. But I have before my eyes several letters from certain prelates, which state what was done to this end from June to December, 1889.

WHAT THE POPE SHOULD DO.

"After the Giordano Bruno celebrations, a circular was sent to all the Catholic powers, declaring that it was impossible for the Pope to remain in Rome. On June 29 there was a secret consistory on this subject, but nothing was decided. The proposal for the departure of the Pope was favored by the foreign cardinals, and by a very few Italians. What made Leo XIII. hesitate was the uncertainty of his return. No ministry took the circular of Cardinal Rampolla seriously, except the French, whose counsels, at the last moment, Leo XIII. had not the courage to follow."

The proper course for the Pope to pursue is to make terms with Italy. Signor Crispi writes:—

"Let Leo XIII. content himself with the inviolability he enjoys, free, independent, in Rome; and let the Catholic populations be content. Ever since September, 1870, the Pope has done whatever he would, has enjoyed complete autonomy, so much so that Bismarck in a ten years' conflict was not able to touch him, and finally was obliged to come to terms with him. If Pius IX. had been a temporal sovereign, it would have been impossible for him by the

Encyclical of February 5, 1875, to compel the bishops and archbishops of the Empire to persist in the struggle against the civil power."

THE PROSPECT OF A REPUBLIC IN ITALY.

The article is full of historical interest, and contains, incidentally, many passing allusions to present-day politics, for which we may look in vain elsewhere. Speaking of the alleged danger of the establishment of an Italian Republic, Crispi says:—

"The Italian aristocracy has no weight, and its traditions disappear with the by-gone governments; the middle class, to which we owe the national movement, is the only influential one, and it is not tolerant; the common people are hardly beginning to make themselves felt, and do not constitute a danger. Certainly the country is democratic, but not republican: those traditions have been dead for centuries. Visit the great cities, Turin, Naples, Palermo, and you will see the populace even more respectful than duty demands towards the educated classes. I have taken part in two revolutions, in 1848 and in 1860, and have seen the bourgeoisie and the populace in harmony, and never the one against the other. This being the case, the Republic might be imposed, but not voluntarily chosen. And to impose it a catastrophe is necessary; the destruction of the army and of the fleet, the death of all patriots, the resignation and apathy of an entire people, the foreigner victor and oppressor."

Considering that Crispi may be regarded as almost the sole survivor of the old Republican party in Italy this testimony is very strong, and should re-assure those who imagine that King Humbert will have no royal successor.

IS ENGLAND MORE REPUBLICAN THAN AMERICA?

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, in the *Monist* for July, has a paper on the right of evolution, which is a vigorous protest against a revolution that is contemplated by many Socialists. Mr. Conway maintains that the United States affords a signal illustration of the evils of revolution. England is an illustration of evolution, the United States of revolution. The following are the more striking passages of his article:—

"There appears to me nothing more important than that the world should be undeceived about America, whose political history is, really, the great warning against revolution—a handwriting on the walls of the world, the misunderstanding of which is a peril to mankind.

"The independence of America was a necessary thing, but it came in the worst way possible. It was heavy misfortune, from which we still suffer, that independence was secured by war. The colonies had exhausted their resources in their success; but they had not exhausted England. The colonies, still confronted by the powerful enemy they had made, were compelled to unite for common defence. These colonies had radical differences, political, religious, commercial; some were free, some held slaves. But in presence of the common foe they had to unite at once, and sink their differences. When they met to frame a constitution for their union the majority had no notion of any constitution save that of England, and little accurate knowledge of that. What they framed was a crude imitation of the undeveloped English constitution of a hundred years ago. They made two legislatures, because England seemed to have two; but made them equal, not knowing that in England the two were not equal. They supposed England was really governed by the king; so, having knocked down George III. they set up a monarch much more powerful, who to-day under the name of

President possesses more power than any throne on earth. They formed a Senate, able to defeat the popular House.

"The Senate is a peerage of States, in which New York has no more power than States hardly larger than some of its counties. This anomaly was advocated on the ground that in England boroughs of a few hundred voters had equal representation with others of many thousands. The old monstrosity, now the extinct 'rotten borough' system, was here actually raised into a constitutional principle. Command of the army and navy, there nominally lodged in the crown, was really lodged with the American monarch, so that he may slip from his civil to his military throne, and rule by martial law. This powerful monarch is not elected by the people of the United States, but of the States separately, through electors proportioned to their members of Congress. Consequently, as New York has the greatest number of electors, the monarch in nine cases out of ten is chosen by one State. The present President got a trifling majority in New York, and was elected. Mr. Cleveland received some 100,000 majority of votes in the nation, and was defeated. A popular superstition calls that the Great Republic. Since the electors ceased to be real electors as the Constitution intended, and became mere messenger-boys carrying votes they never cast, this government is not so republican as is now that its revolution overthrew a hundred years ago. Even at its best our hasty constitution gave new lease to an England discredited at home, and a new lease to slavery, which had been decaying. Slavery entered its new stronghold, and ruled America for generations; had it not lost its head and assailed its own stronghold, it might be ruling still. Our much eulogized Constitution, by its compromise with slavery, cost America a million lives and a billion of money. And all of those evils, involving a steady degradation of our politics, are due to the fact that America got its independence not by evolution—which would have surely secured it, leaving England its friend,—but by revolution, which made England its enemy; necessitating a premature, crude, military union; preventing the mature discussion and development which could have made the Constitution an advance in political civilization instead of a retrogression. When our fathers had swept English authority out of the country, they had not swept political superstitions, monarchical notions, out of it; so they re-throned in their garnished habitation the defects of the system they had fought. By argument, petition, parliamentary influence, England has secured something like republican government under its mask of monarchy.

"The United States monarch is able to transfer office from his opponents to his supporters. He is powerful because he is removed every four years. He can claim that the nation has freshly given him all that power. The English sovereign has no political power at all. The nation is governed by responsible ministers. The president may snap his fingers at a parliamentary majority; the English executive may be dismissed in a night. In a monarchy all classes are interested to reduce a power which only one family can enjoy; but under a presidency all are anxious to enhance the power of an office to which all may aspire,—especially where it is renewed every four years by an electoral revolution.

"In England other antiquated things have subverted progress. For the very reason that hereditary legislation is anomalous, antiquated, the peers became weak; the 'upper' house became 'under' by an evolution that had been impossible had it been elective. But in this very irresponsibility to the popular vote lay that independence of popularity which gives their House weight as a debating and revising body. A further step in evolution, which

should determine the exact number of times that the Lords might reject a measure, after which its passage through the Commons would make it law, might make the peers a useful body in checking popular passion and haste."

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The most considerable of the last group of "*Papers of the American Historical Association*" is John George Bourinot's "Historical Retrospect" of the diplomatic and commercial relations between Canada and the United States. Mr. Bourinot is Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, which accounts for the rather monotonous refrain of complaint, in every single instance of difference between the two countries, of the injuries Canada has patiently borne at the hands of the "astute" politicians of her powerful neighbor, for the sake of imperial interests. However, Mr. Bourinot certainly appears to have the right on his side in most cases, and his dignity and good sense never admit jingoism.

Beginning, naturally, with the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, the principal landmarks of Canadian history are noted briefly: the Quebec Act of 1774 which added to that province the great Northwest, and which roused such indignation in the thirteen colonies; the treaty of 1783, in which were the fishery concessions to the new-made United States, that have proved such a wearisome bone of contention ever since; the division of Quebec in 1792 into Upper and Lower Canada, and by the same act into French and English Canada; the war of 1812, which led up to the new fisheries treaty of 1818; the McKenzie riot and the case of the *Caroline* in the union of the Canadas in 1840; the Ashburton Treaty, and the "54° 40' or fight," and Vancouver troubles; the Reciprocity Treaty between 1854 and 1867; the federal union of the four provinces in the latter year; the fisheries commission of 1888, and finally the Bering Sea question of the last year. In the case of the last Mr. Bourinot presents, with some elaboration, the stock arguments advanced by the English and Canadian authorities.

In consequence of all which it is concluded that Canada is a long-suffering and virtuous country, which is about to have that prosperous day which the proverb accords to every one. "The great tide of European emigration, it is true, has continued to flow into the United States, and it is not to be expected that it can be diverted in a day into that great western country of Canada, which offers such superior facilities for the cultivation of wheat and other cereals, and for the raising of all classes of stock. In the nature of things, as the wheat lands of the United States become exhausted—and that time is probably not very far off,—the territories of Canada must attract the surplus population of Europe, and even large numbers of people from the States themselves, where a reckless system of agriculture has been gradually impoverishing the land."

The word annexation does not occur in Mr. Bourinot's paper. In addition to its conspicuous absence we have the following: "The whole history of Canada, indeed, proves that there has been always among the people, not merely an attachment to England and her institutions, but a latent influence, which, in times of peace, as in times of peril, has led them onward in a path of national development which every decade of years has diverged more and more from the federation of States at their south. The statesmen and people generally of that country have been always remarkably ignorant, not only of the history, but of the political institutions, and the political sentiments of the Canadians, and have never appreciated the tendency of this political development, which is in the direction of

a new nationality not inferior to the United States in many elements of a people's greatness."

From what follows, we gather that Mr. Bourinot wishes to be considered not exactly an Imperialist, nor of course the unclean thing, an Annexationist, but rather a Canadian.

THE SWISS REPUBLIC.

Nobody can say that it is Mr. W. D. McCrackan's fault if we are not thoroughly conversant with Swiss Confederation history. We refrain from enumerating the essays on this subject that have appeared over his name in the periodicals of the past three months.

The eternal fitness of things and Mr. McCrackan's timely judgment have placed his article, "Six Centuries of Self-government," in the *Atlantic* just six hundred years, to the day, after the signing of the perpetual pact by the forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, which last name does not mean "among-the-mountains," as we find it translated.

"The first pacts concluded by the States were but little more than offensive and defensive alliances against Hapsburg—Austria; there was no intention of setting up a separate state, and there was, in fact, no national idea upon which to found one. When the Confederation had grown to be a league of eight states, it resembled an agglomeration of independent communities, rather than a well-balanced logical scheme of government." Indeed it was not until 1848 that the then twenty-two cantons adopted a definite constitution, "which, with a few amendments is now the organic law of Switzerland."

The *New England Magazine's* contribution from Mr. McCrackan is entitled "The Rise of the Swiss Confederation." He shatters some more Swiss traditions which, from William Tell down, seem to have an inherent fragility. The three "free Forest States" were not free at all, but were parts of the empire from time immemorial, and the great battle of Morgarten loses much of its romance when the savage tactics of the ambushed peasants are described.

"As in the league of 1291 we heralded the birth of the Confederation, so in this battle we recognize its martial baptismal day, for henceforth the Forest States were admitted to membership in the company of the nations." After all its trials, "the Swiss Confederation in the present day displays the inspiring spectacle of the best governed and the best organized of all the democratic States in existence."

BRITISH FRONTIERS AND PROTECTORATES.

In Sir Alfred Lyall's thoughtful paper in the *Nineteenth Century* for August, entitled "Frontiers and Protectorates," there is not very much that is new, although there is much that is thoughtful and suggestive. He points out that, while England has always had protectorates and frontiers, the new factor in modern days is the delicate and multiplied responsibilities created by the close connection between the central government and the local administrators. In old days the East Indian Company went to war on its own account with Portugal, and the whole government was absolutely unconcerned with its proceedings beyond stipulating that the King and the Lord High Admiral should have their fair share in the loot. Sir Alfred Lyall does not like to see our frontiers going forward. He thinks, with St. Augustine, that to carry on war and to extend the rule by subduing nations is, to bad men, felicity, but to good men a necessity. He says:—

"I am afraid that continual expansion has become part of our national habits and modes of growth. For good or for ill, England has become what she is in the world by this kind of adventurous pioneering, by seeking her fortunes in the out-lying parts of the earth, by taking a part in the unending struggle out of which the settlement of the political world is evolved, as the material world is evolved out of the jarring forces of Nature. It is this constant opening of new markets, exploration of new countries, organizing of fresh enterprises, the alternate contest with and pacification of rude tribes and rulerships, the necessity of guarding our possessions and staving off our enemies, that caused the steady enlargement of our borders. And it seems to me, though the prospect is a very melancholy one, that these are the steps by which the strong nations are making a partition of the lands of the weaker races, and by which all uncivilized countries will finally be distributed under the ascendancy of the three or four powerful capitalist communities who are monopolizing the world's commerce.

"In Europe all these states, except England, are, for the present, restrained and their forces diverted by the supreme necessity of guarding their home frontiers from each other, by mutual distrust, by the enormous standing armies, and by the system of conscription, which pursues emigrants into the farthest corner over which their state claims authority. But, if ever there came a general disarming on the Continent, leaving an immense population free to turn their energies and capital toward what is humorously called peaceful enterprise, we may expect to see the contest for mines, markets, and valuable tribal lands become much more acute; and then England will no longer have such an easy time upon her innumerable frontiers. The old continents will be parcelled out into protectorates; the inveterate feuds among the European nations will break out over new causes, and upon fresh fields, while the antique societies and the inferior races will run much risk of being trampled under foot by the inexorable progress of our latest civilization. For although we may be sincerely endeavoring to stave off and delay this consummation by various dilatory and benevolent expedients, it is difficult to resist the conclusion from experience, that the system of protectorates implies nothing less than the gradual assumption of all the risks and responsibilities of ever-growing sovereignty."

DO THE AUSTRALIANS HATE ENGLAND?

There is an article, melancholy though brightly written, in the *Contemporary Review* for August, which embodies a half truth which would be serious if it were really the whole truth. Mr. Christie Murray, an English journalist who has been on a lecturing tour through Australia, has spent two years among its people, and has come back with the *Sydney Bulletin* on his brain.

"THE MOST MISCHIEVOUS JOURNAL IN THE WORLD."

He says:—

"The journal just named is very capably written and edited. The brightest Australian verse and the best Australian stories find their way into its columns. Its illustrations are sometimes brilliant, though the high standard is not always maintained. And having thus spoken an honest mind in its favor, I leave myself at liberty to say that it is probably the wrongest-headed and most mischievous journal in the world. People try to treat it as a neglectable quantity when they disagree with it. But I have seen as much of the surface of the country, and as

much of its people as most men, and I have found the pestilent print everywhere, and everywhere have found it influential. It loses no opportunity of degrading all things English as English. England and the Englishman are as red rags to its bull-headed rage. There is a class of workmen who take its absurdities for gospel, and it is one of the factors in the growing contempt for the Mother Country which is noticeable amongst uninstructed Australians."

No doubt there is an element of truth in this, but to regard the *Thersites* of the Australian press as if it in any real way represented the coming conviction of the Australian democracy is to pay *Thersites* a compliment at the expense of the democracy which will be resented at the Antipodes.

THE WHITE AUSTRALIAN NATIVES.

The Australian Natives' Association, which so many people in this country persistently confound with a society devoted to the interests of the black fellows—for in England a native never means a colonist, but the colored man whom the colonist dispossesses—oppresses Mr. Murray's imagination. He says:—

"The Association is large and powerful. It includes within its ranks a great number of the most capable of the rising men, and of the younger of those already risen. Speaking broadly, its aspiration is for a separate national life. It will 'cut the painter'—that is the phrase—which ties it to the old ship of state. There are many of its members, and growing in numbers, who hate England and all things English. There are men, not stigmatized as dullards or as fools, who publicly oppose the teaching of English history in the state schools. The feeling against England is not a fantastical crank; it is a movement growing yearly in strength. The strongest current of Australian feeling is setting with a tide of growing power against the Mother Country. That this statement will excite anger and derision in the minds of many Australians is certain."

The Australians who will be excited to anger and derision by this statement will have a good deal to say for themselves. At the same time it is well to recognize that those Anglophobists of the Antipodes have some reason to complain of the Mother Country. Mr. Murray specifies these reasons, one of the chief of which is a dread of immigration.

AUSTRALIAN ANTIPATHY TO IMMIGRATION.

"England is the one country in the world which could, under existing circumstances, or under circumstances easily conceivable, seek to send any appreciable number of new people into the colony. Therefore, England is to be feared and hated, and any scheme which may be promulgated in favor of further emigration is to be resisted to the uttermost. Men talk of war as the answer to an attempt to deplete by emigration, the overcrowded labor markets of the home country. Australia will never, except under compulsion, allow any large body of Englishmen to enter into possession of any portion of her territories. The ports for emigration on a large scale are finally and definitely closed."

That Australians object to undesirable immigrants or to a mass of newcomers landed on their shores in quantities too great to digest is no doubt true, but it is the height of fantastic absurdity to imagine that three million people seated round the rim of a continent which is capable of carrying at least a hundred million can ever close their gates against the overflow of the population of an overcrowded world.

THE GASCONS OF AUSTRALIA.

Of the characteristics of the Australians, Mr. Murray has a good deal to say, and says it very well. The Victorians, he maintains, are the Gascons of Australia; and he tells the following characteristic story of a Victorian at Westminster Abbey:—

"An old friend of his father's was his cicerone in London and took him, amongst other places, to Westminster Abbey. 'There, my young friend,' said the Englishman, when they had explored the noble old building, 'you have nothing like that in Australia.' 'My word!' said the Colonial export, 'no fear! You should just see the Scotch church at Ballarat!'"

AUSTRALIAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Murray questions the English character of the Australians, although nothing more strikes most people, including Americans, than the fact that the Australians are really Englishmen under a milder sky. Mr. Murray says:—

"The first unescapable belief of the English traveller is that the Australian is a transplanted Englishman, pure and simple. A residence of only a few months kills that opinion outright. Many new characteristics present themselves. To arrest one of the most noticeable—there is perhaps no such pleasure-loving and pleasure-seeking people in the world. Again, there are more theatres and more theatre-goers to the population than can probably be found elsewhere."

Mr. Murray implies, although he does not assert it in so many words, that the real religion of the Australians is a worship of athletics. The worship that is accorded to successful athletes is in excess even of the popularity enjoyed by Bob Chambers, of Tyneside, in days gone by, or by Archer, the jockey, in more recent times in England. Yet the Australians, although given to the worship of athletes, are not themselves an athletic people.

"The worship of athleticism breeds a professional or semi-professional class, but it is surprising to note how little an effect it has upon the crowd of city people who join in all the rites of adoration."

Mr. Murray believes in Federation—that is federation of the Australians; but if, as he seems to believe, the *Sydney Bulletin* represents the inner convictions of the Australian people, federation of the Australians is by no means likely to result in a wider system of federation with the English-speaking people throughout the world.

Mr. Murray is to follow this paper by another, which will be read with the interest naturally excited by any one who is fresh from the scenes which he describes, even although one may not altogether accept his sweeping assertions as to the trend of events. Mr. Adams in the *Fortnightly* takes the same view, but much more strongly.

MURAT HALSTEAD ON BISMARCK.

"The most potential character and striking figure in history since Napoleon I. is Prince Bismarck." This opening sentence epitomizes Murat Halstead's article on "Prince Bismarck," in the *Cosmopolitan* for August. Murat Halstead has bivouacked with the great Teuton, has known him personally, nay more, has uttered *bons mots* pleasing in the ears of the prince, and in short has a personal point of view which may explain what might otherwise be deemed an excess of hero-worship.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the article is its sketch of the cartoon-history of the ex-Chancellor. "It is fortunate for Bismarck that he has been idealized in his caricatures; and nowhere has pen or pencil done him more flattering justice than in the work of Wilhelm

Scholz, on the comic paper of Berlin—the *Kladderadatsch*. A collection of his Bismarck cartoons fills an attractive volume. It was the humorous grotesquerie of Scholz that evolved the three hairs of Bismarck's bald head, which in the course of artistic exaggeration became so famous and portentous. In a few of the early drawings of Bismarck in the *Kladderadatsch* he appears as a strikingly handsome young man with a full beard; and in the last one, the prince, holding a carpet-bag in his hand and attended by his big dog, taking his leave, hands the three hairs to the humorous embodiment of art, as he shall not want them in the country."

There are a dozen well-selected cartoons reproduced in the *Cosmopolitan*. It seems strange to us at first thought, as Mr. Halstead remarks, that from 1860 on until the emperor Napoleon III. withdrew from the political arena, he was always represented in the caricatures as superior in importance and strength to Bismarck. But from 1870 on this is all changed, and the "Iron Chancellor becomes the mighty man who sports with the burms that crush others, and has his days of fulness of glory and power."

Mr. Halstead is all but vehement in his protests that Bismarck has not been consigned to oblivion. "The old man, with his big hat and coat, dog and stick, stalking about his estate, at home at last in the country, and refusing to consent to the abject doctrine that he must be still because he has ceased to hold the scales of artificial power, was never more interesting. It is an error to speak of his downfall. He is himself. He knows how he will stand in history. . . . He has been elected to Parliament, and every word he utters will be heard round the world."

THE MAKING OF GERMANY.

There is a good article in the *Quarterly Review* for July on "The Making of Germany," which is interesting not only on account of its subject, but also because of the ideas which it suggests as to what is needed to make the English-speaking world, which at present stands almost as much in need of unification as Germany did in the eighteenth century. At the beginning of last century, Germany was divided into three hundred sovereign territories, of which eighty were not of more than ten or twelve miles in extent. The reviewer asks, how has the chaos become cosmos which now exists? What creative power worked this miracle? He answers his own question as follows:—

"The primordial fount of being is that Logos, Intellectus, Vernunft, Reason, which is, in the strictest sense, Divine. That it is that has built up the great Teutonic nation. The political unity, so recently wrought with blood and iron, is but the symbol and the pledge of the intellectual, the moral, the spiritual unity achieved by thought. It is the outward visible sign of the national consciousness which has been called into existence by an illustrious succession of thinkers from the days of Leibnitz to our own day."

"The real makers of Germany are the philosophers and poets at whom we have briefly glanced, and the smaller men who sat at their feet and disseminated their teaching. With Leibnitz the line of 'light and leading' begins. In Lessing we salute the first German classic. Goethe and Schiller create a literature which is the common heritage and priceless treasure of the Fatherland, binding it in intellectual solidarity. Kant establishes the ethical unity of his country upon the adamantine foundation of the transcendental morality. Hegel supplies the cohesive doctrine of political science, and exhibits the type

of the State in which the men of action were to complete the unifying work of the men of thought."

When the poets and philosophers had done their work Prussia undertook to fulfil their prophecies, and Stein, who was dominated by the idea of the duty which men owed to their country, evoked the moral force which unified Germany. The reviewer concludes as follows:—

"What is a nation?" From the point of view of history, a nation is the development of a race by various processes of expansion. Consanguinity is its starting-point. Local contiguity, community of language, and common political institutions are conspicuous among its actual conditions. But the real principle of its unity is spiritual. Consciousness is realized only in corporate existence. No doubt a common religious creed and cult afford the best expression of that community of thought and will which constitutes a nation. The 'complete union of Church and State' cannot be realized in an age of religious disunity such as this. And, that being so, the best substitute for it is a common morality, based upon the only possible foundation of supersensuous truth. Such a morality, if not capable, like religion, of being embodied in a polity, and in outward acts of worship, yet permeates the manners and forms the character of a people. Germany possesses it. Germany possesses, too, a common tongue, a common literature, common traditions, common aspirations; a patriot army where every man must serve his country and receive the priceless blessing of military discipline; political institutions which afford orderly expression to popular sentiment, and guarantee to all a rational amount of individual freedom: and a royal house—true kings of men—in which the national life is centred and expressed. This is what Germany—a century ago so chaotic and impotent—has now become; 'whole in herself, a common good' to her children; a bulwark of law and order among peoples given over to anarchy and self-government by the basest; a 'noble and puissant nation.'"

WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

The original conception of the ruler was the King, the *König* or *König*, the man who can; and the present German Emperor seems to present a rare and remarkable case of social atavism. Mr. Poultney Bigelow has written in the *Century* for August an interesting collection of his personal impressions and opinions of the Emperor and his work, which paper cannot by any euphemism, however, be called "A Sketch of the First Three Years of his Reign."

The entirely eulogistic tone that Mr. Bigelow assumes in every phase of his subject would arouse our suspicions were it not the evident object of his article to combat the adverse reports, many of them utter fabrications, which have been called forth by the wholesome innovations of William II. As for the great and undoubted popularity of the Kaiser, Mr. Bigelow ascribes it to three causes:

"First. He has courage.

"Second. He is honest.

"Third. He is a thorough German.

"If the whole country had to vote to-morrow for a leader embodying the qualities they most desired, their choice would fall unquestionably on their present constitutional ruler. Perhaps the virtues I have specified appear commonplace, and will be taken for granted by the reader; but an emperor must be compared with others in the same trade."

THE EMPEROR UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS.

Mr. Bigelow considers the Kaiser's virtues epitomized in the remark of a friend, "He has a genuine Yankee head

on him." "Since Frederick the Great, no king of Prussia has understood his business like this Emperor. He knows the routine of the public offices from having sat on office stools. He knows what material development means from a practical inspection of foundries, mills, shipyards, irrigating works, canals, factories, and the rest of the places where the strength of a nation largely displays itself. He knows the army from having carried a knapsack, obeyed his superiors, and worked his way up like the every-day Prussian."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF THE THRONE.

With a candor that seems to be one of his marked characteristics, William made before the house of representatives, shortly after ascending the throne, a declaration of intentions. "I am far," said he, "from wishing to disturb the faith of the people in the permanency of our constitutional position by efforts to enlarge the royal prerogative. The present rights of the Crown, so long as they are not invaded, are sufficient to assure the amount of monarchical influence required by Prussia, according to the present state of things, according to its position in the Empire, and according to the feelings and associations of the people. It is my opinion that our constitution contains a just and useful distribution of the co-operation of the different political forces, and I shall, on that account, and not merely because of my oath of office, maintain and direct it."

THE EMPEROR AS A SOLDIER.

He has made a careful study of modern military tactics, has worked his way along in the regular army, and on the occasion of the grand autumn manoeuvres of 1888 took a chief part in the handling of the tremendous corps during the seven days "fighting" in an unknown country. Mr. Bigelow reproves the penny-a-liners, and more responsible people too, who made such stock of the natural mistake occurring in the conduct of certain of the movements. "He was learning to use his great military machine, and every German felt better at hearing that their Kaiser showed talent for his work. What if he did miscalculate the exact front that a division should occupy in an attack? What if he did bring his cavalry a bit too soon upon the enemy's infantry? The very fact of his doing so on this occasion was the best assurance that it would not happen in real war."

In strengthening his boundaries, the peaceful acquisition of Heligoland gave to Germany what Gibraltar is to Spain, "and much more." It is hard even with pronounced Teutonic sympathies to acquiesce in Mr. Bigelow's contemptuous allusions to France, "snarling over Alsace-Lorraine," in the same paper that he attempts to justify William's exhortation, "Let us rather lose our eighteen army corps and forty-two million inhabitants on the field than give up a single stone of that which my father and Prince Frederick Charles have won."

Before he had been a year on the throne, the Emperor had a bout with the labor problem, and received personally deputations of employers and striking workmen. "He spoke to each practically, briefly, sharply. He did not pat the employers on the back and order the workmen about their business, nor did he seek to curry favor with the mob. . . . What he said to each gave no pleasure to either, but spoken as it was, honestly and for the good of both, it has given workmen and their employers throughout Germany a feeling of confidence in the Government as a judge in matters industrial." The German, too, loves a "man who aint afeard."

Finally, this monarch of all work has been trying his hand at reforming educational methods. To a delegation

of university professors who met him in 1889, he said, "The more thoroughly and energetically the people understand history, the more clearly will they understand their position; and in this way they will be trained to united feeling in the presence of great undertakings."

To his many solid acquisitions the Emperor adds, according to Mr. Bigelow, the rare accomplishment of being an exceptionally fine after-dinner speaker. Mr. Bigelow says he has no superior in Germany, and more than intimates that he would hold his own with our own Depewes and Curtises.

THE CHILIAN STRUGGLE.

Ricardo L. Trumbull, agent of the Chilean congressional government, makes out a strong case, in the August *Forum*, against President José Manuel Balmaceda. The struggle in Chili had its origin, it would appear, in Balmaceda's attempt to sell the government nitrate beds of Tarapaca to himself and company as buyers.

BALMACEDA THE DICTATOR.

As the constitution does not permit the president to succeed himself, and as it was necessary in order to carry out the project that his successor should favor the scheme, Balmaceda attempted through the exercise of his political patronage to name him. His first move was to dismiss his cabinet, during a recess of Congress, and replace it with one composed of his own creatures. Congress when it met passed a vote of censure upon the cabinet, but the president insisted on maintaining his ministry. It then refused to pass a bill authorizing the collection of taxes until the president appointed a ministry acceptable to that body. To which obstruction Balmaceda gave way only temporarily. The new ministry which was formed he obliged to resign at the end of two months. Congress, which had just assembled, he dissolved and named another personal cabinet.

THE STRUGGLE IN EARNEST.

"From the day in which the President closed Congress—the 5th of October, 1890—he began active preparation for his *coup-d'état*. The police force was everywhere dismissed or imprisoned. Public assemblies were broken up by his police, who shot down the citizens; men of the highest standing were imprisoned without cause; the right of public meeting was taken away." In order to give his government some semblance of legality he abrogated the electoral laws and ordered election to be held for a constituent assembly in order to reform the constitution, "which," as Señor Trumbull says, "nobody but himself had violated." The citizens of Chili rallied to the support of Congress, and the officers and men of the navy without an exception offered their services. All the leading generals and many of the other officers of the regular army also went over to the side of Congress, but the soldiery as a body remained in the hire of Balmaceda.

THE PARTY OF CONGRESS.

Señor Trumbull in conclusion describes the resources and strength of the congressional government and pleads forcibly for the recognition of its claim to belligerency. "Although struggling under great disadvantages, the party of Congress now holds the territory extending from the northern boundary of Chili to the 29th degree of south latitude. This territory comprises the four richest provinces, constituting one half the territory of the Republic, and yielding two thirds of the yearly revenue. There is a regularly established government in the form of a junta composed of Don Waldo Silva, vice-president of the Senate, Don R. Barros Luco, president of the Chamber of

Deputies, and Don J. Montt, commander of the navy. This junta has been organized since last April, and has a regular cabinet. From a military point of view, the congressional government is certainly as strong as that of Balmaceda. It has a well-disciplined army and a navy that is vastly superior to that of the dictator. The government of the Congressional party is an organization sufficiently regular and responsible to command the respect of foreigners as well as of Chilians. It maintains commercial relations with all the nations of the world. It holds in peaceful and undisputed possession one half the territory of Chili, yielding more than two thirds of the revenue of the whole country. The portion of Chili under Congressional control, in virtue of its population, its resources, and the character of its government, is entitled to be considered a state, for it has demonstrated its ability to discharge the duties of one."

THE NIHILIST COLONY IN PARIS.

J. H. Rosny's article on "Nihilists in Paris," in *Harper's* for August, will revolutionize the ideas that most people have of the Nihilist. The writer has visited the homes of the individual refugees, has conversed with them on their life and their wrongs, and returns unscathed to characterize them as "good, honest men, moved by an estimable spirit of solidarity, studious, modest in their tastes, men whose beliefs rarely reach the point of fanaticism, although they have shown that they know how to die like heroes, and to offer their lives as a holocaust to their party."

There are not more than sixty Nihilists proper in the French capital; they live in the quiet secluded southwest portion of the city, and make scanty livings through minor journalistic occupations, book-keeping etc. Some of them have done fine work during their exile, *vide* "La Russie Politique et Sociale," by Tikhomiroff, Stepniak's "La Russie Souterraine," and many translations of Tolstoy, Dostoevski, and others. Their work is interfered with, even in such innocent directions as these would seem, by the exasperating surveillance constantly exercised by the French *mouchards* and Russian spies. This scrutiny was doubled after the assassination, last year, of General Séliverstoff by Padlewsky, and has still more increased during the present wave of Russophilism in France.

Mr. Rosny scouts the notion of any mysterious and terrible organization existing among the refugees. He stigmatizes the reports of such as a device of the official press to arouse popular feeling and justify government persecution. In general, the ways and means of the government procedure against the refugees, as painted by the writer, have anything but a pleasant savor.

"At one time it is some apocryphal proclamation; at another, a report of revolutionary lectures. . . . Then again, there is the campaign of anonymous letters, of forged letters and personal denunciations. The letters contain either insults which are supposed to be addressed by one refugee to another, or fanciful narratives, or pretended rendezvouses, and in most cases calumnies, the object of which is to cause the refugees to distrust one another. The *mouchards* sometimes act directly. They speak to the Nihilists and declare that they are sick of the business, or else that they want to take vengeance on somebody; then they mention facts connected with the Russian and French police, and in the end denounce the supposed traitors."

A NIHILIST AT HOME.

Mr. Rosny describes the chief of the refugees personally; and some exceedingly strong portrait-sketches accompany

his description. Let us read of a specimen Nihilist in his lair.

"Next we will visit a little lodging in a new house near the Parc de Montsouris. The host is an energetic type of the grand Russian. His blue eyes are lively, his features nervous, his forehead surrounded by blond hair. This man is a noble, and comes of a rich family, many of whose members have held eminent offices. By his conversion to the revolutionists he lost his position as a naval officer, together with considerable inheritances, and is now poor and an exile. For a short while he had a brilliant position in Bulgaria as chief of the flotilla; but at the moment of the conspiracies he could not make up his mind either to abandon the government or to take severe measures against the plotters, and so sent in his resignation and returned to suffer on French soil. Thus he is here in a corner of Paris, with a wife and two children. Neither journalism nor his knowledge as an electrician, nor his Russian lessons, suffice for his subsistence. I remember with emotion one icy morning in January, when I called at his lodging, and had a long conversation with him. With his small aristocratic hands he took the coals and threw them on the fire, or cut up with a knife a little deal box, the fragments of which quickened the flames. Meanwhile he told me about companions that had died or been hung, sinister and mysterious stories of the unparalleled tyranny of the police over all those who think and reason in the great fatherland of the Slavs. His child was playing with us, his wife served us with sweet perfumed tea, and I felt infinitely sad in thinking that he might have been rich, favored, and fêted, and that he had sacrificed all this rather than bow beneath the yoke of the autocrat."

NEW YORK'S ARAB COLONY.

In New York there is, writes *Vom Fels Zum Meer*, a curious colony of foreigners, which for the last five years at any rate has neither increased nor diminished in numbers, though not one fourth of the people who were members of the community five years ago live there at the present moment. Those who have left have returned to their native country; indeed, they only went to New York to make money, and as soon as they had attained their object turned their backs on the great city. They are generally known as the Arab Colony, though in reality they are Syrians, Armenians, and Turks. The "king" of the colony is a certain M. Shrabel, who has been there the longest, and who intends remaining too. His possessions are said to be as great as those of half the others put together, and for an Arab he is a rich man. The colony is composed of 500 persons who have settled in Washington and Greenwich streets, in the numerous little old two-storied houses with basements, and everywhere dirt is supreme.

As soon as a colonist lands at New York, he goes straight to the colony, and receives a hearty welcome. He states what money he has, and after he has been told how he must behave in America, he is conducted to a merchant and is shown how he can invest his money in toys and other trifles. He is then provided with a card with his New York address, and that he may begin his trade at once he is put on any of the steamers for Brooklyn or New Jersey, and in case he cannot find his way back, he produces his card and is directed accordingly.

But a little English the Arab must know of course. If he has not acquired it before his arrival in the New World, he is detained a few days at New York, and if he is too stupid to learn what he requires to know he stays there

altogether, and his kinsmen buy him American dress and set him up in business somewhere about Broadway. If he sticks to his Oriental dress, his wares consist of crucifixes, rosaries, jewel boxes, etc. But those who go on to New Jersey retain their Oriental costume. They make successful hawkers, and will mangle their English and Arabic for an hour at a time to sell some article. When the door is shut in their face, they knock again after a little while and apologize so humbly that no one has the courage to turn them rudely away again. If an Arab has not enough money to start his business independently, he sells on commission, getting ten per cent. of his receipts for himself. But the sly Oriental soon perceives how matters stand, and takes care to pocket ten per cent. more. For an Arab two or three thousand dollars is a fortune, and if these colonists are at all lucky they can make it in five or six years, when they invariably return to their own country. They are a peaceful people in general. One Arab doctor treats the whole colony, and when a member is seriously ill he is nursed gratis at one of the hospitals of the town. At an early age the children begin to work. First they learn how to cook, and then they are sent out as peddlers in the streets.

THE AFRICAN MADNESS.

A Political Epidemic. By Max Nordau.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly* for July, Max Nordau has an article entitled "Rabies Africana: The Degeneration of Europeans in Africa." Nordau declares that the zeal for annexing African territory is a mental epidemic, which is most deadly in those from whom mental health, wisdom, and self-control might have been expected. He attributes this mental curse to two causes: the hypocrites and the cynics. The hypocrites say they take Africa for the benefit of the natives, and the cynics say that we pocket Africa for our own profit. Nordau declares that the only European culture which we bring to the African is rum, and if its importation was forbidden half the interest in African culture would disappear. In order to enable them to buy strong drink they have to work. Why should the negro work harder than he does at present? Why give him a taste for intoxicants and cotton rags, which increases labor from which he is at present enviably free. As for the preaching of Christianity to the Africans, Nordau thinks that many of them are capable of giving lessons in patience and toleration to more than one of the European nations who want to civilize them. As for the slave trade, that is largely due to the European greed for ivory, and its suppression is rendered impossible by European jealousies. Leaving the hypocrites he then turns to the cynics, and asks what hope they have of ever making money out of their possessions. So far as they have gone at present it would be cheaper for the taxpayer to pay the salaries of the African soldiers and officials and keep them in Europe. Colonization is out of the question in tropical Africa:—

"The inter-tropical countries of Africa do not allow of permanent European settlements, industrial operations, and the establishment of families. A German traveller has graphically said: 'Where there is water in Africa, and something can grow, there the climate is murderous. Where the climate is healthy, there is no water, and nothing can grow.'

"The most virile white people degenerate in hot regions in a few generations, until they become scarcely more than the shadows of their ancestors, if they do not die out entirely from barrenness and disease. This was the fate of the noble Vandals; as Germanic giants they conquered

Carthage and a hundred years later, as whining weaklings, they were driven out by wretched Byzantines. The settlers between the tropics not only fail to advance the civilization which they have brought, but they soon have nothing left of their birthright except a debased language and the self-conceit of caste, none of the distinctive physical or intellectual features of which have been retained. The equator will become in case of European immigration a fearful caldron for human flesh to melt and evaporate in. It will be a revival of the ancient Moloch-worship. The nations of the temperate zone will cast a portion of their children into the jaws of the fiery furnace, and thus manage to retain room for the remainder. Of the selected, healthy, robust, and cheerful Europeans in Dar-es-Salaam two out of three were ill; and it is to such countries that Europeans are to go as colonists who belong to a class in which Dr. Kohlstock's ideal of health is hardly ever reached! Those who preach to Europeans the advisability of settling in Africa can only have one object in view: to rid Europe of people who are in their way; but in that case it would be more honest, and hardly more cruel, to embark the wretches of whom it is desired to clear Europe, and to scuttle the ships on the high seas. Colonization of the intertropical regions of Africa with the white man can never be carried into effect. If the schemes should succeed in enticing Europeans, the lot of the victims cannot be doubtful."

HEREDITY IN MEN AND NATIONS.

A French Dialogue.

M. Léon Daudet is about to publish a book under the title given above. It is to consist of three dialogues on no less a subject, apparently, than human life; and he has given one of these dialogues to the *Nouvelle Revue*. The first part of it appeared in the *Revue* for June 15th; it is completed in the number for July 1st.

The dialogue is conducted by an artist, a doctor, and a soldier—intended, doubtless, to typify the man of sensations, the man of intellect, and the man of action; and each subject, as they touch it, is treated to some extent from the three points of view. They discuss all sorts of subjects, beginning with the mind and the effect upon it of heredity as observable in individuals and nations. Traban, the doctor, inclines to divide people into two classes, the predestinate who have been cast in so strong a mould that from birth to death they scarcely change, and varying with them the direct inheritance of one special set of ancestors; this type should be looked for by preference in remote and isolated districts where, if those conditions have prevailed for many generations, it will usually be found that the inhabitants have not only a physical but a moral resemblance to each other; hence, of course, by development national characteristics. To this other class of mankind he gives the name of *Versatiles*. These are the complex natures in which many currents of heredity meet, and who, being impelled to give expression to each in turn, pass through amazing transformations of character. Every one has had the opportunity of observing in children the phases of physical resemblance, first to one parent and then to another, through which they pass. The attentive observer will, probably, often have noted some corresponding moral change.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The discussion, carried on with interest, leads naturally to a classification of the predominant qualities of the leading European races. Traban declares, as the scientific man is bound to do, that between English, French, and

German there can be no question of superiority, but only of difference. Some excellent definitions of the prevailing characteristics of the three races follow.

The German subjective love of theory and the abstract is contrasted with the objective English devotion to experiment and the real. The two currents are traced through the science and history of both nations, and then we get this description of the French:—

"We have the highest intelligence in Europe. We are the intellectual race, and we might be capable of assimilating the two antipodes of subjective and objective if we had as much attention as we have lucidity; if we were as persevering as we are clear. We understand more quickly than others, but we don't know how to use our victory. A Frenchman has an idea. He is quickly tired of it. He does not realize it. Successors are all tired of the ideas of their predecessors, and France is the country, I won't say only of Europe, but of the Universe, in which there is the greatest waste of ideas. Then we have too much sentiment. We are always placing ourselves at the morally conventional point of view. We do not see events as they are. We judge them outside the plane of the real in accordance with some current ideal of goodness or of useless generosity which spoils the best conceptions. We are of the 'It-can't-be-because-it-should-not-be' order of mind. The English say, 'It is, therefore it must be.' Alas for the habit of basing our judgment upon final causes, and for the love of allegory which are the tried curses of our race."

WHAT IS GENIUS.

The question of heredity is not abandoned without touching on the great problem of genius. The definition of "divine folly" is to Traban wholly inapplicable. Folly implies disorder; genius is before all things a co-ordination of the powers of thought, it implies coherence and method. "The genius is a kaleidoscope of which the images are always well ordered; the madman is mere broken glass in which bits of color may be found."

The individual whom we name a "genius" represents an accumulation in one person of all the qualities, defects, aptitudes, and aspirations of an entire familiar series. The point at which all the various strains of heredity run into one another may be called the point of genius. It ought to occur in every family within a given period. Women play an immense part in this hereditary descent, handing on their instincts, often undeveloped, from generation to generation of mothers, till at last a son is born in whom the unopened buds of his mother's inherited faculties suddenly stupefy the world by bursting into blossom. Experience having been once given to these accumulated powers of a family, the strain is crossed, and ages may pass before another similar accumulation has been stored. These theories may be taken as the reader pleases, to account for the general theory as to the mothers of great men, and also for the fact that genius is not often transmitted in immediate descent.

Heredity is far from being the only subject discussed in M. Léon Daudet's suggestive dialogue. These extracts must be taken only as a sample of its matter. It may be added that they do scant justice to its manner.

CONVICTS IN NEW CALEDONIA.

The worst fears of Australians with regard to the spread of the French convict system through the Pacific are fully justified by the facts recorded in the *Nouvelle Revue* for July in an anonymous article on *fin de siècle* penal servitude. The result of the law of 1854, by which the conditions of convict settlement in New Caledonia were fixed,

seems to have been a most dangerous failure. Men and women coming from the criminal and brutal classes are allowed, and even encouraged, to take up the best land of the colony. They marry and reproduce their degraded types. They are subject to mere mockery of supervision. Those who have not the liberty of independent settlement escape at a rate which cannot be otherwise than profoundly disquieting for their respectable neighbors, even with so large an area of disturbance as the Pacific Ocean before them.

"In 1881 the Minister of Marine complains that of 7000 men, without counting those who have been set free, only 360 were available for the construction of roads. The whole of the remainder wander more or less where they choose, live as they please, ride and drive freely under the pretext of working at concessions or of being in private service. There is no more discipline. In 1880 there were from 600 to 700 who had permanently escaped; and in 1889 the figure had reached 800."

The most desperate characters are precisely those who most frequently escape; and if many of their deeds resemble the examples given in this article the French Colony of Noumea can only be described as a stain upon the nineteenth-century civilization. No wonder the Federal Council of Australia has thought it well to memorialize the Imperial Government on the subject of the growing French influence in the New Hebrides.

JACK TAR UNDER GOOD QUEEN BESS.

In the *English Historical Review* for July there is a very interesting paper on the Royal and Marine Navy under Elizabeth. It gives a curious picture of the way the British navy has come into existence. The State did not hesitate to prohibit the use of meat on three days of the week in order to develop the fishing industry, which was the nursery of seamen in those days. Piracy in those days had almost attained the dignity of a recognized profession. In 1563 there were four hundred known pirates in the four seas, including among them many men of good family. Ten years later, when these gentlemen had pillaged the Earl of Worcester's embassy, nine hundred of them were captured, of whom only three were hanged. The Elizabethan war-ship was a very cranky vessel indeed. It was kept from capsizing by a gravel ballast, of which the reviewer says:—

"It was seldom changed, and, becoming soaked with bilge water, drainings from beer casks, and the general waste of a ship, was a source of injury to the vessel and of danger to the health of the men. The "cook-room," a solid structure of brick and mortar, was built in the hold on this ballast, and in that position, beside making the ship hot and spoiling the stores, was a frequent cause of fire."

Notwithstanding the defects of the ships, they were sometimes threescore years in active service, while one, the *St. Michael*, rode the waters for nearly one hundred years. The *Royal William*, built in 1670, was not broken up until 1813. The chief danger which the sailors of those days had to face was not the storms of the sea, but the scurvy and other diseases caused by bad food and worse sanitation. In the expedition of 1559 two-thirds of the men employed perished for want of food; old oil and fish casks were used for the storage of beer. Elizabeth pinched the Navy, as many of her successors have done since. Hawkins, who was treasurer of the Navy and superintendent of the building, equipping, and repairing of ships, lamented to Cecil that there was no man living who had so careful, so miserable, so unfortunate, and so

dangerous a life. There is hardly any time left to serve God and to satisfy man, so great was the business of the office and the trouble and the distrust.

"In 1588 she made Howard and Drake pay out of their own pockets for the wine and arrowroot supplied to the dying sailors at Plymouth, but her own bill for Gascony wine alone in the preceding year was some £12,000."

The pay of a Lord High Admiral a day in the Armada year was £3 6s. 8d., and the pay of the sailor was 10s. a month, and a preacher received from £2 to £3 per month.

The naval estimates for the six years after the Armada varied from £54,000 to £26,000 per annum. The cost of building the largest ship in the navy in 1561 was £3788, and her stone shot cost 6d. apiece. These vessels carried 450 seamen, 50 gunners, and 200 soldiers, considerably more than the complement of a first-class ironclad of to-day which costs a million sterling. The heaviest anchor weighed 30 cwt., and a man-of-war usually carried from ten to twelve of them. The article, which is by Mr. Oppenheim, is full of curious details, which will be read with interest by all the successors of the sea kings who established the supremacy of Britain in the reign of Good Queen Bess.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

The *Quarterly Review* for July, discussing the question of the conflict between capital and labor, laments that, "There are now hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who possess no interest in the soil of England. Born in the slums of our cities, and receiving the wages of precarious hired labor; transferring their service indifferently from the casual employer of to-day to another the day following; without permanence of tenure, it matters not to them who owns the soil: their lot is that of aliens and strangers in their fatherland, and patriotism is a word without meaning to them. Two nations are in our midst: the social fabric is divided against itself. For many centuries, ever since the beginning of the system of payment by wages, instead of industrial co-operation, there have been competition and opposition; instead of industrial peace there has been warfare; instead of union discord; and in place of common interest, reciprocal distrusts and class hatreds. It was not so in Medieval England. In those times the serf and the tenant of the soil, though bound each to his manor, so that he could not leave it without payment of a penalty, was yet sure of a permanent possession and interest in the strips of land which he tilled. He could not be dispossessed of that heritage: it was his inalienable birthright."

If the Middle Ages come not back, the conditions of the past cannot be restored, but something can be done towards remedying the evils of modern times by restoring something of that feudal relationship.

"Nothing will so readily obliterate the bitter memories of the past, allay the hostilities of the present, and lessen or prevent enormous and deplorable waste of labor force in the future, as the establishment of a community in profits, and the extension of distributive co-operation into the fields of productive industry."

After explaining various systems of profit-sharing in France and at home—there are eighty-one profit-sharing firms in France, forty-eight in England, and twenty-one in the United States—he suggests that "those employers who doubt the efficacy of profit-sharing could very easily give the scheme a limited trial by admitting a nucleus of picked workmen to a share in the profits, with a view of afterwards extending the favor to others. These workmen would become, as they have been in France, a whole-

some influence, leavening and quickening the rest, who, attracted by the superior advantages of position, would seek to qualify themselves for admission into the favored inner circle. A bonus in hand is an object-lesson that must illuminate the most obscure perceptions. Very little supervision would be necessary in a shop where there exists such a select body of workmen, having a direct interest in the profits of the firm."

Profit-sharing, however, is only a half-way house; co-operation is the means by which the end is to be obtained.

The reviewer says:—

"The net wages of the working class of the United Kingdom, after deducting rent, rates, etc., are estimated at £350,000,000 at least. The vast bulk of this passes through the hands of shopkeepers. Assuming that $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only were saved by substituting co-operative stores for retail shops, the amount gained would be £26,500,000 per annum. Such a saving continued for fifteen years, and invested each year at 5 per cent., would be sufficient to employ all the working men in the nation. Again, assuming one-half the annual drink bill of the working-class section of the nation were saved, that would amount to £30,000,000. A few such years of saving would render workmen their own employers.

A PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

Dr. Nansen Describes the Route and His Plans.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who is about to undertake an expedition to the North Pole for the Norwegian government, describes in the August number of the *Forum* the route which he proposes to take and the means he will adopt. He is led to believe from his investigations that there is a constant current running across the polar regions from the sea north of the Siberian coast and Bering Strait into the sea between Spitzbergen and Greenland. His plan is to seek an entrance to this current on the side where it runs northward from Siberia and let it carry him across the unknown regions. He submits several proofs in evidence of the existence of this current: the drift of the *Jeanette* between latitudes 71° and 77° , and pieces from the wreck found on the southwest coast of Greenland three years after the vessel had sunk; a peculiar shaped "throwing stick" similar to those used only in Alaska, and driftwood evidently from the coast of Siberia and from the northwest coast of America, found also on the Greenland coast; and the unusual thickness of certain cakes of ice observed in the Greenland seas, which seem to indicate that they had come from beyond the polar regions.

To overcome known obstructions and to meet possible emergencies, Dr. Nansen proposes to construct a ship so strong that it can withstand the pressure of the polar ice, the vessel to be just large enough to carry provisions for twelve men for five years, besides the necessary coal. "It shall have an engine strong enough to give a speed of six knots and, besides, it shall have full rig for sailing. The most important feature of the ship will be that she shall be built on such lines as will give her the greatest power of resistance to the pressure of the floe-ice. Her sides must not be perpendicular, as those of ships generally are, but must slope from the bulwarks to the keel; or, to use a sailor's expression, her 'dead rise' must be made great, so that the floes shall get no hold of her when they are pressed together but will glide downward along her sides and under her, thus tending to lift her out of the water." Common light boats will be taken along for use in the possible emergency of the ship's being crushed. Dr. Nan-

sen is hopeful that the voyage can be successfully made inside of two years after the start.

A Foolhardy Venture, says General Greely.

General Greely, commander of the recent Greely Arctic Expedition, in a reply to the feasibility of Dr. Nansen's plan in the same number of the *Forum*, thinks that the proposed voyage is foolhardy and does not believe that Nansen will succeed. The plan seems to him to be based on fallacious ideas as to the physical conditions within the polar regions. The articles which are purported to have come from the wreck of the *Jeanette* he contends have never been identified. The testimony of Commodore Melville, the only living officer of the *Jeanette*, is produced in support of the belief that the articles in question did not come from that vessel. It is further noted that if the articles were really from the *Jeanette*, the nearest route would have been not across the North Pole but by way of Smith Sound—hundreds of miles shorter. Granting, then, that the alleged *Jeanette* relics are genuine it does not follow, Mr. Greely argues, that Nansen, if he struck the current, would pass within several hundred miles of the North Pole.

As to the indestructible ship, writes General Greely with a slight touch of sarcasm, "it is certainly a most desirable structure for Dr. Nansen, who proposes to enter Bering Strait, where, as he admits, 'ships caught in the ice drift northward and often disappear forever.' Out of the two score or more ships which have been completely beset by the pack to the north of Bering Strait, he will find it difficult to name one which has ever reappeared, or one from which the whole crew has escaped. Dr. Nansen appears to believe that the question of building on such lines as will give the ship the greatest power of resistance to the pressure of the ice-floe has not been thoroughly and satisfactorily solved, although hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent for this end by the seal and whaling companies of Scotland and Newfoundland. So well built as regards lines and strength was the *Proteus* of St. Johns, that she was once beset in heavy ice off Labrador and for thirty days was completely out of water; but she succumbed immediately to the heavy floes of Smith Sound."

And finally: "Arctic exploration is sufficiently credited with rashness and danger in its legitimate and sanctioned methods, without bearing the burden of Dr. Nansen's illogical scheme of self-destruction."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR THE POOR.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for August, Miss Octavia Hill has the first place with an article entitled "Our Dealings with the Poor." The note of it is her desire to link the special work of visiting the homes of the people with family life. She says that her workers, almost without exception, prefer work in her houses to any other sphere whatever. "There is never a year that we do not increase the number of houses under their charge." The growth of her work, however, first, by the uncertainty of dividends, and, secondly, by the fact that the number of her fellow-workers who qualify for real management, is limited. They can collect the rents, but they cannot govern. Paid inspection, she thinks, is a mockery, so she suggests that those who really love and care for the poor should "put themselves in touch with the homes of the people on the one hand, and the official bodies on the other, as to become an ever-present, all-pervading, informal, but most active body of volunteer inspectors, instinctively noticing, truly recording, and regularly communicating through

recognized centres with the officials? And should they not also perform this office for organized volunteer agencies, as well as for those established by law? So that at once the Poor Law and the School Board, the Sanitary Aid and the M. A. B. Y. S., the Invalidd Children's Society, and many others, should have visitors attached to every small district in the parish."

The establishment in Southwark of the Women's University settlement suggested to her the desirability of drawing up a sketch of such district visiting as would meet the modern want. Her plan is that visitors do many kinds of things for a few people, and not one thing for many people, and she would make the visitor a kind of bishop for the few people under her charge in a small district. She would begin by collecting their savings from door to door. By this means she would establish an easy and natural means of introduction, from which she would build up a close acquaintance, and become a medium of communication between them and the guardians, the school Board, the Sanitary Aid Committee, and the vestry. If once you have got a wise and loving heart established in close personal relations with a small number of families, you have got an arrangement capable of being utilized to almost any extent. Such visitors might do many things. They might obtain, sometimes, the management of the houses themselves, which would enable them to have power as well as influence. They could establish a Neighborhood Guild, wherein the inhabitants of a given locality could unite together to raise the standard of physical, moral, and artistic condition of streets and houses. They might help their poorer friends to improve their temporal prosperity by schemes of co-operation.

Miss Hill repudiates all idea of making a radical change in the condition of the people. All that she proposes is:—

"It is but a feeble effort to bring, according to the special need of the moment, one human being into near touch with others in their homes; to lead the new and wiser thinkers of to-day to occupy themselves not with the problems pondered on in the study, but with individuals in their homes and daily life. What the result of such intercourse will be must depend wholly on what our visitors are and what their flocks are, and this must vary infinitely."

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

In the August *Cosmopolitan* "The Johns Hopkins University" is the subject of a characteristic essay by President Daniel C. Gilman, than whom no one represents better all that the most unique of American universities stands for. A monument of the beneficence of a single man, it quietly began its existence some fifteen years ago, and already ranks among the very foremost of the world's great centers of higher education.

"More evident than any other purpose," says President Gilman, "was the purpose of development. Acorns, not oaks, were to be planted. Germs that came from Harvard and Yale, from the University of Virginia, and from Ithaca; germs, too, from Oxford and Cambridge, from Germany and France, were here to be cultivated." Experience had taught the wisdom of a "modest, tentative, gradual unfolding of the scheme of the University. Hence, the foundation at Baltimore began without formulas and rules, without decrees of the faculty or trustees, without regulations, and yet with that which was more binding than any code—the unanimous recognition of certain clear and definite principles in respect to the methods, the times, and the possibilities of a new university. From the beginning until now the Johns Hopkins

University has been pervaded by a spirit of its own—call it, if you please, the *genius loci*—which has animated its leading trustees, its principal teachers, its most successful scholars. It would be difficult to define or describe this academic spirit. Some may say that it is materialized. But certainly all who have occupied the chairs of advanced instruction have shown the qualities of leadership, devotion to duty, love of intellectual exertion and inquiry, delight in watching and helping the development of character, and a sense of responsibility for the maintenance of truth and the destruction of error."

But one faculty, that of philosophy, or the liberal arts, has been installed at the Johns Hopkins; but a second, that of medicine and surgery, will be founded so soon as the financial situation admits of it. Perhaps the truly university spirit prevailing at this institution is best evinced in the care bestowed on the granting of the two degrees with which she honors her successful students—a conscientiousness particularly valuable in these days of inflated and cheapened university paper. The one degree of Bachelor of Arts is bestowed after a normal course of three years, and is supposed to mark the acquirement of a liberal education, and to terminate the college course proper. Much stress is laid on this separation of the collegiate department from the later university course, in which far greater latitude is given to the kind of work and the way it is done. The second degree is that of Doctor of Philosophy, for which a minimum period of study of three years is required. The winning of this degree is no easy matter. "One great subject, like chemistry, physics, Greek, history, must occupy the student's attention, and there must also be two subordinate and related subjects. In the subordinate subjects written examinations must be passed. On some theme connected with the principal subject a thesis must be written, presenting the writer's own thoughts, or the result of his own observation and work. If this thesis is accepted, the examination proceeds, first in private, and afterward before all the chief instructors. With their approbation only is the candidate promoted."

President Gilman shows that the Johns Hopkins was, in a quiet and modest way, one of the pioneers in practical university extension work, and that from its foundation there have been regular courses of popular lectures, the usefulness of which would have been greatly increased had not the limited seating capacities of the halls necessitated the turning away of hundreds.

THE RISE OF CHAUTAQUA

By the Editor of the Chautauquan.

It is the germination and first shoots of the "Chautauqua idea" that Dr. Theodore L. Flood describes in the August number of his magazine under the title "Old Chautauqua Days."

The Chautauqua settlement was founded sixteen years ago by Dr. John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller, and these two gentlemen are to-day the Chancellor and President respectively of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. As Dr. Flood says, "It was a cosmopolitan meeting of Christian people . . . held in Western New York. They had taken text-books, and with teachers had gone into a grove to study sacred geography, pedagogy, the mission of the Christian Church, the sciences, and moral reforms."

"It was a freak of genius to pass by great cities and large towns with spacious halls, to leave great trunk lines of railway and wander over a lake twenty miles long to break ground in a grove which was twenty miles from the nearest city and some fifteen miles from the nearest line of railway, to begin a movement for popular educa-

tion which was to spread over all the world; but 'wisdom is justified of her children,' and men often build better than they know. John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller were dominated by an unseen influence to select the spot which the world has learned to know as Chautauqua.

"The primary basis of the meetings was to be education, and all were to be invited, whatever the social grade or religious belief.

"The way of its founders was not by any means smooth. First, the people had to be induced to come and pay the gate receipts. "The people of Cleveland, Ohio, did not come; the denizens of Buffalo, New York, gave no heed." It was the country and town people of Chautauqua County who 'pitched their tents, erected cottages, and laid the temporal foundations of this new religious Mecca.'

"More important, too, than at first sight appears, was the question as to amusements. Some of the very orthodox thought it impious that boating, bathing, fishing, numerous lectures, and the like should go on within a stone's throw of the park representing the country of Palestine. But it was a prime object of Chautauqua to show that legitimate amusements could be used for pastime and recreation and to elevate the taste, without becoming a dissipation.

"There was a painful need of such a lesson to check the tendency of all the churches towards a mode of life that was growing too severe and was repelling young people while it was weakening the influence of the Church over them. To the caricaturist and humorist, Frank Beard, Chautauqua owes much of her success in this not sufficiently appreciated part of her work."

Dr. Flood gives some interesting sketches of the men interested in Chautauqua's early work, and he describes with naïve frankness the diplomatic quirks in his invitation and to capture of President Grant, whose presence at the August meeting of 1875 gave such prestige to Chautauqua.

"Chautauqua," he concludes, "is to be known and perpetuated in the 'New Chautauqua Days,' not so much by men as by the two great organizations we have characterized, the Chautauqua Assemblies and the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, to which multitudes now point and say, 'These are the capstones which have been laid with joy in every land under the sun.'"

A PLEA FOR CLASSIC EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

The opening article of the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* for July is signed by the name of Michel Katkoff, and by that alone would command attention. Nor can it be said to lose its value for the majority of readers by the fact that it is not now published for the first time. European readers of the Russian press are few, and the general public will not be affected by this knowledge that the eloquence to which Madame Adam's organ thus gives a second voice has already done its work in Russia by contributing to confirm the Czar in the principles it advocates. The arguments are, of course, not new, but eloquence is always new, and the supporters of classic secondary education in France may willingly welcome this enforcement of their views. M. Katkoff adopted M. Renan's theory of education, that what is required is not so much instruction as awakening. Life is coming; it will bring instruction to the mind which has been well prepared.

"School is not the place in which to work at the progress of science, in which to carry out researches, to make discoveries, to profess courses of knowledge. It is a place in which to bring up children so that they shall arrive at maturity of the mind at the same time as maturity of

body, and be rendered apt for science as well as for all serious intellectual activity."

Looking to this aim of secondary education, Katkoff was of opinion that it is better achieved by the classic method than by the attempt to cram modern information into the unformed mind. Speaking of Latin and Greek, he said:—

"These languages alone, in their indissoluble union, possess all the qualities which render it possible to concentrate upon them the work of young minds on the way towards maturity, and to reap a rich return for expended effort. Not only do they unite all the conditions necessary to the wholesome and normal exercise of the intellectual faculties, but they give the same faculties also abundant nourishment."

RECANTATION OF MALTHUSIANISM.

Mrs. Besant's Change of View.

The prediction made long ago that Mrs. Besant would die in the odor of sanctity within the pale of the Catholic Church seems to be progressing towards its fulfilment. In the old days she never made a secret of the fact that to her there were only two logical systems in the world—Atheism and Catholicism. Between her and the Catholic religion there were two barriers; the first was her materialism and the second her Malthusianism. Of the two the second was the most insuperable obstacle. When she gave up her materialism and became Elisha to Madame Blavatsky's Elijah, and substituted Theosophy for Atheism, her belief in the limitation of families seemed likely still to afford her an adequate safeguard against the attractions of Rome. We learn, however, from the current number of *Lucifer* that Malthusianism has followed materialism into the limbo of no longer credible fallacies. In the article characterized by her customary intrepidity and lucidity, Mrs. Besant explains her latest change of front. Her Malthusianism, she maintains, sprang directly from her materialism, and when her materialism went by the board her Theosophical principles insisted upon a consideration of her views as to the limitations of families. Speaking of her struggle to popularize Malthusianism, the suffering and the persecution which she suffered in consequence, she says:—

"No one save myself will ever know what that trial cost me in pain: loss of children, though the judge said that my atheism alone justified their removal, loss of friends, social ostracism, with all the agony felt by a woman of pure life at being the butt of the vilest accusation. On the other hand, there was the passionate gratitude evidenced by letters from thousands of poor married women—many from the wives of country clergymen and poor curates—thanking and blessing me for showing them how to escape from the veritable hell in which they had lived. I believed that Man was the outcome of purely physical causes, instead of their master and creator."

She did not then grudge the price which seemed to her the ransom of these poor women. She has now, however, come to believe that this was a mistake, being due to her.

"I had brought a material cure to a disease which appeared to me to be of material origin. But how when the evil was of subtler origin, and its causes lay not in the material plane? And how if the remedy set up new causes for future evil, only drove in the symptoms of the disease while intensifying the virus hidden out of sight? That was the new problem set for solution when Theosophy unrolled the story of man, told of his origin and his destiny, and showed the true relation between his past, his present, and his future.

"For what is man in the light of Theosophic truth? He is a spiritual intelligence, eternal and uncreate, treading a vast cycle of human experience, born and reborn on earth millennium after millennium, evolving slowly into the Ideal Man. He is not the product of matter but is encased in matter; and the forms of matter with which he clothes himself are of his own making. For the intelligence and the will of man are creative forces, and these forces are exercised by man in every act of thought; thus he is ever creating round him thought-forms, moulding subtlest matter into shape by these energies, forms which persist as tangible realities for those who have developed the senses whereby they are cognizable. Now when the time for rebirth into this earth-life approaches, these thought-forms pass from the mental to the astral plane, and become denser through the building into them of astral matter; and into these astral forms in turn are built the molecules of physical matter, which matter is thus moulded for the new body on the lines laid down by the intelligent and volitional life of the previous, or of many previous, incarnations. So does each man create for himself in verity the form wherein he functions, and what he is in his present is the inevitable outcome of his own creative energies in his past.

"It is not difficult to see how this view of man will effect the neo-Malthusian theory. Physical man in the present being largely the result of mental man in the past, complicated by the instincts physically transmitted and arising from the needs of the physical body, and being only the tool or medium wherethrough the true self works on the physical plane, all that man needs to do is to keep his tool in the best working order for his highest purposes, training it in responsiveness to the impulses of the noblest that is in him. Now the sexual instinct that he has in common with the brute is one of the most fruitful sources of human misery, and the satisfaction of its imperious cravings is at the root of most of the trouble of the world. To hold this instinct in complete control, to develop the intellectual at the expense of the animal nature, and thus to raise the whole man from the animal to the human stage, such is the task to which humanity should set itself. The excessive development of this instinct in man—far greater and more constant than any brute—has to be fought against, and it will most certainly never be lessened by easy-going self-indulgence within the marital relation, any more than by self-indulgence outside it. It has reached its present abnormal development by self-indulgence in the past, all sexual thoughts, desires, and imaginations having created their appropriate thought-forms, into which have been wrought the brain and body molecules which now give rise to passion on the material plane. By none other road than by that of self-control and self-denial can men and women now set going the causes which on their future return to earth-life shall build for them bodies and brains of a higher type. The sooner the causes are started the sooner the results will accrue; from which it follows that Theosophists should sound the note of self-restraint within marriage, and the restriction of the marital relation to the perpetuation of the race. Such is the inevitable outcome of the Theosophic theory of man's nature, as inevitably as neo-Malthusianism was the outcome of the Materialist theory. Passing from Materialism to Theosophy, I must pass from neo-Malthusianism to what will be called asceticism, and it is right to state this clearly, since my name has been so long and so publicly associated with the other teaching. I have refused either to print any more, or to sell the copyright-of, the 'Law of Population,' so that when those that have passed beyond my control have been disposed of by those who bought them, no

more copies will be circulated. I only lately came to this definite decision, for I confess my heart somewhat failed me, at the idea of withdrawing from the knowledge of the poor, so far as I could, a palliative of the heart-breaking misery under which they groan, and from the married mothers of my own sex, the impulse to aid whom had been my strongest motive of action in 1877, a protection against the evils which too often wreck their lives and bring many to an early grave, worn old before even middle age has touched them. Not until I felt obliged to admit that the neo-Malthusianism teaching was anti-Theosophical would I take this step: but, having taken it, it is right to take it publicly, and to frankly say that my former teaching was based on a mistaken view of man's nature, treating him as the mere product of evolution instead of as the spirit, intelligence, and will without which evolution could not be."

CARDINAL MANNING'S BOYHOOD.

The first of a series of illustrated interviews which appear in the *Strand Magazine* for July is devoted to Cardinal Manning. The article is illustrated by photographs of the interior of the Cardinal's palace at Westminster. The interviewer gives the following account of the domestic chapel and its relics:—

"The domestic chapel is in close proximity to the dining-room. Through a little ante-apartment, where the vestments are kept, and past a small confessional exquisitely carved in oak, the door of the chapel is opened, and the rays of light stream through the windows on to a simple altar. Here, in a glass case, is the mitre of white silk, to which the gold trimming still clings, worn by St. Thomas à Becket, whilst in the residence at Sens. At another corner is a relic of St. Edmund. There are seats on the green baize benches for a dozen worshippers; the gilt chair once used by the Cardinal is in the centre, with a black knee-cushion richly worked with flowers. The relics, one of the most precious collections in the kingdom, are preserved in a case at the far end. They are a sight of rare beauty—wonderfully carved specimens of Gothic work in ivory, elaborate gold, silver, and silver-gilt work. Amongst the most precious of them all, contained in a piece of crystal, is a fragment of the column against which our Lord was scourged; and set in a silver and enamelled shrine are three small pieces of dark wood, resembling ebony, round which are engraved the words: 'Behold the wood of the cross on which our Saviour was hung.'"

The following is the cardinal's account of the routine of his present working day:—

"Every day brings a multitude of letters. I open them all myself. Many I reply to, and the remainder keep two secretaries busy all day, and then they are by no means finished. I have a long, long day myself. At seven I get up, and oft-times do not go to bed until past eleven—working all the time. My dinner is early, at 1.30, and tea comes round at 7 o'clock. Newspapers? I manage to get through some of the principal ones every day. Of course, I only 'skim' them over, but I make a point of reading the foreign news."

The interviewer then succeeded in eliciting the following reminiscences of his boyhood from the Cardinal:—

"Well, if you want me to talk nonsense, I will say that it is a long way back to remember, for I am eighty-three, but I spent my childhood at Totteridge. As a boy at Coombe Bank, Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, and Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, were my playfellows. I frankly admit that I was very mischievous. The two Wordsworths and I conceived the

wicked intention of robbing the vinery. The door was always kept locked, and there was nothing for it but to enter through the roof. There was a dinner-party that day, and there were no grapes. This is probably the only case on record where three future bishops were guilty of larceny. Were we punished? No, we were discreet. We gave ourselves up, and were forgiven.

"I was always fond of riding, shooting, boating, and cricketing. I well remember that with the first shot from my gun I killed a hare. That shot was nearly the means of preventing me from ever becoming eighty-three. My father's gamekeeper was with me at the time, and he was a very tall, heavy fellow, with a tremendous hand. When he saw the hare fall, he brought that same huge hand down on my back with all his might, and a hearty 'Well done, Master Henry!' His enthusiasm nearly knocked me out of the world. My shooting inclinations, however, once nearly ruined the family coach—in those days, you know, we used to have great cumbersome, uncomfortable vehicles. I had a battery of cannons, and my first target was the coachhouse door. One of these formidable weapons carried a fairly weighty bullet. Well, I hit the door—the bullet went clean through, and nearly smashed the panel of the coach.

"I went to Harrow when I was fourteen, and remained there four years. I fear I can tell you but little about my cricketing days. I wish I could say that 'our side' won, but alas! in the three matches I played in against Eton and Winchester at Lords we were beaten every time. I certainly scored some runs, but their total is forgotten. Then, as a boy, I was very fond of wood-carving, and the principal articles of home manufacture were boats. I made many of them, and as a lad they used to constitute my birthday present to my youthful companions. After I had reached manhood I found my stock of small river craft unexhausted, so I would give them away to my friends as small mementos of my boating days."

ART AND NATURE.

In the two pleasant and sympathetic articles which M. V. Cherbuliez contributes to the successive numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for July, he has a subject old as the hills, delightfully familiar, yet also delightfully varied. For what is there that is not included under the heading of Art and Nature? All man is there and all his works, his weakness, his strength, his achievements, and his dreams. Beyond his dreams also lies that which is not man, but which interests him by the reflections, more or less clearly, more or less vaguely, caught upon the recording mirror of his consciousness. M. Cherbuliez therefore does not want for matter, but with occasional excursions as if for the mere pleasure of trying his hand on it, into the limitless, he confines himself mostly, in the lucid and symmetrical methods to which readers of M. G. Valbert have become accustomed, to the endeavor to formulate an answer to the question with which he sets out.

WHAT IS ART GOOD FOR?

This is answered briefly: What are the special needs in human nature to which art responds? Man has felt the need of art so strongly that from the earliest times he has never been without it. Before Greeks could write, their poets sang; the savage who has not yet learned the use of the plough has invented a tambourine; in the caves of prehistoric hunters the picture of the reindeer is found roughly sketched on the weapons with which he was killed. Why? What is it that man seeks? What is the inward hunger which these efforts of his appease? How

account for the "disinterested interest" which all races and most individuals reckon amongst the elements of life? It is not the love for the beautiful, for art comprises the comic and the terrible; it is not its instructive value—where is the moral of a cannibal dance? Nor can any explanation which is assignable to one only of the fine arts be accepted, for—though music, painting, sculpture, and the rest may have each its special votaries who will give a special reason for their taste—beyond them all there is art itself. They are but individual developments of a universal truth.

FROM A SONG TO A CATHEDRAL.

The first duty then of the "aesthetician" is to find a definition of art which shall include all its manifestations and can be applied with equal justice to a comedy of Molière's, a symphony of Beethoven's, a statue by Michel Angelo, or a study of still life by Snyders. The relation of a song to a cathedral must be established before we can pass to the further question of the relation of both to man. The first characteristic which M. Cherbuliez insists upon as common to all the arts is that they are sciences destined wholly and solely to give pleasure. He dwells on the hard and serious labors of the artist, who must spend his life in learning, and at the end can never feel that he knows, and continues: "These sciences so painfully acquired, so laboriously exercised, do not serve to render men either wiser or better, to help them in their needs, nor to add to their comfort; they propose to themselves no other aim than to procure for us joys of a special kind which we might, it seems, easily do without, and which appear yet more necessary than daily bread to the man who is capable of feeling them. Art is a luxury. Suppress all the pictures, all the statues, all the poems, there would not be a grain less in the fields; suppress a single industry, and the world would feel that its comforts had been attacked. But art is of all luxuries the most intimately bound up with civilization. The man who does without it, whatever may be the refinement of his virtues or his views, is a barbarian."

QUALITIES COMMON TO ALL ART.

The first of the qualities which belongs in common to all arts, and separates the pleasure that is derived from them from other pleasures, is that they can be enjoyed without possession; the interest that they awaken is impersonal. The next is that they must assume the concrete form of expression. They are opposed to abstractions; intention counts for nothing, but it must have a definite form before it becomes art. Hence all arts consist of a set of signs, and the power of the artist is in proportion to his mastery of the signs, with which he has to produce the subject-matter borrowed from nature. For another of the common properties of the fine arts is that all without exception take from nature the realities of which they offer but an image. Their image is not an imitation. It is far better a selection which implicates the personality of the artist. Several sections of the first article are devoted to the illustration of these principles in the various arts, and adds to his definition of a work of art this further quality that it is the only form of pleasure which addresses itself at once to the entire man, and appeals no less to his eyes and ears than to his soul, no less to his reason than to his senses. Finally he résumés many charming and discursive pages in this sentence:—

"Every work of art is a composed and harmonious image of which nature or human life has furnished the original, in which there is at once both more and less

than in the model, and which pleases us equally by the reality that we find in it and the reality that we miss."

WHY NOT GO STRAIGHT TO NATURE?

But if it is from nature that the artist takes his models and obtains his inspirations, why, since nature belongs to us all, and is as much at our service as at his, do we not dispense with his mediation and do for ourselves that which he does for us? It is not that we are without imagination. The second article is devoted to a study of the human imagination and the power which it has to appreciate the charms and to respond to the agitations of nature. But the answer to the question is reserved for a further paper, which is promised for the next number of the *Revue*. M. Cherbuliez has not disclaimed to use his novelist's craft, and to break the thread at a point where the continuation will be watched for with special interest.

A GREAT ENGLISHWOMAN.

Madame Bodichon, by Madame Belloc.

In the *Englishwoman's Review* (new series) for July 15th, Madame Parke Belloc says:—

"By the death of Madame Bodichon the Englishwomen of this generation have lost the woman to whom, more than to any other, they owe the great change which has taken place in their position and opportunities. It is fourteen years since she was struck down with the attack of paralysis which removed her from the active world of London, and fourteen years is almost a generation where the upspringing of new minds and new memories has to be taken into account. It is time to place upon record what she was in her youth and middle age.

"She started with certain great advantages, being the granddaughter and daughter of well-known members of Parliament. Barbara Leigh Smith was the eldest daughter of Benjamin, eldest son of William Smith, who succeeded his father in the Parliamentary seat, and was himself a most keenly intelligent and interesting man. When I was first brought into close intimacy with Barbara Leigh Smith in 1846, the Crimean struggle had just been won. She was then a beautiful, active girl of nineteen, ardent in every social cause, and whose years from 1846 to 1851 were to her bright with the light of dawn.

"It was in 1854 that she began her work by collecting in a pamphlet all the laws specially relating to women, a pamphlet very thin and insignificant looking, but destined to prove the small edge of the wedge which was to change the whole fabric of the law. The importance of her social relations brought the subject before influential men connected with the society for the amendment of the law; Lord Brougham and Mr. George Hastings took up the question actively; meeting after meeting was held; bill after bill attempted to be carried through for the protection of the earnings of married women; the Association for the Promotion of Social Science was founded, Lord Brougham being president and Mr. Hastings honorary secretary, and questions relating to the social and legal status of women engaged its attention. Especially was this the case at the meeting which took place at Bradford in 1859. The law which gave to married women the possession of their own earnings was finally carried in 1870.

"Madame Bodichon's marriage to a French physician took place in July, 1857. Her husband was a man of marked and peculiar ability, who had gone to Algiers not long after the conquest by the French. For some years Dr. and Madame Bodichon divided their time between Algiers in the winter and London and Sussex in the summer. It was in 1858 that the *Englishwoman's Journal*

was founded, for which Madame Bodichon furnished part of the capital; and when in London she frequented the office almost daily, carrying into the work the sunshine of her vigorous intellect and warm heart.

"Of Madame Bodichon's great liberality what grateful recognition can be adequately made? I believe I am correct in saying that the £1000 she gave was the first given for Girtton—to which I am told she has bequeathed £10,000. She was well endowed with fortune, and her paintings early commanded considerable prices; and of the money at her disposal she was a most liberal and conscientious guardian. She had essentially the initiative mind, and it may truly be said of her that she scattered ideas broadcast, and they took root far and wide.

"Of Madame Bodichon's artistic gifts it is perhaps unsuitable to say much here. I think that they were very great, and that the expression of the French critic who called her the Rosa Bonheur of landscape painting was not exaggerated. Her paintings are full of nature and poetry and power and strong individuality. Years must pass before they cease to bring tears into the eyes of those who can recall the artist in her beautiful prime.

"For myself I would fain add a few words. It has been my lot to know, with hardly an exception, the most remarkable Englishwomen of the last fifty years, and many of the noted Frenchwomen also. Some of them have taken a great and permanent place by reason of things actually achieved. But in Barbara Leigh Smith existed that indefinable power which his contemporaries appear to have recognized in Arthur Hallam, a something which transcended that which was done. And the lack in either was due not to any fault of organization, but solely to causes external, to early death, to failure of physical power, to the outward accident of a weighted life. I feel, when I think of how much she did do, and yet of the more popular greatness of so many others, that I can only fitly quote the poet's words:

"But thou, O Friend, wert more than these."

JENNY LIND AND THE STAGE.

A Methodist View of the Theatre.

The *London Quarterly Review*, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, devotes some space to the wider question of the moral atmosphere of the stage. The reviewer says:—

"Jenny Lind's generous hope and aim was 'to elevate the whole tone and character of her profession.' And if any one person could attain that aim, surely it was this high-souled and loyally gifted being. But the enfranchisement of the operatic stage from its baseness is unaccomplished yet; not even Jenny Lind sufficed for such a deliverance, though she herself came forth unscathed from the fiery furnace, 'nor had the smell of fire passed on her.'

"A recent critic has ascribed to Mlle. Lind's 'innate Puritanism' that deep inner repulsion for the stage which grew on the great vocalist amid all her dramatic triumphs, and led her at last to forswear those triumphs, for ever, just when they were most dazzling. Her letters from Paris show that not her Puritanism, but her purity, revolted from certain methods in vogue there to secure success for actress or singer, when they appeared before what she candidly called 'the first audience in the world.'

"It was no preconceived Puritanic aversion for the theatre which made Jenny Lind, an actress from childhood, recoil from the system prevalent in the dramatic world of Paris—which bred in her the fixed resolve never to appear on that stage. Nor was it any mere prejudice of an inbred Puritanism, but only her own uprightness, simplicity, and spirituality, which revolted against the envyings, jealousies,

and backbitings inseparable from a theatric existence—crawling basenesses which the sun of her prosperity quickened into reptile life about her, till the very splendor of her great success in London helped to intensify and render immutable her resolve to have done with these things, once and for ever.

"And none can now say she did not well. Her greatness as an artist really gained when she left opera and devoted herself to oratorio. The delight she gave was not less, the power for beneficent utility was not inferior, the pure joy of the artist in her lovely art and its elevating influence was far greater than when she had worked amid the detestable *tracasseries* of the theatre. Never once did she repent or look back, longing, to the actress parts of which she had once felt the full fascination.

"It is well to take note that though Jenny Lind, with her poetic spirituality, affords the most striking instance of a very successful actress becoming imbued with a deep abhorrence of the stage, she does not stand alone in it. Macready's Reminiscences testifies as strongly to the writer's aversion for his own profession, and the almost morbid dread he felt lest any of his own children should be drawn to embrace it—a dread which made him deprecate for them such shadows of acting as charades and *tableaux vivants*. This curious loathing for an occupation that brought both fame and profit and social success is even more vividly expressed in Fanny Kemble's delightful 'Record of a Girlhood,' where that brilliant popular favorite, whose dramatic genius was a direct heritage from player-parents of stainless character, and who herself was sedulously guarded from the common perils of actress-life, bears, notwithstanding, her strong testimony against the calling in which she and her family had earned only distinction and esteem.

"No one will attribute to 'innate Puritanism' these instinctive feelings of the child of the Kembles, or ascribe to inherited prejudice the apprehensions which made her add to her daily prayers an earnest entreaty for protection against the 'subtle evils' of her profession. What injury it might work to its most blameless members, the girl had early perceived, in the 'vapid vacuity' of Mrs. Siddons's latest years, in the 'deadness and indifference' of a soul whose higher powers had shrivelled and perished in the stifling artificial atmosphere of the stage. That melancholy wreck of a fine intelligence and a noble womanhood was itself the most convincing argument against the life that under the most favorable conditions, could produce such results. The vital difference between Jenny Lind and the two distinguished artists just cited is, that her testimony assumed the shape of a resolute act, and is therefore far more impressive than theirs, limited to eloquent words: her heaven-born wings of song enabling her to soar out of the prison in which they still had to drag their chains for years."

A SCIENCE OF CHILDHOOD.

The *Pedagogical Seminary* most pleasantly belies the suggestion of dry-as-dust scholasticism conveyed in its name. The fresh, strong studies of children and their needs made by Dr. G. Stanley Hall and his little band of co-workers at Worcester are as interesting and instructive as they are novel. In speaking editorially of the many possibilities of great evil in our present unscientific school system and method, Dr. Hall says: "The only safety lies in the study of and better adaptation to the nature and needs of childhood, to which this number of the *Seminary* is devoted. Strength lies in individualization. This means that there are many subjects of study equally valuable,

many species of schools and universities equally necessary, and as many methods of instruction as there are kinds of children. Verbal work is best for those who are ear-minded, or mnemonically gifted; object-lessons for the eye-minded, who are more numerous; manual training admits still another order of natural gifts. Progress is now in differentiation. The more parallel courses, electives, groups, and institutions the better, provided only they are good and thorough, and really distinct and individual. Even the modern examination system is of recent origin, and men existed before it."

After some "Notes on the Study of Infants"—in which we are struck by the early growth of the mother-sense of touch—Dr. Hall proceeds to the most considerable paper of the number:

THE CONTENTS OF CHILDREN'S MINDS ON ENTERING SCHOOL.

According to the plan set by the Berlin Pedagogical Verein the method has been to select a certain number of simple concepts, determine by careful individual questioning of as large a number of children as possible how many of these ideas are present, and then from the tabulated results to attempt to draw some generalizations of value. If the generalizations have been feeble, there have been many suggestions of practical importance in the work. Of the 75 concepts on which the 10,000 Berlin children were examined, some selected at random are tempest, dew, hare, stork, oak, harvests, mountains, circles, triangle, arsenal, Wilhelmplatz, Unter den Linden.

"Of 10,000 boys, 7478 on entering the Berlin schools have an idea of the number two, out of 10,000 girls 7380 have it, out of 10,000 children of both sexes indiscriminately 7436 have it, etc. . . . Of three fourths of these concepts as objects, more girls are ignorant than boys; and those that had not been in the kindergarten were more ignorant than those who had. Some of these objects were doubtless known, but had not acquired a name for the child; others they had seen, but had not had their attention called to. . . . The easy and widely diffused concepts are commonest among girls, the harder or more especial or exceptional ones are commonest among the boys. The girls excelled only in the following concepts: name and calling of the father, thunder-shower, rainbow, hail, potato field, moon, square, circle, Alexander Square, Frederick's Woods, morning red, oak, dew, and Botanical Gardens. Of all the children the sphere was known to 76 per cent., the cube to 69 per cent., the square to 54 per cent., the circle to 49 per cent., the triangle to 41 per cent."

Dr. Hall's own experiments with the children of the Boston schools do not differ materially from the results of the Berlin tables, except, perhaps, in emphasizing still more the paucity of fully fledged ideas in the child of six years. He concludes, "I. That there is next to nothing of pedagogic value the knowledge of which it is safe to assume at the outset of school-life. Hence the need of objects and the danger of books and word cram. Hence many of the best primary teachers in Germany spend from two to four or even six months in talking of objects and drawing them before any beginning of what we till lately have regarded as primary-school work. II. The best preparation parents can give their children for good school-training is to make them acquainted with natural objects, especially with the sights and sounds of the country, and send them to good and hygienic, as distinct from the most fashionable, kindergartens. III. Every teacher on starting with a new class or in a new locality, to make sure that his efforts along some lines are not utterly lost,

should undertake to explore carefully, section by section, children's minds, with all the tact and ingenuity he can command and acquire. . . . IV. The concepts which are most common in children of a given locality are the earliest to be acquired, while the rarer ones are later."

CHILDREN'S LIES.

"Four tactful lady teachers from Mrs. Pauline A. Shaw's kindergartens in Boston examined 300 children of both sexes between 12 and 14 privately, by a carefully devised method which avoided all indelicacy to the childish conscience. The returns are divided into seven distinct species of lies; each is reported on with detail. I. *Pseudophobia*, where every deviation from painful literal truth is alike heinous. . . . Some even feared instant death, like Ananias, for even an unconscious misstatement.

II. The *lie heroic*, which is justified as a means to noble ends. . . . The normal child feels the heroism of the unaccountable instinct of self-sacrifice far earlier and more keenly than it can appreciate the sublimity of truth. The child who gets really interested in what it deems the conflict of veracity with other duties, may be reverently referred to the inner light of its own conscience. This seems to be a special opportunity of nature for teaching the need of keeping a private protestant tribunal where personal moral convictions preside, and which alone enables men to adapt themselves to new ethical situations.

III. *Truth for friends and lies for enemies*. With most children as with savages, truthfulness is greatly affected by personal likes and dislikes. All children find it harder to cheat in their lessons with a teacher they like. Friendships are cemented by frank confidences and secrets and promises not to tell. To simulate or dissimulate to the priest, or above all to God, was repeatedly referred to as worst of all. On the other hand, with waning attachment, promises not to tell weaken in their validity. It has taken mankind long enough to learn the sublimity of a kind of truthfulness which is no respecter of persons.

IV. *Selfishness*. Every game, especially every exciting one, has its own temptation to cheat. Lies of this sort, prompted by excitement, are so easily forgotten when the excitement is over that they rarely rankle, and are hard to get at, but they make boys unscrupulous and grasping. . . . The sense of meanness this slowly breeds must be met by appeals to honor, self-respect, self-control. Hard and even hated tasks, and rugged moral, mental, and physical regimens should supplement those modern methods which make education a sort of self-indulgence of natural interests.

V. *Imagination and play*. Much childish play owes its charm to partial self-deception. . . . One phase of this is exquisitely illustrated in the life of Hartley Coleridge, by his brother. His many conceptions of his own ego—e.g., by the picture Hartley, shadow Hartley, echo Hartley, etc.; his fancy that a cataract of what he named jug-force would burst out in a certain field and flow between populous banks, where an ideal government, long wars, and even a reformed spelling illustrated in a journal devoted to the affairs of the realm, were all developed in his imagination, where they existed with great reality for years."

The division of the subject ends with *pseudomania*, love of humbugging, and false pretence, and lastly the absurd and well-known jesuitical palliatives which children are addicted to.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Perhaps, coming as they do from one so whole-souled in his devotion to science and truth, Dr. Hall's words on this subject are the most impressive we find in the *Seminary*:

"Religion is the most generic kind of culture as opposed to all systems or departments which are one-sided. All education culminates in it because it is the chief among human interests, and because it gives inner unity to the mind, heart, and will. How shall this common element of union be taught?"

Moral and religious training should begin in the cradle and should become firmly rooted through that mysterious and powerful influence of motherhood. "The mother's face and voice are the first conscious objects as the infant soul unfolds, and she soon comes to stand in the very place of God to her child. All the religion of which the child is capable during this by no means brief stage of its development consists of these sentiments: gratitude, trust, dependence, love, etc.,—now felt only for her, which are later directed towards God."

At that second birth, the period of adolescence, the educator must study with renewed care the psychic changes of the child. Dr. Hall especially holds up his hands against that mawkish precocity in religious experience sometimes seen in children. "Some one has said of very early risers, that they were apt to be conceited all the forenoon, and stupid and uninteresting all the afternoon and evening. So, too, precocious infant Christians are apt to be conceited and full of pious affectations all the forenoon of life, and thereafter commonplace enough in their religious life."

"THE MEMOIRS OF A HAPPY MAN."

A French Critic on Marmontel.

The ironical review of Marmontel to which M. Brunetière gives the sub-heading of "Memoirs of a Happy Man," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for July, is in the very most characteristic style of a critic who knows the meaning of the word "literature," and is not in the habit of giving quarter where letters are concerned. It is not upon the Memoirs, of which many have read, at least the earlier books, and are accustomed to speak and hear them spoken of with praise, that the vials of M. Brunetière's wrath are poured. It is upon the life which they have been allowed almost to immortalize—the life of a man who wrote for forty years without so much as the "shadow" of talent, a man who could appreciate none of his great contemporaries, who excited, or ought to have excited, the ire of all critics to come by the false estimate he chose to form of every mediocre talent with which eighteenth-century drawing-rooms were encumbered—a man, in fact, who descended from the high possibilities of a man of letters to be of all despicable objects which cumber the horizon of the arts, a log-roller and a fortune hunter! Hear him upon a totally false criticism uttered by Marmontel of Buffon's habits of retirement, etc. :—

"Need I say that it does not contain one word which is true; that there is not one note that is correct, not one line which does not suffice to class the writer far below Freron. But what Marmontel understood least of all was that the administration of the multitude should place the *Histoire Naturelle* above *Belisaire*, or that, in order to write it, it might be necessary to withdraw from the society of the evils of Paris. He, who only worked himself in order to enliven the evenings of 'the charming Countess of Brionne,' or the 'beautiful Marquise de Duras,' or the 'pretty Countess of Egmont,' could not comprehend that a man of letters penned work in a different manner, and still less that a savant should prefer his science to intermeddling with the love affairs of the 'tiresome la Popelinière,' or the 'enchanter,' Bouret, or of the King of France himself. Then, why did he not abstain

from speaking of Buffon? or if he would speak of him, why did he not at least read that *Histoire Naturelle* of which he seems to have known only the extracts made by Queneau Montveillard and the Abbé Brexon?"

If Marmontel had been unfortunate, M. Brunetière would, perhaps, have felt more gently towards him. The supreme crime is, after all, the only thing which, in the judgement of his critic, Marmontel ever did well in his life. It is that, after spending seventy years or so in selling his soul for a mess of potage, he should at the end sit down in his self-contentment and write a memoir of which the moral is that the mess of potage was worth it. Marmontel's soul, perhaps! is M. Brunetière's conclusion. He winds up the criticism with a story, told by D'Alembert, of Voltaire's niece, Madame Denie, who in well-advanced middle age inherited her uncle's fortune, and employed it to buy herself a husband thirty years her junior. D'Alembert having met the elderly bride, some one asked him if she seemed happy. "Happy!" he replied, "I can assure you she is! Happy enough to make you sick!" "It is what I will say of Marmontel. Happy? Yes, if ever anybody was, it was he, but happy with a happiness to which I can imagine no misfortune that is not preferable." Nevertheless the literary merit of the performance in question cannot be overlooked, and with characteristic honesty M. Brunetière's last word is, "Read the Memoirs." It may be added that a new edition, with notes by M. Maurice Tournou, furnishes the occasion of the outbreak.

PRICE HUGHES ON GAMBLING AND BETTING.

In the *Sunday Magazine* for August, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes writes on Gambling and Betting. He says:—

"It is somewhat difficult to distinguish between gambling and betting. Both practices spring from the same root, a vulgar greed for money.

"There is no doubt that gambling and betting have enormously increased of late years. The Convocation of the Province of York has issued an interesting report on this subject. The evidence furnished by the parochial clergy, the municipal authorities, the police, and the governors and chaplains of prisons, clearly shows that gambling and betting have increased enormously. It has been estimated that the number of professional book-makers in this country is not less than ten thousand. The mania of gambling pervades all classes of society. We have just had most painful evidence that it rules the highest classes of all. But this once aristocratic vice has percolated through every grade of British society down to the very gutter. It is an awful fact that the passion for gambling has increased enormously among the working-classes, especially in mining and manufacturing districts. It is very sad that women are following the terrible example of their husbands and sons. There are even professional women book-makers in some of the great northern communities. It is appalling to add that the vice has descended to the children. There are even boy book-makers!

"Gambling not only leads to financial ruin, but it has a peculiarly deadening effect upon the soul, even before the fatal consummation is reached. It produces one of the most heartless forms of selfishness, and is specially fatal to delicacy and magnanimity of mind. It is peculiarly mean, sordid, and fatal.

"It is time to ask what can be done to stop the ravages of this gigantic national curse. Surely the first necessity is to discover and to state the precise evil of gambling and betting. Unless we can find some ground of objection

to the practice of gambling, apart altogether from the amount of money risked, we had better abandon all attempts to arrest the vice. Unless we can create a conscience on the subject we shall do nothing.

"The best definition, however, of the essential evil of gambling, is given by Mr. Herbert Spencer in his intensely interesting 'Study of Sociology.'

"Here we have a lucid and convincing statement of the two aspects of the immorality of gambling. First, it is gain without merit; and secondly, it is gain through another's loss.

"Whenever the seller and the buyer are not mutually benefited the transaction is immoral and rotten, and involves dishonesty and deceit on one side or the other.

The more the conduct of the gambler is analyzed and pondered, the more it will be realized that at bottom every gambler is a thief; and that the commandment which he has broken is the commandment which says, 'Thou shalt not steal.' Gambling stands in the same relation to stealing that duelling stands to murder. In both cases the victim takes the chance that he may be victor. But in the case of duelling, the conscience of England no longer regards that as an excuse. The successful duelist is, in the eyes of the law, a murderer. The day will come when the conscience of England will be equally enlightened in relation to gambling, and when every gambler will be branded as a thief.

"Judgment must always begin with the house of God. Ministers of religion and members of Christian churches should at once set a clean example. The early Fathers of the Christian churches universally condemned the playing of games for money, and Councils of the Church expelled those guilty of the vice from the Lord's table. When the representatives of Christianity advocate an intelligible morality upon this question, we have a foundation on which to build. Much may be done by the State to prohibit gambling as a profession, and to punish with great severity third parties who come in to promote the vice. The publication of betting odds in the newspapers, the transmission of book-makers' circulars through the post, and the use of the telegraph wire by the gamblers, should all be prohibited. But these and many other obvious reforms will come within the range of practical social politics as soon as Christian men cease to apologize for the vice by explaining it away, or by justifying it under any circumstances or in any form, whether at the Derby, at Tattersall's, on the Stock Exchange, at a church bazaar, or in a private drawing-room.

ANDREW LANG ON PICCADILLY.

"Great Streets of the World" in Scribner's.

It is pleasant rambling down Piccadilly with Mr. Lang. But he is anything but enthused with his subject, and takes pains to tell us that he much prefers the country, "nor can any thoroughfare in the huge, smoky, choking London appeal to one with any charm or win any affection"—a consideration which, however interesting in itself, would seem somewhat remote from the task before Mr. Lang. Indeed, after M. Sarcy's gay, picturesque, exaggerated devotion to the Boulevard, which we enjoyed last month, this article presents a striking contrast between the tastes of the Gaul and the Briton. Piccadilly would seem a means, an open unobstructed highway, that one may hurry along; the Boulevard was an end in itself, had its own life, was a home for its habitués and celebrities.

However, there is even in Mr. Lang's estimation some

silver lining to the foggy cloud of London's great thoroughfare.

"In all the hastening or leisurely multitudes one marvels how many may ask themselves if this is a beautiful street, if it deserves to be one of the most famous thoroughfares in the greatest of modern cities. Many, if they were asked, would say that Piccadilly is cheerful, and is satisfactory. This is, indeed, the happiest way of criticising Piccadilly. Thanks to the Green Park on its left side, the street has verdure at least, and is airy. The ups and downs of it have a picturesqueness of their own. The wealthy houses, if they are not dignified, if they have not the stately proportions of Florentine palaces, are, at all events, clean and large, and, so far, imposing. There are two times when Piccadilly looks its best. One of these is in mid-May, when all the flowering trees are in blossom, when the chestnut hangs out its fragrant tapers in the green shade of its fans, when the hawthorn perfumes even in the London air, when the laburnums are "drooping bells of fire," when on all the boughs is the tender green, the first flush of spring. London is very well supplied with trees, and, for a few days early in the season, the town has almost a Chaucerian aspect of prettiness and innocence. That jaded old Piccadilly in her spring dress looks as fresh as a young lady in her first season." The second period of beauty is in mid-October, in the evening, "when the lingering light flushes the houses, the sunset struggling through the opals of the London smoke, red and azures blending in the distance, while all down through "the gradual dusky veil of evening the serpentine lines of lamps begin to burn."

Early in his paper Mr. Lang takes to the woods of rural and suburban Piccadilly, two hundred years ago, and gossips delightfully of the Elizabethan Piccadilly, the Piccadilly of Squire Western, of the Virginians, and of that fascinating old combination of villanies, the Duke of Queensberry, "Old Q," who was wont to sit in his balcony with a good view of the great street, and a man and horse ready to pursue "any Naiad who charmed him from the stream of Piccadilly."

The curious name of the street has been a boon to antiquaries; the derivation is still uncertain, but is commonly supposed to be from a house called "Peccadilla Hall, where certain neckwear known as "Peccadillas" were sold.

Mr. Lang concludes: "Even born Londoners have no civic patriotism. You cannot expect a man to be proud of Bloomsbury, or haughtily to announce that he was born in Bayswater. No poet now would write like Spenser,

At length they all to merry London came,
To merry London, my most kindly nurse,
That to me gave this life's first native source.

Rather would he think of London in De Quincey's mood and speak of Piccadilly as a stony-hearted stepmother."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE "SUMMER BOARDER."

Edward Hungerford writes in *The Century* for August a timely and well-considered article under the heading, "Our Summer Migration: A Social Study."

It is not hard to adduce evidence of the summer exodus from the great cities which has reached its present enormous proportions only within the last few years. "The rich and the well-to-do middle classes appear most conspicuously, but the currents are swelled by small tradespeople, by pensioners on limited legacies, who live in the city during the winter, and swarm early in summer among the country orchards, where cheap living is to be had. Then come the workpeople, who in one year or

another manage to move with the rest. Your colored barber, when trade begins to slacken in the large town, informs you that he is thinking of taking a little vacation. The carpenter and joiner sends his wife and babies a hundred miles away to spend weeks or months on a farm that takes boarders. . . . Professional men, college students, teachers, seamstresses, and fresh-air fund beneficiaries pour forth to the mountains, the seaside, the lakes, where they spend their summer outing in rest or in various forms of service."

In the absence of any statistics, Mr. Hungerford has obtained from the railroads figures of their increased summer travel. One system alone shows 2,000,000 tickets sold to summer resorts, but a small proportion of which belonged to the constant local traffic—in addition to 300,000 tickets of other roads which it honored. Three systems valued their extraordinary summer travel at \$700,000, \$550,000, and \$500,000 respectively. The ephemeral army of pleasure-seekers and health-seekers penetrate into the most out-of-the-way nooks and corners of the mountains and back districts. In New England, "wherever one stops in front of a neat farmhouse commanding a view and overshadowed by maples, he will hear, while taking the draught of water which he has begged, the oft-repeated announcement, 'We take summer boarders.'"

THE RESULTS OF THE EXODUS.

The summer-boarder industry is twice blest. The tired business man who gives himself and his family a new lease on life, and the financially exhausted farmer, for whose poultry and dairy products the boarder creates a home market, are mutually and reciprocally benefited. As for the former, Mr. Hungerford considers that, "laying aside the consideration of comfort as affected by health, and passing over the moral conditions dependant on physical soundness or unsoundness, the economic value of the sanitation which comes from a yearly bath of the body in fresh air, supplemented by a changed diet and the immersion of the mind in new currents of thought suggested by new surroundings, can hardly be exaggerated. . . . Business men subjected to a heavy strain secure, by means of the summer vacation, not only added vigor for enterprises, but a prolongation of the active period of life. . . . We have yet to learn how much the wealth of the country depends on the health of the producers. The rise of a single degree of average annual temperature over a continent might tell heavily on our total rainfall, though to the senses of the people the thermometric rise might not be noticeable. A like difference in the health of our laboring population must materially affect the aggregate production of the country. From a purely economical point of view, therefore, the migration of our people pays in the increased intellectual and material product of the land."

THE FARMER'S SIDE OF IT.

In many instances, the cash left behind by the summer boarder constitutes a large proportion of all the ready money at the farmhouse the year round. Country products are sometimes twice as high in the summer as in the winter. The value of land has increased phenomenally in those districts where summer boarders most do congregate, reaching its most surprising point at Lenox, Massachusetts, in which old agricultural town "a recent sale of 100 acres is quoted at \$1000 per acre." The establishment of these large country seats gives employment to numbers of laborers who would otherwise be cooped up in the city, furnishes more remunerative labor for the farmer's horses and his sons, and gives him large prices for timber and materials.

Not only are more people, and all sorts and conditions of them, fleeing the city, but they are staying longer in the country. The beauties of autumn tempt many to wait till November, and some even choose Christmas as the beginning of the city winter.

In all this Mr. Hungerford sees the most important bearing on the serious question of deserted farms. "The decadence of the rural districts, the flow of population towards the great centres, and the consequent decline of rural industries and values, are disastrous features of our latest civilization. Were the process to go forward as rapidly in the future as it has done in the last three or four decades, some of our country districts must soon present a pitiable exhibit. Schools must degenerate for want of support, church privileges must be retrenched, rusticity must progress toward barbarism."

Two main remedies present themselves to the writer: a reflex wave of population from the west, which is prospective; and this present wholesale migration from the cities. "The time seems to be approaching when an increased number of people will regard themselves as permanently domiciled in the country, and as visitors to the town only for the season of social gaiety which will intervene between Christmas and Lent." Minor results of the migratory movements are the inducements it offers to build good roads, the encouragement of a careful system of pisciculture, and what is quite interesting, the possible revival of the arts of domestic handicraft. The sense of rareness, the greater durability, and the peculiarly "human flavor" of delicately woven linen and woolen textures seem to be creating some incipient demand for other than machine-made goods, though of course, the hand manufacture could not nor need not ever compete with the great mills. The healthful stimulus to the farmer's children of contact with cultured people and a higher standard of living is not to be ignored, though this is offset, perhaps, by the "notions" which the display of wealth instills in our young tillers of the soil. "When our young women are taught to make a landau or a four-in-hand with flunkeys their ideal of destiny, and when young men imagine that the chief object of going into trade is to drive a dog-cart or own a yacht, the process of demoralization is begun."

HOW SIR EDWIN ARNOLD WRITES HIS POETRY.

In *Cassell's Saturday Journal* Sir Edwin Arnold recounts to an interviewer how he writes his poetry. The interviewer asked him if he did not find poetry and journalism antagonistic. He replied:—

"On the contrary, the most poetical place I know is Fleet Street. It differs very much from the slopes of Fujisan and the beautiful open sea, but there is nothing so interesting to me as humanity.

"My 'Light of the World' was commenced at a tea house in Japan. The little silver pipes were smoking, the *samisen* (Japanese guitars) were playing, and Japanese songs were being sung. I heard one of my friends say, '*Dam-atte* (be quiet), *Dana Sama* is writing.' I was reminded by that exclamation that I had just put down on paper the lyric which occurs in the 'Light of the World':—

'Peace beginning to be,
Deep as the sleep of the sea,
When the stars their radiance glass
In its blue tranquillity.'

"It had come to me abruptly," resumed Sir Edwin after

he had in his modulated tones recited these now famous lines, "and it had to be written. I had been engaged in conversation, yet it had suddenly struck me, compelling me to withdraw myself for the moment, and I was completely absorbed in that verse.

"I do not, at any time, force poetry," said he. "I must be thoroughly in the mood. These moods come imperatively, but very irregularly. My method is this: Either I write first and roughly and on scraps of paper, or my daughter takes it down from my dictation—she is the only one who can do so for me—as I walk up and down the room and smoke. I put the rough notes in my pocket until the next day. Then I read the verse over and over, correct and copy all out myself, altering it very much, and filling it out. These scraps I enter into a sort of day book or ledger until the work is nearly finished. I treat the matter thus compiled as the rough draft. I go over it myself, polish it, and transcribe into a second book which may be called the poem itself, but still in a rough state. Then I copy it out again, and finally in a fair manuscript for the printer. Every line of the poem, therefore, passes through my mind three or four times. Sometimes the lines are importunate and will be at once registered. Reading, smoking, driving, dressing for dinner—it does not matter how I may be then engaged, the verses will haunt you, fascinate you, dance before your imagination, demanding to be fixed; and you must catch them then and there or they will go. Sometimes the right ideas will come as suddenly as if by electric message."

MR. N. L. FOWLER'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Professor Fowler, whose name is a household word throughout the English-speaking world, through which he has travelled from end to end as a kind of phrenological bishop, celebrated his eightieth birthday at the close of this midsummer. Mr. Fowler looks hale and well enough to go on lecturing on bumps till the end of the century. Such men, whatever their science or religion, are the minor shuttles of the English-speaking race which bind and weave together into one whole the web of the English family. In the *Phrenological Magazine* for August, Mr. Daniel Lamont, continuing his reminiscences of N. L. Fowler, brings these down to the year 1850.

"At that time," he says, "after sixteen years' advocacy of phrenology, the Fowlers had good reason to look backward with thankfulness and forward with hope. They were thankful that the something attempted had resulted in something done. Their establishment in New York was a throbbing hive of restless industry. They were not a great company, but they had a mission and a message. In the consulting department there were lecturers, delineators, and shorthand writers; in the commercial and publishing department there were editors, clerks, packers, porters, and messengers. Twenty thousand copies of the *Phrenological Journal*, eighteen thousand copies of the *Water Cure Journal*, and five thousand copies of the *Student*, had to be mailed every month; thousands of books and pamphlets were despatched by post to all parts of the world; many hundreds of lectures were delivered; over ten thousand heads were examined, and twelve hundred characters fully written out, with drawing-room lectures and private classes filling up the spare hours of the busy days. This was considered a fairly good year's work for the staff connected with the Fowler Phrenological Establishment."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The contributions to the *North American Review* for August, "New Light on the Jewish Question," by Professor Goldwin Smith; "Pensions and Patriotism," by General Green B. Raum; and "The New Political Party," by Governor Pennoyer of Oregon, are reviewed among the leading articles of the month

THE VALUE OF NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The value of "manoeuvres" as a means of promoting efficiency of the naval service, is discussed in this number by the Honorable James R. Soley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. To render formidable the little squadron of war-ships which we have, it is absolutely essential that a way is provided of giving the naval force some experience in handling these vessels as fighting weapons. Practice in operations carried on as nearly as may be under the conditions of actual war is obviously the best that can be provided. Such practice is, in the highest degree, afforded naval forces by "manoeuvres," Mr. Soley asserts. If properly arranged and carried out these manoeuvres may serve to actually solve during times of peace many of the problems to which war would give rise—"problems in fleet operations, in blockading and in evading a blockade, in torpedo attack and defence, in the attack and protection of harbors, in chasing and escaping from a chase, in coaling, ruses, learning the plans and movements of an enemy, landing-parties, and commerce-destroying."

When the squadron are once mobilized, and the practice "manoeuvres" reach the stage of a campaign with two hostile forces arrayed against each other and engaged in working out a specific problem of war under given conditions, there is hardly any point in the whole range of naval operations that will not receive attention and observation. Each of these makes demands upon officers and men identical with those of actual war, barring always the presence of danger, and calls for the same alertness of judgment, the same untiring energy, the same ready resource, the same quickness of eye and clearness of intelligence.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE STEAM YACHT.

In discussing the "Possibilities of the Steam Yacht," Mr. Lewis Herreshoff expresses the belief that, through the employment of lighter material in the construction of the hull and in the modification of its shape, through a reduction in the weight of the engine in proportion to its power, and through improvements in the paddle and screw, it will not be long until steam yachts having a speed of thirty-five miles an hour will be in common use. The rate of speed attained through means now available does not exceed twenty-five miles per hour for a run of five hours' duration.

"THE STATE AS AN IMMORAL TEACHER."

"Ouida" sees in the growing interest taken by governments in matters pertaining to the health, convenience, and safety of the citizen a decided tendency toward socialism, and takes alarm. She seems to fear that the law which now compels vaccination will next enforce indiscriminately the Pasteur inoculation or the Koch infusion. The rabies itself is indeed preferable, she affects to believe, to the terror with which the public mind has been inoculated by the endeavors of the State to prevent the spread of this

and similar maladies. "Whether Pasteur's inoculation for rabies be a curse or a boon to mankind, there can be no question that the exaggerated ideas which it creates, the fictitious importance which it lends to what was previously a most rare malady, the nightmare horrors it invokes, and the lies which its propagandists, to justify its pretences, find themselves compelled to invent, produce a dementia and hysteria in the public mind which is a disease far more widespread and dangerous than mere rabies (unassisted by science and government) could ever have become. The dissemination of cowardice is a greater evil than would be the increase of any physical ill whatever. To direct the minds of men in nervous terror to their own bodies is to make of them a trembling and shivering pack of prostrate poltroons. The microbe may or may not exist, but the nervous terrors generated in the microbe's name are worse evils than any bacillus."

The State in various other ways exerts an immoral influence over its citizens, Ouida contends. Under the incessant meddling of government man becomes broken of spirit and helpless. "Why should a man fill up a census return, declare his income to a tax-gatherer, muzzle his dog, send his children to schools he disapproves, ask permission to marry, or do perpetually what he dislikes or condemns, because the State wishes him to do these things? The State, in enforcing these regulations, she holds, only teaches him to lie. In this day and generation to be able to go through the 'comedy of the voting-urn,' she laments, is considered privilege enough to atone for the loss of civil and moral freedom in all things."

VAMPIRE LITERATURE.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, well known as secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, has an article on "Vampire Literature" in which writers, publishers, booksellers, and book-buyers are pretty severely "raked over the coals" for the respective part, active or passive, each class has contributed towards the circulation of literature of an immoral nature. Concerning the class of literature to be found on the newstands throughout the country, he says; "Many of the publications are of such a character that they are sufficient when seen in the hands of any girl to blast her good name and reputation. A respectable person scarcely knows what novel to select from the numerous products offered by the newsdealers, and many books publicly offered for sale no decent person would be seen carrying in his or her hands upon a public conveyance." He brands the writers and publishers of questionable books as "conspirators against the nation's highest hopes for the future," for enabling to be placed within easy reach of the twenty millions of youth and children of this country literature of this sort.

The work of the Society for the Suppression of Vice is not principally that of agitation, as many seem to think. The following facts will suggest what is being accomplished through the efforts of its members: "Our plan has always been to discover the author and publisher, and secretly strike a blow at the fountain-head by seizing the publication and plates and arresting the publisher and author. The care taken by the society in the preparation of cases may be illustrated by the results of the past three years. During 1888, of 103 cases brought to trial 101 were convicted. In 1889, out of 127 cases brought to trial 125 were convicted; while during 1890 we had 155 convictions out

of 156 cases. Out of 227 different books published in this country the stereotypes and electro-plates, wood-cuts and steel and copper plate engravings for printing and illustrating, 225 have been seized and destroyed; while the plates for the other two books were destroyed by the publishers for fear we should secure them and prosecute him."

THE WOMEN'S TRADE-UNION LEAGUE OF ENGLAND.

Lady Dilke contributes the history of the Women's Trade-Union League, which was founded in England seventeen years ago in imitation of the women's "friendly societies" of the United States. It does not appear that the League has prospered in any marked degree. The men's unions opposed it from the start, on the grounds that the competition of women lowered the standard of wages. The women themselves have not proved good organizers and managers. Mrs. Dilke recommends, as does also the committee of the League, that the unions should amalgamate with the men's unions whenever possible, except, perhaps, where the women are working in a trade in which they alone are employed.

THE FORUM.

The *Forum* has set itself a standard in the current number which it may only with difficulty maintain from month to month. The three articles in the August number on "Russia and the Jews," by Dr. F. H. Geffcken, Mr. I. A. Hourwitch, and Baron Hirsch; the two on the proposed Nansen expedition to the North Pole, by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen himself, and General A. W. Greely; "Immigration and Degradation," by General Francis A. Walker; and "The Chilian Struggle for Liberty" by Ricardo L. Trumbull, have been selected for the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

COPYRIGHT AND STANDARD LITERATURE.

Mr. George E. Woodberry makes some general statements concerning the general field of current literature. The new copyright law, he holds, will not affect appreciably, one way or the other, the production of works important enough to be called national. The law was framed with regard to the right of property in literary productions—with regard to the author's reward, and will stimulate, if at all, only the class of literature into the production of which the commercial motive enters. Great authors will continue to write as before, from inner impulse, as did those of the last century, caring little for the money which may be gained.

PUBLIC LIFE MAY BE EXPECTED TO GIVE LONG CAREERS

Mr. Edward P. Clark concludes a disquisition upon the subject, "Does Public Life Give Long Careers?" with the following paragraph: "All the present tendencies are in the direction of greater stability in public life. The man who enters a Washington department through one of the lowest clerkships, after passing a competitive examination, can count upon keeping his place indefinitely if he continues efficient, with the prospect of promotion to higher grades from time to time. The man who aspires to a congressional career, if he once secures an election to the House from a district controlled by his party, may in most of the States expect a series of re-elections as the reward of conspicuous merit, with the chance of some day changing his seat to the Senate chamber. Even if he reaches the upper branch rather late in life, he will not find his age an insurmountable obstacle to his long continuance in a body which contains several members who have been chosen to new terms after reaching seventy.

The man who would leave a name as a judge may reasonably hope that if he reaches the bench of an inferior court, he will not suddenly be turned adrift after a brief term, but that he will be advanced to higher rank as vacancies occur, and so be able to spend all his active years in the employment which he would most enjoy. In short, the republic seems to be steadily recovering from its strange delusion that public life is the one occupation in the world where experience is of no value, and where the best service is to be secured by the most frequent changes."

THE NEW UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAY OF LONDON.

Mr. Simon Sterne describes, with just enough of the detail for clearness, the construction of the new underground electric railway of London. This road, called the City and South London Railway, extends a distance of three miles and a half at a depth of between forty and sixty feet below the surface of the streets. The success of its operation has demonstrated, it is held, the superiority of the system, as a means of moving daily the population of a great city from one point to another, over that of any other ever devised. "Given," says Mr. Sterne, "a built-up city with its lines of traffic, and intercommunication already established, a new system which is to supplement and, in part, replace the existing lines, should meet six serious and important requirements: 1. During construction, there must be no opening of streets to interfere with existing traffic; 2, in its operation, it must not impede existing means of traffic, by carriage, omnibus, street cars, and the like; 3, it must do little or no damage to property during its construction and by reason of its operation; 4, it must, when in operation, be a wholesome and pleasant means of transit; 5, it must be rapid; and 6, it must pay its projectors and promoters." The new subterranean railway of London has met these requirements, Mr. Sterne adds, in every respect. The rate of transit on the City and South London Railway is given as from twenty-two to twenty-five miles an hour which is from three to four times as rapid as that attained on the elevated roads of New York City.

THE ARENA.

Of the eleven papers in the *Arena* for August eight are contributed by women. The leading articles in this number, however, are by Mr. C. Wood Davis on "Should the Nation Own the Railways?" and Mr. R. B. Harsell on "The Independent Party and Money at Cost," both of which articles are reviewed at length elsewhere.

THE UNITY OF GERMANY.

Mme. Iaze de Bury's essay, "The Unity of Germany," is chiefly a critique of two works which have recently appeared upon the reconstruction period of German history; one by Prof. Lévy Brühl, the other by Heinrich von Sybel. The essay presupposes an intimate knowledge of later European history and a familiarity with the works mentioned. It does not, for these reasons, recommend itself to the general reader. Mme. de Bury's conclusion, however, is intelligible enough: "The unity of Germany was the creation of no individual. German unity and the imperial unity sprang from the whole past of German history and German thought. The state existing now is the outcome of Germany's own self, of the idea, of the soul of Germany."

WHERE MUST LASTING PROGRESS BEGIN?

Elizabeth Cady Stanton holds that our present theories of life are all false in order that equal conditions for

the whole human race may be secured it is first necessary that our most intelligent people should be educated into the belief that our present civilization is based on wrong principles and that it is possible existing conditions and environments may be changed. Wherein the principles upon which the present social system is based are wrong she nowhere definitely states.

INDIVIDUALITY IN EDUCATION.

Professor Mary L. Dickenson has fault to find with the present system of educating in the mass, on the grounds that it aims to produce what, it is held, cannot be done successfully, an ideal dead level in the mental constitution of pupils. The end and aim of education as it should be is, she maintains, to develop the real mind as it is found, the real creature as he is. To accomplish this end the number of pupils which each teacher is permitted to have should be limited in order that she may be able to study the nature of every one committed to her care. "She (the teacher) should be not only in communication, but in real communion with the mother; should know the child's mental and moral inheritance, and, in as far as her own watchful care and the help of the family physician may enable her to do so, she should understand its physical constitution. She should acquaint herself with the temperament, the habits and degree of affection, and the little germs of spiritual insight and inspiration, all of which go to make up the nature of the little creature in her charge."

At least, Prof. Dickenson urges, every institution should have in its faculty one person whose province it is to cultivate and develop individual traits of mind and character.

In reference to "Homes" for working-women, Mrs. Helen Campbell says in her article on "The Working-Women of To-day," that even in the best of them there "lurks always the suspicion of charity." Like Mrs. Lowell, one of the most prominent charity workers in the country, she looks upon charity in such forms "as the insult which is added to the injury done to the mass of the people by insufficient payment for work."

Mrs. Florence Kelly Wischniewetzky, in her paper on "A Decade of Retrogression," shows among other things that the police of New York City costs more than the schools, and that the annual expenditures for paupers, criminals, and police taken together is double that for schools.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary Review* for August contains two first-class articles, and nine that are pretty fair. The former are "Italy, France, and the Papacy," and "The Antipodeans" by D. Christie Murray. They are both dealt with elsewhere.

THE STORY OF AN INDIAN CHILD-WIFE.

Professor Max Müller, of all people in the world, writes a paper which, however it may have been intended, undoubtedly will be read as constituting more or less of an apology for Hindu child-marriage. The Professor guards against this as best he can, but the peep which he gives us into the sanctuary of the wedded life of Srimati-Soudamini Ray, the wife of one of the leading members of the Brahmo Somaj, will probably leave an impression that will tell in the wrong direction. The following remarks may be true, but it is a very far cry between the attachment of children and the linking together of two human beings for life before they ceased to be children:—

"Why should we be so determinedly incredulous as to the possibility of a pure attachment between children

under the warmer sky of India? Those who have lived much with little children, know the transport of love with which some cling to their mothers, or sisters to brothers, or boys to some pretty child of their acquaintance. There can be no doubt of children being capable of the strongest fervor of devotion, not even unmixed at times with bitter jealousy. Natives who speak at all of the mysteries of their heart dwell with rapture on the days of their boyhood and boyish love as the most blissful of their whole lives."

TWO ARTICLES ON ART.

There are two papers on Art. Vernon Lee, under the title of "Pictor Sacrilegus, A. D. 1483," writes a story, half imaginative and half based on fact, concerning "Domenica, the son of Luca Nehoni, painter, sculptor, goldsmith and engraver, a contemporary of Perugino, of Ghirlandajo, of Filippino Lippi, and of Signorelli, by all of whom he was influenced at various moments, and whom he influenced by turns."

The other paper is by Mr. W. Hastie, B.D. It is devoted to "Rembrandt's Lesson in Anatomy," the central point of which he maintains has been almost entirely ignored by those who have described the picture, for the simple reason that they were not anatomists. He says:—

"The central interest of the great Lesson is, in a word, the representation of the Divine ART exhibited in the structure of the human body, by the demonstration of a peculiarly striking and unexpected instance of it. The instance lies in the hand, and more particularly in the remarkable arrangement of the tendons of the muscles which bend or flex the fingers at their two joints."

"What this marvelous picture then presents to us is the artistic glorification of Science in the light of the Divine Idea of Life, and more particularly of that Idea as embodied at its highest in the natural art-work of the human organism. In it Science, Theology, and Art meet, and are harmonized in absolute unity."

WHY IS GAMBLING WRONG?

Mr. W. D. Mackenzie has an elaborate paper on "The Ethics of Gambling." He is rather troubled in his mind at the difficulty experienced by some moralists in defining wherein gambling is wrong, so he sets forth, with much painstaking, the reasons which lead him to think that a day is coming in the history of the English race when it will be seen that betting involves as real, although not as great, a dishonor to the idea of humanity as slavery itself. He bases this conclusion on the following three grounds:—

"First, to deal with property on the principle of chance, which is non-moral, must be immoral, because it involves the false proposition that property itself is non-moral."

"Secondly, to resign for the nonce, the use of my own manhood by resolving to risk my money on a mere chance is as real a dishonor to my nature as to give up the control of my reason for the pleasure of intoxication."

"Thirdly, there is involved in this resolve and this deed an effort to stand to my neighbor in a relation which is outside all thinkable moral relations. To elucidate this, let me ask if any one can give a name to the relation in which I stand to my opponent while our bet is undecided; and further, can any one bring that relation under cover of an ethical category?"

THE AMERICAN TRAMP.

Mr. Josiah Flynt has a brief but vivid little paper on "The American Tramp." Of the genuine American tramp there are about 60,000. Five eighths of them are American born, and the remaining three eighths are Irish and German. They make their living by begging, stealing, and

some of them by tattooing. Sometimes a tramp will make as much as \$10 on a Sunday by tattooing roughs who have a fancy for that kind of adornment!

Mr Flynt says:—

"Boys from fourteen to twenty-one years of age are a popular addition to the fraternity. These youths usually accompany the older men, and are compelled to beg for them. These boys suffer the worst and most immoral abuse from their own protectors. The antecedents of these children are usually unknown; they have been brought up in reform schools and orphan asylums, and drift into trampdom by inclination. Generally speaking, all tramps have spent some part of their lives in reformatory institutions. This accounts for the fact that so many of them are fairly well educated. Almost every tramp can read and write."

MR. CHARLES BOOTH'S BOOK.

Miss Clementina Black devotes several pages to describing the contents and singing the praises of Mr. Charles Booth's new book on "Labor and Life in London." She says:—

"If accurate diagnosis be the first steps towards curing a disease, the name of Mr. Charles Booth will deserve to be ranked as that of the man who led the way towards the cure of the great social disease of his time—the disease of poverty. His style is admirably lucid, temperate and impartial; yet it has no aloofness, coldness or inhumanity; it is, on the contrary, full of a kindly human interest, and his pages are lighted up, now by a picturesque touch, now by a humorous phrase that keep the descriptions living. Whatever there may be of dryness in the book is on the surface, and quickly vanishes; the interest, the vividness, and significance of these chapters grow at every reading. Their value now, and their value as history hereafter, are simply beyond calculation."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Canon MacColl, in an article entitled "Morality in Fiction," reviews Lucas Malet's "Wages of Sin," a book, he says, which makes for righteousness, and the sterling merit of which surpasses, in psychological insight, any English novel published since days of George Eliot.

Norah Gribble has a somewhat curious imaginary dialogue entitled "Souls and Faces," which does not amount to very much, except that you can see a man's soul in his face, and you can never see a woman's, and therefore most men form quite a wrong estimate of women,—which is no doubt true. But it is rather hard on men. If women always wear masks how can we tell what really lies behind? "It is only in rare ideal characters that a woman's face is like an open book." Dr. Ball discourses on the importance of understanding the Roman law in order to appreciate correctly the significance of St. Paul's allusions to Adoption and Inheritance.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The most incisive of the articles in the *Fortnightly Review*, and the one that is most aggressive and the most calculated to ruffle up the susceptibilities of readers, is Mr. Francis Adams's paper on "The Labor Movement in Australia." There is a fine dogmatism about Mr. Adams. His point of view may be best stated in his own words.

"I went out to Australia seven years ago, touched to the heart with the idea that as England had found men great enough to create this world-wide Empire, so (after the bitter and bloody lesson of 1776) would she find men great enough to preserve it. Three years showed me that it was a dream: six left me with the conviction that Impe-

rial Federation would spell 'swindle' to every one but the greedy English traders."

Mr. Adams thinks that if Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Sir John Macdonald, and Sir Thomas McLlwraith had been made Dictators of the Empire, with three months' absolute power, they would have modified, if not changed, history, and made the Imperial idea an established fact; whereas, as they were not given that opportunity, this is what will happen:—

"The Imperial idea is left to the average English statesman, the average English politician, the average English Tory, the average English Liberal, the average English clique, the average English constituency. And their business is to dawdle and blunder till Canada is absorbed in the States, and Australia strangles Anglo-Australia, and stands up to face the everlasting sun, on her own brave feet, joyous and defiant."

Whether we agree with Mr. Adams or not, his paper is well worth reading. A little too thin and screamy, perhaps, but full of an intensity of conviction that makes itself felt on every page.

THE DOOM OF PORTUGAL.

Mr. Oswald Crawford has the first place in the *Review* with a paper on the future of Portugal, of which he prophesies even more evil things than Mr. Adams prophesies concerning the British Empire. It is an interesting paper, full of information which is possessed by few persons except the writer. He sums up the matter as follows:—

"The opinion of educated native and foreign observers on the spot—cynical, unhelpful men, most of them, and therefore, on that very account, perhaps not wholly philosophical—varies between whether the future of the country is to be a slow process of decadence and decay into ruin, or whether the political and economical death of the country is to be accompanied by spasmodic convulsions or evolution and revolt."

THE DOOM OF PROTESTANTISM, OR OF MARRIAGE.

After having smashed the Empire and polished off Portugal, an anonymous writer, who is either the Duke of Marlborough or Mr. W. H. Mallock, signing himself "M.," makes short work with indissoluble marriage. The article on marriage and free thought appeals to all those who share in any way the modern spirit to facilitate divorce, granting it, in response to the wish of both parties, and of removing from it altogether any unnecessary discredit. That is to say, marriage should be dissoluble by mutual consent. There is a great deal in the article that is good and true, especially in what the writer says about the duty of married people to each other. He says that "no woman is nearer hell than a woman whose sole virtue is chastity." But "M." is on the wrong track when he invokes the modern spirit to support his contention that a fit of bad temper is on the same plane as an act of adultery. For if the modern spirit teaches anything, it teaches the supreme importance of heredity, and this renders it impossible to place acts which affect the reproduction of the species on the same plane as acts which only wound the feelings. The sin, in the latter case, may often be greater in the sight of God, but that is a matter between God and the individual, with which society cannot interfere. It is otherwise in the case of acts which may have a direct result in the birth of children, or in impairing the conditions best adapted for the proper multiplication of the species. In order to guard against too easy a renunciation of marriage obligations, the writer proposes that rich persons wishing to be divorced should surrender three fourths of their incomes, which should be held in trust for

their children and next heirs. The moral of the whole article, which seems to indicate that its real writer is Mr. Mallock and that it is nothing more than a masked plea in favor of Catholicism, is that we have either to have marriage dissoluble by consent, or logically find ourselves landed in Catholicism.

MR. WALTER WREN ON THE WAR-PATH ONCE MORE.

Lord Wolseley's recent address on Military Education has started Mr. Walter Wren once more on the war-path against his ancient enemy, the public-school teacher. The whole-hearted zeal with which Mr. Wren wields the tomahawk and scalping-knife is an edifying example of thorough-going energy. This article, like all his articles, leaves on the mind the impression that the only way to reform the public school is to adopt Carlyle's prescription for the reform of the Foreign Office—to set a live coal under it; and that the public schoolmasters, as they escaped from the burning building, should be caught, tied up in a sack with snakes, and cast into the depths of the sea. Then, and not till then, will justice have been done, and Mr. Walter Wren be happy.

THE NEW YACHTING.

Sir Morell Mackenzie gives a charming account of his trip to Sebastopol and back, last August, in the Orient steamer *Chimborazo*, which carried eighty passengers on a yachting cruise to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Sir Morell praises the system of the omnibus yacht very highly, and says he found it one of the best of remedies for the effect of overwork and prolonged illness. He felt rejuvenated by his trip, which secured him repose in a pure atmosphere with constant change of scene. After this flaming certificate the Orient Company will be the most ungrateful of corporations if they do not give Sir Morell a "perpetual free pass" over their line for life.

MR. GRANT ALLEN'S NEW POET.

His name is William Watson, of Liverpool. His poetry is to be found in a book published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, entitled "Wordsworth's Grave." Mr. Howells agrees with Mr. Grant Allen. So does Mr. Walter Besant. Also Mr. Edward Clodd. Mr. William Watson is not a minor poet. He is a major. His poems, Mr. Grant Allen tells us, are a delicately finished piece of fine and austere handicraft, subdued, terse, graceful, carefully chased, daintily modulated, and clear as crystal. It is a rare and precious treasure of contemporary poetry. Since "In Memoriam," Mr. Grant Allen has not heard from any new tongue so large and whole an utterance. What shall we say of all this but that Mr. Grant Allen has forgotten that great Hellenic secret, that the half is more than the whole, and so spoils the effect of his eulogy? Mr. William Watson is not quite Mr. William Shakespeare.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

There are some good articles in the *Nineteenth Century*, two of which—Miss Octavia Hill's "Our Dealings with the Poor" and Sir Alfred C. Lyall's "Frontiers and Protectorates"—are noticed elsewhere.

ADVICE TO UNIONISTS IN DISTRESS.

Mr. Edward Dicey, in a paper entitled "The Next Parliament," advises his Unionist friends as to the course they should adopt in order to save themselves from extinction at the next general election. He suggests that they should pass a Local Government Bill for Ireland, reform the House of Lords, and introduce a new scheme of redistribution. Having done this, they should pledge themselves

to pass a bill next Parliament limiting hours of labor by legislation. He does not believe in the Eight Hours Bill, but he sees that the labor question will be one on which the next general election will turn. Lord Randolph Churchill seems to him the only leader capable of helping the Conservatives in this pinch, and no doubt Mr. Dicey is right in the instinct which leads him to select Lord Randolph Churchill as the predestined champion of a cause which is cynically put forward as unsound in principle, but useful in practice. He thinks Mr. Chamberlain will be the next Liberal Prime Minister after Mr. Gladstone, but the condition of leadership is to be an indefinite postponement of Home Rule, from which it will be seen that Mr. Edward Dicey cannot claim to take high rank as a prophet of things to be.

MR. FORBES'S REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, in his gossip article, gives an interesting account of his reminiscences as a war correspondent. He thinks that Julius Caesar would have been an exceptionally brilliant war correspondent, but that Napoleon would have achieved first rank in that capacity if only he could have been a little truthful occasionally. The career is not without danger. The percentage of casualty among war correspondents is greater than among the actual fighting men. In the Servian War of 1876, three correspondents were killed and four were wounded out of twelve who went under fire. Six died out of thirty that accompanied the Nile Expedition.

The rest of his paper is somewhat miscellaneous, which is natural to one who has been imprisoned in war in France, Spain, Serbia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. Embedded in this interesting mass of gossip there is a curious picture of Sir Edward Malet as a man who can never, in any conceivable circumstance, be made to look absurd.

THE FUTURE OF LANDSCAPE ART.

Mr. J. Stanley Little is one of the few men who write about art who have faith in their subject, and a capacity to make their faith somewhat intelligible to the inartistic public. In his paper on the "Future of Landscape Art," he predicts that it has a future, to begin with, and that this future will be an advance upon all that which is passed:—

"A further word will come, if it come at all, from the painter or painters who are able to look at nature free from the prejudices and banalities of caste or occupation. . . . In the work of the very greatest painters we detect a false quantity here, a wrong accent there; and, without entering into politico-social questions, it may be stoutly affirmed that, until a painter arises whose training has been such as to make him wholly insensible to feelings of caste, trade, or occupation—who shall know as much as the artisan or field laborer on the one hand, being equally at home in courts or with books on the other—a man whose education has been so wide (and the word education is used in its more legitimate sense) that he can regard all men and pursuits as things to understand and to see, not things to extenuate or to extol, each as low as each, each above each while below and equal with each, no matter from which end the consideration of them may proceed—until such impartiality as to artificial things be possible in man, we shall not have the greatest painter possible for us to have."

The question naturally arises, "When will such a prodigy of an artist be expected to be seen in the horizon?" Not to-day, he admits, nor to-morrow, but perhaps the day after to-morrow.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE AT THE WAR OFFICE?

General Sir George Chesney follows up the description of the lamentable state of affairs at the War Office with a plan of his own for remedying the same. He thus explains, at the beginning of his paper, what he has set himself to do: "The case for reform has been completely established. The country has had warnings enough, and should be satisfied with no reform which stops short of placing the administration of the army on a sound and reasonable footing; and this object can be attained only by placing responsibility and authority on the persons competent to exercise them. If this general principle be accepted, it has next to be considered who are to be the chief professional officials whose responsibility is to be thus declared and enforced, and what are to be their respective functions. The determination of these points, which practically involves the project for a proper organization of the War Department, is the object of this paper."

It is too long to enter into details as to how he proposes to reorganize the War Office, but it is sufficient to notice that at the close of his paper he maintains, what very few persons will be willing to deny, namely, that if things are allowed to go on in the present condition, we are inviting disaster such as overtook Prussia in 1806, or France in 1870.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

Lord Lamington has a brief paper describing the results of his examination of the latest French conquest in Tonquin, the gist of which is that Tonquin is a province very well worth having, but entirely mismanaged by people who do not know how to deal with a good thing when they have it. There are far too many functionaries, and there is far too little trade, and there are far too many dacoits. Lord Lamington explains briefly, but succinctly, how he would turn the whole administration of the colony upside down. He does not say so, but it is difficult to read his paper and not come to the conclusion that the best thing to be done for Tonquin and the Tonquinese would be for the French to take themselves home again, leaving their places to be taken by an English administration.

WILL AUSTRALIA REPUDIATE.

Mr. Howard Willoughby, replying to Mr. Fortescue's attack on "The Seamy Side of Australia," ridicules the idea that the Australians will ever repudiate. He says that the Australian repudiating could be little better than a common thief, and he points with good reason to the example of New Zealand:

"In New Zealand there occurred the overborrowing and the greatest extravagance and mismanagement which the colonies have witnessed, and the severest reaction followed. Nothing so bad is likely to happen again. But repudiation was never so much as hinted at by the wildest ranter. The people ordered borrowing to be stopped, and they summarily disposed of the plungers. Expenses were cut down, economies were introduced, taxes were increased, and now New Zealand has not only turned the corner, but is in a fair way to speedily recover her former buoyant prosperity. The New Zealander has had to pinch, but the holder of New Zealand debentures has never been in any doubt about the punctual payment of his interest."

IDENTIFICATION BY FINGER-TIPS.

Mr. Francis Galton has finally decided that there is no means of identifying a human being so unerring as the simple method of taking a print of his finger-tips:—

"This token of identity lies in the system of ramification

of the minute ridges that run across the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, and it more especially resides in the scrolls or other patterns that the ridges form on the inner surfaces of the bulbs of the fingers."

The article, which is illustrated with a plate showing how finger-prints can be made and sorted, concludes with the following statement of what he hopes to see before long:—

"I look forward to a time when every convict shall have prints taken of his fingers, by the prison photographer, at the beginning and end of his imprisonment, and a register made of them; when recruits for either service shall go through an analogous process; when the index-number of the hands shall usually be inserted in advertisements for persons who are lost or who cannot be identified, and when every youth who is about to leave his home for a long residence abroad shall obtain prints of his fingers at the same time that the portrait is photographed, for his friends to retain as a memento."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Douglas Galton, writing on "Demography," sings the praises of the Hygienic Congress that is to be held in London this year. The Rev. Father Ryder, in a long paper "On Certain Ecclesiastical Miracles," defends Cardinal Newman against Dr. Abbott, selecting as his topics two miracles, the recovery of a blind man by the relics of St. Gervasius and Protasius, and the power of speech to the African Confessors deprived of their tongues. Mr. H. A. Kennedy discusses Ibsen, Henry James, and others under the title, "The Drama of the Moment," in which he says that the most characteristic development of the stage to-day is the naturalistic actress. Woman has never been so vividly put on the stage as at present. Mr. Rowland E. Prothero gives us one of his interesting descriptions of French poets in his paper on "Théodore de Banville," but he does not—unfortunately for many readers—attempt to give us an English translation of the verse which he selects for praise.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The *Westminster Review* for August opens with an article upon "Federation and Free Trade." The writer is Mr. Henry M. Prentiss. He concludes his paper with the following prophecy:—

"No, it will not take another five hundred years to bring about the millennium of the united nations and the abolition of war. If all the nations could free themselves from their prejudices, and make radical changes as rapidly as the Japanese, if they had the adaptive power of the Japanese, or the hard common-sense of the Australians, no time would be lost in establishing a world-embracing Federation, and all the burning questions that now divide the nations would either be settled in the International Legislature, or would have to be tried and decided by an International Court of Arbitration, whose decrees would be enforced by the combined power of the civilized world."

Mr. Theodore Stanton continues his article on Abraham Lincoln, which he is spinning out a little too long. Mr. Macnamara contributes a paper which is rather painful reading, describing the ignorance and incapacity of rural school boards in small villages. His practical advice is as follows:—

"If the localities must raise penny by penny for every copper doled out imperially, let the areas of local administration be enlarged if thereby the incidence of this taxation may be equalized. And, above all, by the same means, let us remove from the helm of popular control those individuals who, through ignorance, prejudice, sel-

finess, or other reason, would circumscribe, starve, or hinder the proper equipment of those into whose hands are passing the destinies of this great State."

There is a somewhat pedantic paper on "The Teaching of History," the main point being that there are no historians who can write history, as all those now in existence are deficient in knowledge of practical affairs. The most interesting article in the *Review* is Mrs. Aldis's account of the struggle for justice for women in the universities. Mrs. Aldis has the advantage of looking back upon her old battles from a colony which has set an example to the Old Country in this as it has in some other respects:—

"In New Zealand, where these words are written, sex confers no privilege in the University. Lectures, scholarships, degrees, Convocation, all are open to women as well as to men, who are capable of profiting by them, or of attaining to them. On Diploma Day the lady graduates, in cap, gown, and the pretty pink hood, take their places among the other graduates."

There is another article by Mr. Gundry, who writes on "The Recent Audience in China." He tells the whole struggle for diplomatic recognition on the part of the representatives of the foreign powers. The following description of the Emperor at the audience is worth quoting:—

"The Emperor himself is described as having an air of decided personal distinction. 'Rather pale and dark, with a well-shaped forehead, long black, arched eyebrows, large mournful dark eyes, a sensitive mouth, and an unusually long chin; he wore, together with an air of great gentleness and intelligence, an expression of melancholy, due, naturally enough, to the deprivation of nearly all the pleasures of his age and to the strict life which the hard and complicated duties of his high position force him to lead. He was dressed, like his Ministers, in a puce-colored silk robe, with dragon embroideries on the shoulders and breast, and a large felt hat of the ordinary official pattern.'"

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The *National Review*, which is now published by Mr. Edward Arnold at 37 Bedford Street, London—by whom it is edited does not appear—contains the usual indispensable article on "The Persecuted Russian Jews," reference to which is made elsewhere. Its political leader is anonymous. It is devoted to the Session and to the domestic questions.

It contains little that is new beyond an assertion that the successes of the Opposition at the by-elections are probably due to Free Education. Considering that three-fourths of the seats won by the Liberals were won before the Government had committed themselves to Free Education, the truth of this explanation is not very obvious. However, the remedy for Ministerial reverses lies within the grasp of Ministers themselves, for the same writer tells us that the Government would have been more popular if they had been a little less successful. Lord Salisbury manages foreign affairs so well that people forget there are any foreign affairs to manage. The uniformity of success needs the break of an occasional failure in order to enable the country to appreciate his invaluable services.

Mr. Hugh E. Egerton writes upon "The Historical Drama and the Teaching of History." He concludes his article by a curious appeal in favor of the Magic Lantern Mission. What is wanted, he declares, is something that shall bring history home to the common intelligence of the average workman, and the only means remaining by which history can be taught are lectures relieved and animated by calling in the aid of sight. In other words, if the masses are to be taught and interested in history, it can

only be done by the aid of a magic lantern. The lectures might be developed into the representation of historical tableaux vivants.

Mrs. Andrew Lang ridicules the ideal household of Rousseau. Mr. Karl Blind publishes an appeal for the Triple Alliance, which is based upon the hankering of the Pope for his Temporal Power; and, secondly, upon the dread of Russian predominance in the Mediterranean. Against French Voltaireans, who support the Temporal Power of the Pope, and Russian designs on Constantinople, he thinks the Triple Alliance of monarchical countries forms a necessary barrier very useful to the French Republican cause itself. The upset of the Triple Alliance would mean war between France and Germany, and that war, however it might terminate, could only bring disaster to the Republic, for the general who rode in triumph into Berlin would be little likely to brook the restraints imposed by Republican "superstitions."

The most interesting article in the *Review* is Mr. W. E. Hodgson's protest against the degradation of British field sports. Betting and the newspapers, he thinks, are ruining everything. Matches are only played for gate-money, driving has been introduced in deer forests in order to enable indifferent sportsmen to shoot a deer at short range, and generally we are all going to the bad. So says Mr. Hodgson, who has, besides, a good deal to say about the intrinsic cruelty of fishing and the evil consequences that are likely to follow from the present boom in golf. Even golf, he maintains, is no longer pursued for the sake of sport, but solely for the sake of winning a five-pound note or a medal. In fact, according to Mr. Hodgson, it may be said of British sports that "the trail of the serpent is over them all."

Mr. Tighe Hopkins has an interesting article of historical gossip concerning some famous pirates, who must have been almost as disagreeable to sail with as to have been captured by. Mrs. James C. Robertson's paper upon the Anglo-Indians is a plea for Eurasian and European women in India. All benevolent efforts have hitherto passed over their head, and they have been allowed to wallow unheeded in such a slough of ignorance and misery that it is no wonder they have lost all belief in the goodness of God or of men.

Under the head of "A Materialist's Paradise," Mr. Morris Hewlett cudgels the head of Mr. William Morris for his "News from Nowhere."

NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* for August contains Mr. Arnold White's report on the possibility of Jewish colonization, which is noticed elsewhere, and is one of the most important articles in the magazines of the month. As if to make up for a valuable contribution to the great social question of the day, the rest of the magazine is very slight. A short story, which Mr. George Moore calls "A Remembrance," a dissertation on "Love and Fiction," which would call for no attention if it were not signed by Paul Bourget, and an account of "Nathan Brown," a missionary in Assam, by Professor Max Müller, do not call for more than passing mention. Captain Shaw's article on "Theatre Fires, Their Causes and Remedies," sets forth the improvements which, in the opinion of the late Chief of the Fire Brigade, should be made in order to give the indispensable minimum of security to theatre-goers. The fire rate of theatres is very high.

"In the years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889 there were fifty-five theatres destroyed and twenty-three damaged, making a total of seventy-eight, and there were four hundred and

ninety persons killed and two hundred and six injured, making a total of six hundred and ninety-six. In the year 1890 there were thirteen theatres destroyed, and fifteen damaged by fire, and two panics from other causes, making a total of thirty casualties, but no spectators were killed, and only seven were injured."

Mr. E. N. Buxton has an interesting paper embodying "Reminiscences of Elk Hunting." Mr. H. Marshall Ward contributes a paper on "Trees and Flowers" to the series entitled "A Model City; or, Reformed London." His list of flowers and shrubs that can be grown in a great city will be useful to those who are wondering what they shall put into their town gardens. The most interesting paper in the *Review* is "From the Maid's Point of View," in which a maid, or some one masquerading as such, says many things which are somewhat to the point, although she is rather given to moralizing. Speaking of the latitude allowed to fine ladies in matters of morals, she says:—

"When our Lord forgave the woman of Samaria, He did not ask whether she was a lady or a servant; and what scores of ladies do and do not get punished for, I don't see why a poor girl should not do and go scot free, too."

The moral of it all is, that if some mistresses were half as respectable as their maids the world would go better than it does now.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The July issue of the *Edinburgh Review* has several readable articles, some of them above the average. The first place is given to the disappointing memoirs of Talleyrand, of which it is a waste of time even to speak.

THE SYSTEM OF THE STARS.

Miss Agnes M. Clerke's recent work, in which she discusses the latest theories of stellar science, and Professor Norman Lockyer's meteoritic hypothesis, which at the present time is evoking the keen criticisms of astronomical sages, form the basis for this article. The part now played by photography in discovering the existence of stars indiscernible by the telescope, and the value of the spectrum to determine stellar motion, is also noticed. Of the latter the writer remarks:—

"In the spectrum of a star minute displacements of known lines are produced towards the blue end by the motion of approach, and towards the red by that of recession. 'The refrangibility of the luminous beams is changed, in the one case, by the crowding together of the ethereal vibrations, rendering them more numerous in a given time; in the other by their being (as it were) drawn asunder, and so rendered less numerous.' Moreover, these spectroscopic motion displacements are proportional to the velocity of the star; they can be measured; they are absolutely independent of distance, and it is argued that they may be eventually utilized to determine stellar parallaxes so minute as to be otherwise insensible."

THE BEATRICE OF DANTE.

The recent occurrence of the six hundredth anniversary of the death of Beatrice has stirred up into renewed activity the controversy respecting her personality, and as a necessary consequence has produced, more particularly in Germany and Italy, various works on the subject. The reviewer examines the three principal types under which the conflicting theories respecting the Beatrice of the "Vita Nuova" and of the "Divina Commedia" are propounded. These are respectively the realistic, which maintains that the Beatrice of Dante was the historical Beatrice Portinari, glorified by the imagination of the

great poet; the idealistic, which makes Beatrice the ideal of womanhood, the embodiment of female perfection, never to be realized on earth; and the symbolical, which selects an arbitrarily chosen figure or type, under which something else is represented, the thing thus represented being the sole reality, as the Church in the Apocalypse is depicted under the figure of the Lamb's wife. The reviewer, who takes up the cudgels for the realistic school, makes out a very good case for his side of the question.

AN ESTIMATE OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

Mr. Kipling's position as a writer is discussed, and the grounds on which his popularity rests are criticised. The following conclusion is reached:—

"Mr. Kipling's work shows, in some respects, extraordinary promise; but his actual performances have been extravagantly praised. He is a master of the form of short stories, of incident, and in this direction the tide of literary fashion has recently turned. He has shown himself, though the field is at present limited, to be possessed of no ordinary gift of pathos, and of the more precious gift of creative sympathy. He can transform himself at will into the soul of the British private or the drummer boy. But his experience of other sides of life is still so narrow that he foists off upon his readers as reality a view of society which is apparently taken from journals whose existence depends on their capacity to overhear and exaggerate the gossip of the servants' hall. If Mr. Kipling learns more of the real world, or if he can acquire a measure of the joviality and catholicity which made Dickens the master of the humbler grades of life, he will do some of the best work the present generation has yet seen. But even here a danger lies before him. His powers will be comparatively wasted if he does not abandon his mistaken mission of convincing the British public that a literal coarseness of treatment and a gratuitously rough touch are necessary to emancipate art from the leading strings of pedantry."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are also articles on Canon Rawlinson's History of Phœnicia, the "Correspondence of John Murray," "London Architecture in the Nineteenth Century," in which the Law Courts and various government buildings come in for a large measure of censure, and the improvement in the style of our modern dwelling-houses a proportionate share of praise, and the "Melville and Levin Memoirs," which trace the fortunes of these noble houses that played a distinguished part in the history of Scotland. One of the family, Lord Melville, was President of the Privy Council from 1695 to the time of his death in 1707. The article on "The Future of Quakerism" is dealt with elsewhere.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The *Quarterly* is a good number, and contains several articles of considerable interest, those on "The Making of Germany," and "The Conflict between Capital and Labor," being noticed elsewhere.

THE LATER JANSENISTS.

This article deals with the first instalment of a monumental work, projected by M. Séché on the later fortunes of the Jansenists, and continues the history of the sect from the point where the admirable work of Saint-Beuve leaves it. M. Séché contends that Jansenism was rooted in Gallicanism, from which it derived its strength and permanence. This bond of union was strengthened by the mutual hatred by the Jansenists and the Gallicans of the

Jesuits, whom Pascal in his "Provincial Letters" attacked with such ridicule and scorn. The polemical aim of M. Séché's work is the regeneration of the French Church by infusing into it the practical moral and religious qualities which he contends are exemplified in the lives of his Jansenist models.

PLAUTUS AND HIS IMITATORS.

Herr Karl von Reinhardtstoetter takes each comedy separately and lays an analysis of the plot and a statement of its merits before his readers and notes the imitations he has discovered by a patient search, such as is given to German authors alone to delight in, through the dramatic literature of Europe. The author traces the decline of Plautus, who, in the first century and in the Middle Ages, was the most read of all writers, to the plays of Shakespeare, who, "like the sun, banished the stars," and to the fact that, contrary to the case of the Greek tragedy, Shakespeare met Plautus on his own ground. The reviewer discusses the question how far Shakespeare was acquainted with and used the comedies of Plautus; and contrasting the wholesale plagiarism of Molière with our great dramatist's use of the Latin author, he says:—

"But in Shakespeare, and other truly great authors, the plagiarism is only the leaven unavoidably and unconsciously assimilated by the poet's mind; it is not the essential thing, or, if it is, it is so altered and improved by its new setting that the theft is condoned. In Shakespeare the idea borrowed is a graft, which surpasses the original stock in fruit; in Molière the original tree is simply transplanted. In Shakespeare the sentiment plagiarized resembles a diamond taken from the head of an idol to glitter in the diadem of a civilized monarch. Molière's pages are often like a museum to which the idol itself is transferred. In your true plagiarist no new dress hides, no added beauty glorifies the theft."

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The writer of this article treats pleasantly of the old-world memories and antiquity of this county of ancient churches, noble country houses, and quaint Dutch-like towns. In the county, Boston is the most interesting town to all Americans as the parent of their own greater city, and is immortalized in Hawthorne's "Our Old Home":—

"The whole scene made an odd impression of bustle and sluggishness and decay, and a remnant of wholesome life; and I could not but contrast it with the mighty and populous activity of our own Boston, which was once the feeble infant of this old English town—the latter, perhaps, almost stationary since that day, as if the birth of such an offspring had taken away its own principle of growth."

But Boston is moving with the times, and has now a fine new dock costing some £80,000, and with its new channel to the sea is slowly developing its trade.

PEEL'S EARLY CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Robert Peel's "Private Correspondence," and the "Croker Papers," published in 1884, give us a valuable insight into the character and life of the "best misunderstood man" of his day. "Twice Prime Minister, he found an aristocratic monarchy, and left a crowned republic," so great were the political changes which took place during the period of his public career. Opposed to all the great reforms of his day—catholic emancipation, free trade, parliamentary reform—he took an active part in carrying all these measures.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the other articles are the following: The inevitable John Murray has a learned article on Mediæval

Athens, and a sympathetic notice of the late Signor Giovanni Morrelli, patriot and art connoisseur, to whose wondrous artistic intuition is due the rectification of the authorship of many paintings. One of his triumphs in this direction was the dethroning of perhaps the most popular picture of the last hundred years, the recumbent and reading "Magdalen," ascribed to Correggio, but shown by Signor Morrelli to be the work of a Flemish artist. In Signor Morrelli's judgment the most beautiful picture in the world is Raphael's Sistine "Madonna" at Dresden, and the grandest portrait Titian's "Charles V. on Horseback" at Madrid.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic* for August is a very readable number. Wendell P. Garrison's paper on "The Reform of the Senate," and W. D. McCrackan's "Six Centuries of Self-Government" are noticed among the leading articles. Mr. John C. Ropes, writing of "General Sherman," gives a very full sketch of Sherman's military career. Mr. Ropes is decidedly critical at times and especially in the case of the famous "March to the Sea," which he considered was badly conceived and ill-advised in the extreme; but he admits that it was admirably carried out and was justified by the results. He says: "In truth, it is far from easy to draw the portrait of General Sherman. Here is an officer of high rank, who began his service in the war at the first battle of Bull Run; who received the surrender of the last of the Confederate generals; who was at the head of one of the finest armies in the country, but who never commanded in a great, still less a decisive battle; whose most famous exploit consisted in marching a large and well-appointed force almost unopposed through the enemy's country; and whose reputation, nevertheless, stands as high, at least with the Northern public, as that of any of the generals of the Union."

If any one is under the erroneous impression that "cookery books" are devoid of literary excellence, let him turn to Alice Morse Earle's charming little article "The Queen's Closet Opened," in which she exploits for our amusement some ancient tomes, dealing with recipes of the most varied character.

Not less delightful is Agnes Repplier on "The Oppression of Notes." She makes all manner of fun of the editorial absurdities which she cites, and concludes: "Perhaps the day is not far distant when even Mother Goose will afford food for instruction and a fresh industry for authors, and when the hapless children of the dawning century will be confronted with a dozen highly abbreviated notes referring them to some Icelandic saga or remote Indian epic for the bloody history of the Three Blind Mice."

The "Disputed Correspondence" of which Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge write is that of Paul and Seneca. The *Atlantic* is pleasantly addicted to bird-notes and other bits of nature, which are especially admirable this month in Edith M. Thomas's "Notes from a Wild Garden" and Olive Thorne Miller's "Two Little Drummers."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The *Chautauquan* for July is wide awake as usual. Among our "Leading Articles" appears an abstract of Professor W. Bemis's paper entitled "What Shall be Taxed?" where also is noticed Dr. Theodore L. Flood's reminiscences of "Old Chautauqua Days."

In her perambulations under the auspices of the Labor

Department of the Bureau of Statistics, Miss Clare de Graffenried has discovered in New England what she can conscientiously call "A Town Minus Poverty."

This town is a type of "many others of the same class." Of the 1800 inhabitants nearly a fourth work in the two woollen mills. This fourth is "the community itself, their houses on every street among the best, their children pupils of the schools and institute, their wives building up the merchants' trade, their savings swelling bank funds and loan associations." The pretty two-storied dwellings of the operatives caused Miss de Graffenried to break the tenth commandment, and to them were usually attached accommodations for a cow and even a team.

That such a standard of comfort should be attained by a people earning from \$20 to \$50 a month indicates exceptional thrift and good sense. Some of the striking social features are the conditions of marriage—the wife generally being older than the husband and working in the mill for a time after marriage. The astonishingly small quota of children in the native families would have comforted the soul of Malthus. The largest encountered "contained but five heirs, and the majority are childless or have had but one son and daughter."

In "Modern Surgery," C. R. Hammerton describes with rather realistic detail some of the work now possible with the aid of anesthetics and antiseptics. "It has come to be literally true that recovery from an amputation usually takes place in about half the time required to mend a broken limb." And such are the mechanical resources of the modern maker of artificial limbs, that sometimes people prefer to have a limb amputated and replaced, rather than wait for it to heal!

C. M. Fairbanks writes on the interesting subject of "Illustration and the Illustrators," and Prof. Trowbridge of Harvard discusses "Flying by Means of Electricity"; the problem seems to be to get a storage battery of greater power and less weight.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The Cosmopolitan for August surpasses itself as a "popular" magazine. The paper on "Pictorial Journalism," by Valerian Gribayédoff, and Murat Halstead on "Prince Bismarck" and "The Johns Hopkins University," by President Gilman, are treated at length elsewhere.

The novel of the month is by Amélie Rives. The title, "According to St. John," may cause her admirers some apprehension as to the effect her Paris life has had on the fair novelist, but judging from this first instalment she has remained quite herself.

John C. Roberts contributes a novel paper on "Dissected Emotions," in which sadness, laughter, graveness, sorrow, pain, etc., are described with much anatomical detail in the text, and with a gratefully compensating liveliness in the illustrations of such eminent exponents as Ellen Terry, John McCullough, Florence Saint John, and Mr. Gladstone.

"The Court Jesters of England" is the title of an attractive article by Esther Singleton. The celebrated fools, Will Sommers, John Heywood, Richard Tarleton, Archie Armstrong, and others are noticed and their wise sayings quoted from. In the earlier days, some of the court fools came to great wealth and power, but generally the old adage concerning a fool and his money held very strictly true.

Gen. Adam Badeau writes on "Gambling in High Life," a kind of life which, a footnote tells us, he is entirely adequate to describe. If there is any *raison d'être* for his paper outside of the society anecdotes of dubious flavor

and no point, it is perhaps in impressing the fact that the English people are and always have been gambling people.

Fannie Aylmer Mathews sketches the life and work of some of the chief members of the "Woman's Press Club of New York City," founded thirty-five years ago by Mrs. Croly ("Jenny June"). The photographs are dismal in the extreme. "The Ducal Town of Uzès" would not have much interest if Mr. Janvier had not been there. Joseph P. Reed describes "Placer Mining," and John Bowles contributes quite a pretty dream, "A Romance of an Hour."

THE CENTURY.

The *Century* Company are to be congratulated on the fine August number of their magazine, which presents especially timely articles on "The German Emperor," by Poultney Bigelow, "The Press as a Newsgatherer," by William Henry Smith, and "Our Summer Migration," by Edward Hungerford; these are noticed in our department devoted to "Leading Articles."

Among the editorial "Topics of the Times," an excellent sketch is given of the extraordinary series of financial operations which have led up to the "Argentine Cheap Money Paradise." In this land flowing with cédules and cheap paper money, to every man, woman and child there are \$100 of currency and \$203 of National debt. The resulting monetary chaos is held up by the *Century* as an impressive warning to Senator Stanford and his disciples.

Henry Van Dyke, "On the Study of Tennyson," is quite delightful. He says to his imaginary pupil, "Candidly, then, and after serious reflection, upon my literary honor and conscience, I believe that the very best way to study any poet is to read his poems," nor can the most condensed *extractum carnis* of a poet, nor the efforts of the most accomplished reviewer, do away with the necessity of this preliminary. In these days when the "Shakespeare student" or devoted member of the "Browning Club" thinks it necessary to have his own and everybody else's "conception" of motive and plot and character, and may or may not have ever read his poet in a quiet corner without thinking of the next club meeting—in such a state of affairs, Mr. Van Dyke's gentle irony has a distinct value.

Mr. Herbert D. Ward, the young husband of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, has chosen a remarkable setting for his imaginative story, "The White Crown." The scene is Europe; France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, have trebled their armies and their debts and the destructiveness of their firearms; "the million-headed dog of war was straining at its leash"; a huge conflict of the nations is to take place, when a mysteriously powerful stranger appears at the several courts of Europe in turn, leaving behind him converts to the order of the White Crown. On the field of battle, as the German Emperor is about to precipitate the human thunders, the Stranger comes forth, is proclaimed the Prince of Peace, and the French and German armies kneel to receive his benediction, from which occasion dates the abolition of war. That Mr. Ward should have been able to carry out so tremendous an idea consistently was not to be expected, and we should feel grateful that he is striking, suggestive, and, withal, reverent.

The California joint stock company's expedition which is described by Willard B. Farwell in "Cape Horn and Co-operative Mining in '49," had nothing to do with Cape Horn except that they went round it, and didn't do any

co-operative mining at all; but the very entertaining truth of their voyage quite makes up for the fiction of the title.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

In the August number of *Harper's* there is an interesting paper on "Nihilists in Paris," by J. H. Rosny, which is noticed as a leading article. The magazine opens with a rather imposing article on New Zealand, by J. M. Grant. Mr. Grant's description is lively and readable. We are struck by the presence in the New Zealand Parliament of native Maori representatives. He repeats a speech made by one of the four native members of the House of Representatives, through an interpreter; it might present a useful lesson in concise and forcible expression to some of our own legislative orators. Of tramps, great numbers find on the highways of New Zealand a local habitation under the euphonious name of "Swaggers"; and the fame has gone abroad of the other pest—the huge armies of rabbits, that are the greatest enemies of the sheep-farmer. Dr. Andrew Wilson on "What is Inheritance?" is purely exegetical. He starts out with the original Darwinian theory of pangenesis, shows how it has been modified in the writings of Weissman and Galton and Lamarck; his conclusions are that "the body of an individual animal or plant is to be regarded, from the point of view of heredity, as consisting of two distinct elements. There are germ-cells and body-cells, the former devoted to the important work of reproducing the race, the latter constituting the actual bodily material, and discharging all the ordinary functions through which the individual life is maintained."

Now that Mr. Lang has found that "Huckleberry Finn" is not only "an almost perfect gem of romance and humor," but also possesses Homeric attributes which we unclassical Americans may not appreciate, we turn with renewed interest to Mark Twain's little story, wearing the laconic title "Luck." It is the two-page sketch of an individual with absolutely no brains, who attained fame and honor by a life-long series of lucky blunders.

SCRIBNER'S.

Scribner's for August relapses into fiction. There are half a dozen stories, with only Andrew Lang's article on "Piccadilly" and John H. Wigmore's on "Parliamentary Days in Japan" to offset them. Mr. Lang's paper is discussed elsewhere as a leading article.

In this second paper on Japan Mr. Wigmore succeeds in getting to the Parliament. Some features of the parliamentary rules seem queer to us. There is no formal opening of the House for business. The President and Secretary enter and take their seats, the members being already in their places, and the orders of the day are read. In true Japanese style the session opens some fifteen or twenty minutes after its appointed hour. The president, Mr. Nakajima, has no gavel, nor does he use any substitute; but he manages the House with great composure and dexterity. In case of a breach of rules, he merely declares the member out of order, or asks him to wait a while. Of the story-telling, the serial begun by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne naturally possesses the most interest. It is called "The Wrecker," but in the prologue and three chapters that appear, we find none of the exciting scenes that might have been expected under such a title from the author of "Treasure Island." However, we are not out of the woods yet.

PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The work of this association is published quarterly in magazine form under the above title. In the volume dated July we notice elsewhere Mr. George Bourinot's paper on "Canada and the United States."

That the superstition of three centuries ago had no respect for persons is proven in Mr. George L. Burr's researches on "The Fate of Dietrich Flade." Dietrich Flade was the City Judge of Trèves, who in 1589 was burnt at the stake for witchcraft. Mr. Burr has obtained the hitherto unknown document containing the minutes of Flade's trial, and from this and other sources he constructs a striking picture of the absurdities and horrors of witchcraft trials.

In "The Philosophic Aspects of History," the Hon. William T. Harris emphasizes the importance of devoting a proper attention to the philosophy of history, that is, briefly, the "general form" and "large variations that fill entire epochs and whole continents," as distinguished from all concrete detail. He decides that "the Roman and Anglo-Saxon nationalities are the two forms most needing attention at present from the student of philosophic history." "The Roman centralization and the Anglo-Saxon local self-government—the permanent element in the Roman idea of private property, the permanent element in the Anglo-Saxon let-alone (*laissez-faire*) policy, these are the aspects on which specialization is not only invited, but in a sense compelled by the new problems arising from the phenomenal growth of cities in our time."

Prof. R. H. Dabney, President, takes decided exception to Mr. C. K. Adams's assertion that there is "no well-grounded promise . . . of a science of history." Prof. Dabney asserts that history is a science because it treats of events, each and every one of which is the result of and part of a long chain of causes bound together by irrefragable laws.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY.

This bulky *Review* is, as the list of uniformly Reverend and Right Reverend contributors shows, entirely official. In "The Idea of a Parochial School" the Rev. John Murphy contents himself with pointing out two main superiorities the parochial system would possess over the public schools, viz., the freedom from political corruption, and the better class of teachers that would be drawn from the Catholic Sisterhood. The remainder of the paper is taken up with advice as to the means by which the most perfect results shall be obtained when the "Idea" has germinated. Bryan J. Clinch discusses "The Prospect for Irish Home Rule." He gives a good sketch of the field of battle, and then settles down to the discussion of Mr. Parnell. He boldly says that while "there is no moral law which compels us, either individually or in a body, never to employ the services of adulterers or thieves or murderers, providing the ends for which we employ them are themselves righteous," still reasons of practical expediency urge that the former leader of Ireland should be consigned to as much political oblivion as he will submit to. Mr. Clinch deplores the fall of Parnell from grace the more that it came when, as he considers, the establishment of an Irish Parliament was imminent. He insists, however, that Mr. Parnell is not a necessity, that there are plenty of big and strong fish in the political sea, John Dillon, William O'Brien, Justin McCarthy, and Thomas Sexton, and that in the light of the recent Liberal successes it rests only with the Irish people to obtain Home Rule in short order.

THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

THE DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU AND ITS EDITOR.

In Germany the magazine hero of the moment is Dr. Julius Rodenberg, editor of the *Deutsche Rundschau*. He has just attained his sixtieth year, and his friends and admirers have been helping him to observe his birthday in right festal fashion. Some of the magazines, notably *Nord und Süd* for July and Heft 13 of *Ueber Land und Meer*, have also done honor to their "colleague," in suitable articles and reminiscences, so that this month, when the Continental edition of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* will be started, he may quite appropriately form the subject of a brief biographical sketch.

DR. JULIUS RODENBERG.

Before settling down to his literary work at Berlin, Dr. Rodenberg had wandered about Europe a good deal; and of all the countries which he visited England would seem to have pleased him most. In his poems, novels, and sketches, he constantly shows us how well he knows the turmoil of the great city, with its dingy districts on the Thames and its more aristocratic quarters of the West End. But he is equally well acquainted with the more secluded country-seats out of hearing of the metropolis, and with scenery and life in Wales and in the Emerald Isle. "An Autumn in Wales" and "London in the Autumn Fog" were some of the fruits of his visit in 1856. The tragic side of London life also made a deep impression on him—that intense feeling of loneliness and the consciousness of being utterly friendless in a sea of human beings; and as the result of his emotions he has given the world his sketch, "The Girl from Seven Dials."

Two years later Dr. Rodenberg went over to Ireland, passing through Wales on his way, and greeting his old friends at the farm where he stayed on his previous Welsh tour. To the Irish tour we owe "The Isle of Saints," and "The Harp of Erin," in which the author contends that there is probably no other country where folk-lore and religious belief have such a deep

GERMAN.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. August.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XXVII.
Berlin and the North Baltic Canal. Vice-Admiral Batsch.
Vienna Medical School. III. A. Kronfeld.
Cornelius and Kaulbach in Düsseldorf. II. H. Müller.
The French Revolution and the Modern State (concluded).
Unpublished Correspondence of Ludwig von Knebel. K. T. Gaedertz.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. July.

The Autograph Album of August von Goethe.
I. Dr. W. Vulpius.
A Newly Discovered Legend of the Creation of the World. Dr. F. Hommel.
The Croy Tapestry of Greifswald University.
J. Lessing.
Political Correspondence.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. Heft 7.

"Andreas Hofer," a Suabian Peasant Play.
O. Panizza.
Poems by Peter Merwin and others.
Psychophilosophy. G. Ludwig.
"St. Elizabeth:" A New People's Play, by W. Henzen. L. Sturm.
Wilhelm Wundt. With Portrait. E. Steiger.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. August.

Max Waldau: a Forgotten Poet. II. R. von Gottschall.
Dr. Max von Forckenbeck.
On the Death of Moltke. Poem. K. Gjellerud.
Carl Gottlieb Svarez. II. E. Schwartz.
Pen Pictures of Holstein. II. L. Siegfried.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. July 1

The "Giovannino" by Michelangelo in the Berlin Museum. (Illus.) W. Henke.
Hoffmann von Fallersleben. G. Krüsenberg.
Rastatt (concluded). R. Wagner.
Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens. A. Bauer.
Political Correspondence—The Triple Alliance; Russia, France, and the Pope, the European Statesman in the Paris *Figaro*; Austria, etc.
The End of the Dream (concluded). G. Duruy.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte.—Berlin. July

Ten New Songs by Rudolph Baumbach.
Minna Herzlieb. With Portrait. J. E. Freiherr von Grotshaus.
The Berlin Art Exhibition. (Illus.) Hanna von Spielberg.
Winland. The Discovery of America in the Eleventh Century. Dr. O. L. Jiriczek.
Playing Cards. (Illus.) Dr. O. Doering.
Oriental Carpets. (Illus.) C. von Vincenti.

Westermann's Illustrierte Monatshefte.—Berlin. Quarterly. August.

Palermo. (Illus.) II. L. Salomon.
Konrad Ferdinand Meyer. Zurich Poet. With Portrait. E. Zabel.
The Tournament. (Illus.) I. A. von Heyden.
Sultan Abdul Hamid, of Turkey, and the Yıldiz Palace. With Portrait. H. Vambéry.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 12

The Thyra Valley in the Unterharz. (Illus.)
German Churches and Schools in Paris. Dr. F. Tetzner.

Poisonous Reptiles. (Illus.) Karl Vogt.
The Youth of the Austrian Emperor Joseph.
II. A. Kleinschmidt.
New York's Arab Colony.
In the Wasgau—Hagenau, etc., in Alsace.
(Illus.) O. Schwebel.
Railway Swindles. A. O. Klausmann.
Inland Steamship Travelling in the United
States. (Illus.) C. Benkard.
Taking Off One's Hat in Saluting, and other
Customs. K. Erdmann.
The Country of the Mouth of the Rhine. K.
Kollbach.

Moderne Rundschau.—Vienna, July 1.

Profit-Sharing. R. Grazer.
Madame Blavatsky.
Prizes for Short Stories.
Poems by D. von Liliencron and others.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. July.

The Prevention of Crime. Dr. F. Tonnieus.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich. Vienna.
July 1.

The Majority of the Future. Josef Graf.
The Most Recent Russian Literature. I. A.
Golant.

July 15.

Twenty-five Years Ago. Dr. G. J. Guttman.
Russian Literature (concluded).

Romänische Revue.—Vienna. June.

A Defence of the Persecuted Magyar Inno-
cence.
Archbishop Silvestree Morarin-Andrievici.
With Portrait.
Roumanian Marriage Customs. Dr. S. Dische.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1.

In the Valley of the Gera. (Illus.) A. Trin-
ius.
Across the Atlantic. (Illus.) O. Neubaur.
Annaburg Military Training Institution.
(Illus.)
The Electrical Exhibition at Frankfort-on-
the-Main. (Illus.) D. T. Wimmenauer.
Ten Poems. L. Thaden.
The Fan. (Illus.) K. von Adelfels.
Gustav Freytag. (Illus.) F. Rueffer.

SOME CATHOLIC MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt. Einsiedeln. Heft 11.

Justinus Kerner, Poet. With Portrait. A.
Kessler.
From Lake Constance to the Adriatic. (Illus.)
(Illus.) F. Hopf.
The Beginnings of the Swiss Confederacy.
(Illus.) III. W. Sidler.
Postal Rates and the Zone Tariff. F. Spiegel.

Deutscher Hausschatz. Regensburg. Heft
14.

The Benedictine Priory of Solesmes. (Illus.)
Dr. J. M. Höhler.
French Politeness. Marianne Meister.
Indian Temples. (Illus.)
Eisenach and the Wartburg. (Illus.) A. J.
Cüppers.

Heft 15.

Old Prophecies about the Emperor and the
Empire. Dr. H. Grauert.
The Exhibition of the Holy Coat at Trèves.
S. Beissel.

Die Katholischen Missionen. Freiburg.
(Baden.) August.

Jacob Muller and Goa (continued). (Illus.)
Recent Indian Troubles in America. P. Jutz.

hold on the minds of the people, and that the true home of the legend is the country where the people's affection for the Catholic Church is the most deep-rooted; and that in Ireland, moreover, the people not only cherish their religious beliefs and repeat their legends, but every day they go on creating new stories. In the years 1859 to 1864 he published, among other works, his "Everyday Life in London," "Day and Night in London," "The Isle of Thanet," "Jersey and Guernsey," and his novel, "The Street Singer of London."

In 1861, meanwhile, Dr. Rodenberg had taken a wife, and the following year saw him finally take up his abode at Berlin. First he edited several small periodicals till 1874, when the *Deutsche Rundschau* was founded, and he became its editor, to make it in a very short time one of the most important and influential of the German reviews, numbering among its contributors the first authors and poets of the day. No one will have forgotten the greatest event in its history so far—its publication of the Emperor Frederick's Diary of the Franco-German war. Besides his "Pictures of Berlin Life," in three volumes, Dr. Rodenberg has found time to edit, "with marginal notes," the posthumous papers of Franz Dingelstedt, and to write several novels dealing with different phases of Berlin life. His poems also take a high place.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Die Gesellschaft.—A notable feature of this magazine has already been pointed out—the reviews of foreign books. The English literature noticed in the July number includes Miss Octavia Hill's "Homes of the London Poor," which, however, has just been translated into German; "Janet," by Mrs. Oliphant, and "Eric Brighteyes," by Rider Haggard. The editor recommends all to read Miss Hill's book; for, though it is old, it is ever new; it is not only true, but excellently written. The reviewer of the two stories, too, finds them well worth reading.—Oskar Panizza describes a very interesting Suabian peasant play, recently performed at Oberdorf in the Bavarian Allgäu, which, he thinks, gives us a better insight into the mediæval "mysteries" than does the Passion Play of Oberammergau. This year the subject of the Oberdorf performance was the Tyrolean hero Andreas Hofer. The actors write their piece in dialogue form, half in Suabian and half in Tyrolean dialect; they know the story, and the scene, the stage, is the neighborhood.—"St. Elizabeth" is the title of another drama, by William Henzen, successfully produced at the Worms Reformed Theatre.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—The Berlin Museum, though it may possess no master-works of the first rank, contains several original productions by the first artists. There is, for instance, the charming little Madonna, by Raphael, and in the sculpture department we have the marble statue of John the Baptist, the "Giovannino," a most characteristic early work of Michelangelo. Herr W. Henke describes this statue at great length, and supplements his article by an illustration, probably the first that has brightened the pages of the *Jahrbücher*. Herr Kreyenberg follows with an interesting account of Hoffmann von Fallersleben, author of the well-known national song, "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles," to whom it is proposed to erect a monument in Heligoland, where the famous song had its birth exactly fifty years ago.

Velhagen.—The July number publishes ten new songs by Rudolf Baumbach. Then comes a Goethe article, telling the story of Minna Herzlieb, a late love of Goethe's, and the model for Ottilie in his novel, "Die Wahlverwandtschaften" ("Elective Affinities"). Adolf Stahr tells the following episode: Minna was once travelling through Potsdam, and was desirous of seeing over the castle of Sans-Souci. She learnt, however, that the king was there, and that all entrance to the castle was prohibited. When she was on the point of turning away disappointed, an officer stepped up to her and asked her how she liked the neighborhood and whether she had not wanted to see the castle. She answered him shortly in the affirmative, but that the presence of the king had made it impossible. To which the officer replied that that need be no hindrance, she had only to announce herself. Then she recognized that the officer was none other than King Frederick William III., whose invitation she must of course accept; but her abrupt answer made her feel so ashamed that she could not remember having seen anything but a number of inquisitive faces staring at her.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Christian Benkard writes an instructive parallel between the condition of inland steamship travelling in America and inland

steamship travelling in Germany, and comes to the conclusion that, though enormous progress has been made in America, in the last few years the progress has been backwards, partly owing to the standstill in trade and industry, but chiefly to the indifference of the government at Washington, which shows so little concern for the keeping of the inland waterways. But a change for the better is imperative for the self-protection of the Union. For the waterways have a great strategical importance, and in case of war it would matter greatly if, for instance, a flotilla of gun-boats could not reach Delaware from New York other than by the sea route, or if the flotilla were held in those harbors by strong hostile fleets.

Ueber Land und Meer.—This periodical, which has just started a new volume, shows such great signs of improvement that it is worth while to call attention to them here. The articles are longer and the subjects are more interesting. Hitherto they resembled little newspaper paragraphs and had no permanent value whatever.

Deutsche Literaturzeitung.—This is, in fact, a weekly review of new books in every department of literature. A notable feature is the publication of the contents of current periodicals. The same plan has been adopted by *Stadtebilder* and the *Wiener Literaturzeitung*.

Das Magazin für Literatur.—"Freiland" is the title of a social picture of the future, by Dr. Theodore Hertzka, published in the autumn of 1889. In the form of a novel the Vienna economist depicts a transformed human society, based on the principles of liberty and equality.

Germania: Deutsche Dichter der Gegenwart is the title of a publication in connection with the German Exhibition at West Brompton. It gives the portraits and autographs of some seventy living authors and poets, and instead of biographical notices, a specimen of the work of each writer is given. Thus the book is made up of poems, dramas, and short articles and tales. Julius Rodenberg, for instance, figures with a description of "The Early People on a Winter Morning in Berlin." Publishers: Gebrüder Paetel, Berlin; and Waterlow and Sons, London. Price 3s. 6d.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Samtiden opens with a story of August Strindberg, the Zola of Sweden, by Ola Hansson. The article is strongly eulogistic. Written by Ola Hansson, it is unnecessary to say that it is in good style and full of interest. It is open to question, however, whether he is altogether correct in comparing August Strindberg, as author and as man, to the pillar of fire which of old led the Israelites through the wilderness by night. All Strindberg's writings are not written in a style calculated to draw Young Sweden into the fair paths of purity and right. The will may be there, the motive may be the right, and it is at least comforting to the soul that there should be so many who aspire to be pillars of fire to the people. And alas! that so many aspirations should have no more glorious end than the magic pills that, in childhood's days, we set fire to on a plate, and there arose out of their midst black serpents, horrible to look upon, and accompanied by the vilest of smells. For has the "Giftas" of Strindberg, the "Kreutzer Sonata" of Tolstoi, or the many ear-tingling novels of Zola and other "pillars of fire," been of greater benefit to the world, after all, than the "Moths" of Ouida? There would seem to be so many different ways in which men of talent might really be as pillars of fire to the world, instead of merely calling up black serpents and vile smells for the benefit of those who gloat over and revel in such. Ola Hansson gives a charming pen-and-ink sketch of August Strindberg which is reproduced for those interested in the author of "The Red Room." His exterior bears the stamp of genius, and over his whole personality lies something of the hero of old Northern saga. Nothing is commonplace. A slim, elastic figure, with small feet and small white hands; a little aristocratic face of Mongolian caste, with upturned moustache and full, red lips; a remarkably high forehead, over which the thick hair falls in boisterous curls; and eyes large, gloomy, and changeable as the sea at autumn's close, smiling and shining as the sunbeam through the mist, threatening and defiant as a couple of pistol-mouths.

Viktor Rydberg's songs, in *Svensk Tidskrift*, are simple, rhythmical little ditties, taken from a story of his dealing with the days of the Reformation, and as yet unpublished. The present issue of *Svensk Tidskrift*, is full of variety, and contains several very interesting articles. The most attractive feature is, however, undoubtedly the opening chapter of the new novel by Mathilda Roos, "Through Shadows." The story promises to be one of vivid interest. So far, we are presented to a pessimistic heroine

Literarische Rundschau für das Katholische Deutschland. Freiburg. (Baden.)

July 1.

New Works in the Department of Philosophy and Theological Speculation. I. M. Glossner.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach. Freiburg (Baden). July 1.

Old and New in the Labor Encyclical. A. Lehmkuhl.
The Economics of Marx Socialism. H. Pesch.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Samtiden.—Bergen.—July.

August Strindberg. Ola Hansson.
My Travelling Companion. X.
Unitarianism. G. Armauer Hansen.
Religious Paintings in the Salons of 1891. Gastin Dechamps.

Skilling Magazin.

Weekly (Illus.) Christiania.

No. 26.

Joseph Kainz, actor. (With Portrait.)
Welhaven's Ancient Songs. Henrik Jaeger.
Behind the Scenes. Ulrikke Greve.
The Wilderness of Sydvaranger. J. S.
The Heirs of Dedlow Marsh. Bret Harte.

No. 27.

From Christiania to Skien at the opening of the Agricultural Show.
Jenny Lind. (Continued from No. 24.)
Reminiscences from Anam. II. Bailli.
The Heirs of Dedlow Marsh. (Conclusion.)

No. 28.

Microbes. Dr. G. Armauer Hansen.
Henrik Wergeland's 17th of May Festival at Eldsvold. H. Tonsager.
Sheriff Christensen.
An Uninvited Guest. Anna Wahlenberg.
The Renewal of the Triple Alliance. A. Raeder.

No. 29.

Chr. Birch-Reichenwald. (With Portrait.)
Our Naval War with England. (Illus.) Constantius Flood.
The Ocean World. Aksel S. Steen.
The Wilderness of Sydvaranger. J. S.
Literary Reviews.

Svensk Tidskrift.

Published by Franz von Szele, Upsala.

Songs. Viktor Rydberg.
Marching and other Military Movements. C. O. Nordensvan.
The Art Exhibition of Gothenburg. F. U. Wrangel.
New Lyrics. Reviews by Richard Steffen.
On the Question of the Necessity of Latin in Schools. L. H. A.
Through Shadows. Opening chapter of a novel. Mathilda Roos.
A Life that was Lived for the Liberty of the People. L. H. A.
Literary Reviews. L. H. A.

ITALIAN.

La Nuova Antologia.

July 1.

The Recently Discovered Aristotle MS. D. Comparetti.
Mystical and Pagan Italy. II. G. Barzellotti.
Italian Africa. P. Antonelli.
The Workmen's Schoolmistress (a novel). E. de Amicis

Lord Byron's Political Influence. G. Chiarini.
The First Falsehood. (A comedy.) (Act III.)
L. di Castelnuovo.
The Disciplinary Authority of the President.
R. Bonghi.

July 16.

Is History a Science? (Conclusion.) P. Villari.
The Platonic Academy of Florence. L. Ferri.
Lord Byron's Political Influence. II. G. Chiarini.
The Italian Kingdom and the German Empire. C. Baer.
On Fatigue. P. Mantegazza.
Co-operation and Collective Property. G. Valentini.

La Rassegna Nazionale.

July 1.

Stefano Jacini and his Political Programme.
O. Scalfanti.
Toys. Attilio Brunialti.
On some Recent Historical Works by French Authors. G. Gabrinski.
Antonio Stoppani as a Geologist. G. Mercalli.
Italian Schools in Foreign Countries. A. Rossi.

July 16.

A Recent Critic on Guizot. T. Persico.
Natural Laws. G. Gabardi.
Military Science. C. V. M.
Comments on the Creation (continued).
A. Stoppani.
Contemporary Social Facts. E. Coppi.
Mercury, Venus, and Mars, according to Recent Observations. O. Z. Bianco.
A New Edition of the Poems of G. Giusti. L. Alberti.

La Civiltà Cattolica.

July 4.

The Encyclical of Leo XIII. I.
Notes on the Universal History. C. Cantù.
A New Explanation of Hypnotism.
Count Campello and Catholic Reform in Italy.

July 18.

The Centenary Celebration of St. Aloysius Gonzaga.
The System of Physics of St. Thomas Aquinas.
The Migrations of the Hittites.

La Scuola Positiva.

June 13.

Divorce and the Italian Catholics. A. Naquet.
The Demand for Legal Codification. G. Vandalà-Papale.

July 15.

Public Trial. R. Garofalo.
The Salvation Army. F. S. Nitti.
On Prostitution. G. Floretti.

FRENCH.

L'Initiation.—July 1.

A Profound State of Hypnotism and Cerebral Localization. A. de Rochas.
Psychic Force. Lemede.
Death. Dr. Carl Du Prel.
The Life of a Dead Man.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—July 15.

Don Juan and Done Elvira. E. Thierry.
M. le Saint-Val, 1743-1820. P. Pourret.
The Art Orphanage. (For the orphan daughters of artists.)
Summer Performances. P. Véber.

Revue Encyclopedique.—July 15.

The Antislavery Conference at Brussels, with Map of Africa.
Guns in the Armies of Europe. (Illus.)

with shadowy unbeliefs, an intriguing stepmother, a scorned but manly lover, an enthusiastic, heaven-devoted pastor, whose handsome face sends a sudden gush of religion into the hearts of the fashionable, who dote on him, and prayer meetings are organized. The poor are doted on likewise, and yearnings for a better life steal over the elegant circles, and the fashionables weep—with the exception, of course, of the skeptical damsel, who grows sarcastic on the subject—and Bibles are read diligently, the while the poor pastor, knowing not for how much of this sudden revolution in the *beau monde* his handsome face is responsible, prays and preaches on with beautiful humility and sincerity. Thus far the first chapter.

Among the literary notices by "L. H. A." is a review of one of Edna Lyall's books, the title of which has been translated "Skvaller-ormen" (The Tattle-snake). The novel, says the reviewer, "shows an undeniably keen knowledge of humanity and psychology, though the work is rather marred by a large amount of exaggeration; for one can scarcely believe that even gossip can bring about such disastrous results as in Edna Lyall's book, where one of the characters, a young man of Polish descent, and altogether irreproachable, chancing to criticise somewhat bitterly, in *England*, Russia's Bulgarian politics, etc., finally ends his life in the dread Siberian mines, where the sun does not shine by day nor the moon by night. All because fatal-fanged Gossip takes up his remark, and, passing it along till it grows into a rumor of his having been the author of the last Czar assassination, breathes the tale into the ears of the Russian police authorities, and the thing is done. There is a strain of antipathy to Russia (easily accounted for, according to "L. H. A.," so far as the English are concerned) running through the story; but all political or aesthetic tendency may well be set aside, for it is worthy of note, if only for the sharp blow it deals the busy-tongued, mischief-making tittle-tattler. But read the book yourself. You will be sure to find something in it to ponder over on your own account."

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Nuova Antologia.—G. Chiarini, who has made a special study of English literature, contributes two very readable articles on Lord Byron's political influence in Europe in the early part of the century. How is it, he asks, that with contemporary poets, whose verse is now admitted to display far greater genius, and whose moral character was incomparably higher, the author of "Childe Harold" exercised so powerful a fascination over Europe? Signor Chiarini explains the mystery by the fact that Byron was the only Englishman of note who protested openly and eloquently against the reactionary wave which spread over Europe after 1815, and of which the Castlereagh Administration was the logical outcome in England. Neither Goethe nor Shelley touched the hearts of their readers as Byron did, for no one reproduced so faithfully as he the repressed revolutionary spirit of the times. Nor did Byron restrict himself to protesting with his pen. After leaving England in utter disgust at the insular Philistinism of his native land, he was for a year or two an active member of the "Carbonari" before transferring his sympathies to the struggling Greek nationality. Hence the enthusiasm evoked. He inspired Mazzini, and in the Slav countries Byron was the first English poet who was ever studied at all. In conclusion, the Italian critic, whilst fully admitting the artistic limitations of Byron's poetic genius, maintains that he contributed directly to the realization of the two great ideals of his life—the liberation of Italy, and that of Greece, and that he is thereby placed infinitely above the level of an even greater poets than himself.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Between serious disquisitions on the political program of the much lamented Stefano Jacini, and the geological discoveries of the equally lamented Antonio Stoppani, the *Rassegna* has placed a pleasant, chatty article on children's toys, with many interesting details as to their origin and manufacture. Fortunately for the curious in such matters, the old heathen custom of burying favorite toys by the side of children lasted through the first centuries of the Christian era, and many are the playthings that have been dug up by archaeologists, not only in ancient Greek and Egyptian burial places, but also in the Roman catacombs. The very earliest toys of all, like most heathen images, are invariably of a hideous and terrifying aspect, fit more to alarm than to amuse the child; but already, in the days of Greek prosperity, we find the most exquisitely modelled and jointed figures made by real artists for the amusement of the Greek youth. In the Middle Ages the most elaborate mechanical toys were

constructed for the amusement of princes and great nobles; and later, Paris dolls, exquisitely attired in the latest fashionable novelty, were sent all over Europe as models of taste and elegance. During the reign of Queen Anne, in the midst of the most bitter wars between England and France, special passports were granted to the fashion dolls sent over from Paris for the edification and imitation of the ladies at the Court of St. James. Nowadays, it appears, the toy manufacture is almost non-existent in Italy; Germany, of course, has always excelled in carved wooden toys; England for a long time produced the best wax dolls, but she has now been supplanted in the trade by France. Altogether, on a rough calculation, 25,000 workmen are employed through Europe in the manufacture of toys alone, earning wages to the extent of over \$15,000,000 per annum.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, besides commencing a series of articles on the Papal Encyclical—the first of which is devoted to reaffirming the rights of private property—contains a vigorous attack on the recently published "Life of Count Campello," the self-styled founder of the new Italian Catholic Church, by Alexander Robertson, Presbyterian minister at San Remo.

La Scuola Positiva.—Senator Naquet writes on his special subject, divorce, and disclaims the contention that because he himself happens to be of Hebrew origin—a fact he has no wish to deny—the present movement in favor of divorce is in any way specially inspired by Jewish sentiment. The anti-Semitic agitators on the Continent have been making use of the argument in order to excite the minds of orthodox Catholics in favor of their Crusade.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* for June 30th, Dr. Luis Marco continues his series of "Political Poets" with a paper on Don Eduardo Benot. The translation of the REVIEW of REVIEWS, article on Leo XIII. is completed, and also the Marquis de Nadaillac's paper on "The Progress of Anthropology." Of the other papers none call for special remark except "The Year's Art and Literature in Valencia," by D. J. Casan, which is a solid piece of work, animated by a healthy spirit of protest against the materialism of the age, and an instalment of Don Luis Canovas's story, "Rosarito," which is also continued in the mid-July number. The latter also contains an anonymous article on the "Bable" language—that is, the most ancient speech of the Province of Asturias—and the sketch of a new Penal Code, drawn up by the Academy of Jurisprudence. On the whole, the number is not a very interesting one.

We have received some numbers of *La Reforma Literaria*, a monthly published at Madrid, and edited by Don Manuel Lorenzo d'Aoyt, which claims to represent, and to be "dedicated to the propaganda of" modern ideals in art and literature. It began as a fortnightly, the monthly issue dating only from last January. A novel ("The Tragedian's Daughter") and a play ("La Gaviota"—the Sea-Gull) by the editor are running simultaneously as *feuilletons*. As a whole, the publication seems to promise well. A short paper in the May number, by Luis Vega-Rey, contrasts the relative positions in Spain of the drama and the bull-fight, the advantage being enormously on the side of the latter, much, as the author thinks, to the discredit of the Spanish nation. His language on the subject is pretty strong, and leaves the impression that the national pastime shows no signs of falling into disuse.

The two most important articles in *España Moderna* are José Ramon Melida's on "Ancient American Monuments and the Arts of the Far East," and "Faust in Music," by Arturo Campion, discussing the way in which the legend has been treated by Gounod, Boito, Berlioz and Schumann. There are short stories by R. Becerro de Bengoa and Ricardo Palma. The foreign section includes, among other things, Renan's "Souvenirs d'Enfance," Zola's article on the Goncourts, and Victor Cherbuliez on the late King of Bavaria, with "La Soupe au Fromage," by Alphonse Daudet, and a characteristic sketch by Théodore de Banville. L'Avenç for July is the best number we have yet seen. Its principal contents are an article by Luis de Romero, describing a walking tour to the celebrated monastery of Montserrat; a paper on the pictures in the Barcelona Exhibition (the process reproductions, however, are extremely poor); and a Pyrenean sketch by J. Masso Torrents, entitled "A Mountain Siren." There are also specimens of ancient dialect poetry, and the beginning of a series of papers on "Popular Anthropology," by Ignasi Valenti Vivó.

Revue Générale.—July.

The French Catholic Economists and the Social Question. C. Clement.
Anti-Slavery in Africa. Comte H. d'Ursel.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—July.

The Society of Hypnotology.
Hypnotic Treatment of Dipsomania. Dr. H. Neillon.
Hypnotism and Hysterics. Dr. Babinski.
Hypnotism from the Medico-Legal Point of View. Dr. G. Ballet.

Revue des Revues.—July.

The Art Orphanage. Marie Laurent.

L'Université Catholique.—July 15.

Religious Instruction in Secondary Education. C. Dementhon.
The Administration of the French Colonies. C. Chabaud-Arnauld.
On the Teaching of History in the Free-Colleges. F. Robiou.
The Discovery of America and the Etymology of the Name.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.

The Salons of 1891. M. Edouard Rod.
Arab Art in Maghreb. Ary Renan.
Alexandre Benning. Paul Durrieu.
Antoine Pesne. Paul Siedel.
Theodore Deck. Maurice Henry Berger.
Belgian Correspondence. Henry Hymans.

Nouvelle Revue.—July 1.

The Part of Passion in Revolts and Revolutions. Don Cesare Lombroso.
Foreign Society in Paris in the Early Part of the Century. Comte Paul Vasili.
Fin de Siècle Penal Servitude.
Germs and Dust. M. Leon Daudet.
Nowadays (1st part.) J. du Tillet.
Roumanian Superstitions. Jules Brun.
The Romance of Mont St. Michel. Mme. Stanislas Meunier.
Night of Anguish. (Poem.) M. E. Vitta.
The Arleche. Paul Vibert.
In China. Philippe Lehault.

July 15.

The Reform of Secondary Instruction in Russia. Michel Katkof.
An Imperial Marriage in 1832. Leonel de Brotonne.
The Projected Reform in the Organization of the Council of State. M. Henri Ponsa.
The Progress of State Communism. Charles M. Limousin.
Nowadays. (Second Part.) J. du Tillet.
A Novel by Sienkiewicz. Comte Wodzinski.
Joseph Mery. M. Caman.
The City of Happiness. Leon Michard.
William Tell and the Men of Rutli. M. C. S.
The United States in 1890. M. E. Masseras.
At Lake Tchad. G. du Vailly.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—July 1.

Art and Nature. (1st part.) Victor Cherbuliez.
A Girl's Love. Mme. Pauline Caro.
The McKinley Bill. M. A. Moireau.
The Spanish War. Colonel Viro Roussillon.
Agricultural Credit. Henri Baudrillard.
The Salons of 1891. George Lafenestre.
The Memoirs of a Happy Man. F. Brunetiere.

July 15.

Art and Nature. (2d part.) Victor Cherbuliez.
A Girl's Love. Mme. Pauline Caro.
Tuberculosis. M. Jules Rochard.
The Jews and Anti-Semitism. Anatole Leroy Beaulieu.
The Historic Landscape of France. III. Edouard Schure.
Vulgar Latin. Paul Monceaux.
A Tour in England. Max Leclerc.

FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The two numbers of the *Revue* for July are rich in interesting articles. Art, science, politics, and history are each well represented.

Besides M. Victor Cherbulez's articles on "Art and Nature," and the French view of the McKinley Bill, and others which are more fully noticed elsewhere, there is an interesting medical article on "Tuberculosis" by M. Rochard, in which, after dwelling at some length upon the preventive measures by which the spread of the disease can be best restricted, he concludes with a warm and hopeful eulogium of the labors of the bacteriologists, and the result which may be fairly looked for notwithstanding the disappointments which had attended the great and sudden hopes raised by Dr. Koch. There is no doubt of the existence of the bacillus of tuberculosis. To have made this sure is a step forward, of which the honor belongs to Dr. Koch. His method of destroying it has proved a failure. This is not, in M. Rochard's opinion, to say that no method will be found yet either by him, or by some one else.

M. Baudrillart pleads urgently, in his article upon "Le Crédit Agricole," the advantages which may be anticipated for French agriculture by the establishment of some system of credit, and points out how agriculture tends, day by day, to draw nearer in its conditions to other forms of industry and commerce. M. Paul Monceaux contributes a scholarly article on "Vulgar Latin" to the second number for the month, and a "Sketch of the Spanish War" is drawn from the same memoirs of Comte Vigo Rousillon which furnished, not long ago, a striking picture of Napoleon's Egyptian campaign.

ANNALS OF THE FREE SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The article which has most interest of actuality for English readers in the current quarterly publication of this journal is a lucid and moderate re-statement of the Newfoundland question from the French point of view. The subject has been so thoroughly canvassed in the English press that, historically speaking, there is scarcely anything left to learn. The account given by M. J. Cruchon of the facts is substantially the same as that which has been repeated *ad nauseam* by every daily newspaper in England for the last year and a half. It is chiefly interesting to find how little the French statement differs from the English, and how fully a French writer is able to appreciate the position of the people of Newfoundland. But, as M. Cruchon says, so far as their conception of their own rights is concerned, the French are perfectly contented with matters as they stand. If Newfoundland is not, the onus of providing a satisfactory solution, or at any rate of proving its case against France, falls upon it. As for the French government:—

"It is not for us to formulate desires (with regard to acceptable compensation). The British government must know better than any one the full delicacy of the position in which it is placed. For years past England has only seemed to govern her colonies on condition of obeying them. If such a system suits her she is perfectly free to follow it. But if it pleases Newfoundlanders to violate our rights England can have no claim to shelter herself

behind the "self-government" of her colony. We have no discussion with the Cabinet of St. John's. We only recognize the English Cabinet, which signed the treaties. It is for it to consider the situation and to seek for some combination by which it can escape from the difficulty. Our rights, which are incontestable, satisfy us fully; it is not, therefore, for us to take the initiative."

Considering the contest which has raged round the French rights, it is forcing the use of language not a little to say that they are "incontestable." Some of them are, as M. Cruchon himself points out, so difficult of definition that they are about to be submitted to a council of arbitration.

Besides the article on Newfoundland there is one on the English Audit and Exchequer Department; the remaining notices are historic or bibliographical.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE number for the 1st of July opens with a short article by Don Cesare Lombroso, which has for its object to show that passion has a good deal to do with political revolts and revolutions, and that noble passions are stirred in revolutions, and base ones in revolts. The thought is hardly, however, worked out beyond the point which it has already assumed in every mind, and the paper is rather a succession of notes than an article.

"Germs and Dust," by M. Léon Daudet, is noticed elsewhere. A sketch by M. Wodzinski of a new novel by the Polish author Sienkiewicz gives a vivid impression to Western readers of the mixture of simplicity and subtlety which Tolstol has taught us to look for in Slavonic fiction. The Imperial marriage projects of 1852 are, of course, those of Napoleon III., and M. de Brotonne's account does not place the figure of the "parvenu" Emperor in a very agreeable light. The progress of State Communism is a protest by M. Charles Limousin against the danger that we run of a tyranny that may prove worse than any which our fathers have endured. M. Masseras, always strong on economic questions, has an article on the United States in 1890. M. du Wailly contributes in his "Lake Tchad and the Kingdom of Bornu" one of his characteristic African sketches.

THE GAZETTE DES BEAUX ARTS.

THE *Gazette* for July consists entirely of continuations. There is not one new article to indicate, but the continuations will be willingly received by readers who have already become interested in preceding chapters. M. Edouard Rod continues his literary sketch of the contests of the two salons. Paul Durrien satisfactorily establishes his theory of the illustration of the famous copy of Boetius, by Alexandre Benning, and gives some detail of the life of this hitherto anonymous miniaturist. He gives, also, a delightful specimen of Benning's more familiar style in a photograph representing the interior of a jeweller's shop. M. Paul Seidel continues, with plentiful and interesting illustrations, his biographical sketch of the painter of the Court of the great Frederick—M. Antoine Pesne. M. Rod's article is accompanied by some beautiful illustrations of portraiture and sculpture from the salons.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

The Century Magazine.—August.

Thou Reignest Still. Louise Chandler Moulton.
Two Kings. William H. Hayne.
On the Study of Tennyson. Henry van Dyke.
The Eleventh-Hour Laborer. L. Gray Noble.
Alone We Come into the World. Stuart Sterne.
On Elkhorn. Robert Burns Wilson.
Gray Rocks and Grayer Sea. Charles G. D. Roberts.

Harper's Magazine.—August.

Answered. Nannie Mayo Fitzhugh.
In the High Tower. Julia C. R. Dorr.
The Wizard Harp. Kate Putnam Osgood.

Scribner's Magazine.—August.

Song and Sorrow. Mrs. James T. Fields.
In Absence. Archibald Lampman.
Dead Men's Holiday. Louise Chandler Moulton.
The Dunchurch Bells. Archibald Gordon.
The Great King's Dream.

The Chautauquan.—August.

At Eventide. Virna Woods.
Character. Philip Burroughs Strong.
A Study of Longfellow. John Vance Cheney.

The Cosmopolitan.—August.

Environment. Edgar Fawcett.
A Ballade of Lovers. Marion M. Miller.
The Bridal Dress. Isabel Gordon.
The Long-Ago. J. V. Cheney.

The New England Magazine.—August.

A Seaside Holiday. Mrs. E. C. Bolles.
The Little Poet. H. P. Kimball.
Our Neighbor. Mrs. J. T. Bayne.

Lippincott's Magazine.—August.

A Damascus Blade. Clinton Scollard.
Fancy. Daniel L. Dawson.
A Culprit. Charles Henry Liders.

The Atlantic Monthly.—August.

Notes from a Wild Garden. Edith M. Thomas.
The Pea Fields. Charles G. D. Roberts.
Harebell. Edmund Clarence Stedman.
Sweet Peas. Julie M. Lippmann.

Overland Monthly.—August.

In the Tower of Dagon. Katherine Read Lockwood.
One Life, One Law. Charles Edwin Markham.
An Ecstasy in Yellow. Florence E. Pratt.
Jasmine. C. F. S.

English Illustrated.—August.

Lilies. Ethel Clifford.

Girl's Own Paper.—August.

Youth. Ida J. Lemon.
A Birthday Present. G. Weatherly.
The Good Doctor. Anne Beale.
Lilies. Sarah Doudney.

Irish Monthly.—August.

Wood Notes. D. Bearne.
Glenismole. Mary Furlong.
A Girl's Thought. Alice Furlong.

Leisure Hour.—August.

For Once. Miss E. H. Hickey.
Sea Slumber-Song. Hon. Roden Noel.

Murray.—August.

By Lethe's Banks. J. Deane.
The Shorter Poems of Robert Bridges. Rev. H. C. Beeching.
Astræa Redux. R. Warwick Bond.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

In *Good Words* for August, A. H. Begbie has some verses entitled "Failed," in reply to the usual pitying epitaph upon one who fought a losing fight, and went down fighting.

And I say again, Count you the cost
Of this Bridge? To what is it nailed?
What are its bulwarks piled high—these
You cross to your City of Ease?
Man! I tell you 'tis built on the Failed—
The Fighters who lost.

And he—scorn or pity as you will—
'Twas in fording that stream he fell.
For Freedom, for Man, for the Right!
Was his cry in the heat of the fight;
And for these, and for you, rang his knell.
Then "failed," say you still?

L. Gray Noble's poem "The Eleventh-Hour Laborer" in the August *Century* is to be read and re-read.

Idlers all day about the market-place
They name us, and our dumb lips answer not,
Bearing the bitter, while our sloth's disgrace,
And our dark tasking, whereof none may wot.

Oh! the fair slopes where the grape-gatherers go!
Not they the day's fierce heat and burden bear;
But we, who on the market-stones, drop slow
Our barren tears, while all the bright hours wear.

Lord of the vineyard, whose dear word declares,
Our one hour's labor as the day's shall be,
What coin divine can make our wage as theirs
Who had the morning joy of work for thee?

There is a stirring little poem by Louise Chandler Moulton in *Scribner's*, entitled "Dead Men's Holiday—After Shipka." It is based upon the remark of Verestchagen, "Every one kept holiday except the dead." She asks: "Who dares to say that the dead men were not glad that all the banners flaunted triumph there? Proudly the general galloped down and shouted thanks and praise:"—

And there, in front, the dead lay silently—
They who had given their lives the fight to win.
Were *their* ears deaf, think you, to all the din,
And *their* eyes holden that they could not see?

I tell you, no! They heard, and hearing knew
How brief a thing this triumph of a day,
From which men journey on, the same old way,
The same old snares and pitfalls struggle through.

Theirs the true triumph, for their fight was done;
And with low laughter called they, each to each—
"We are at rest, where foemen cannot reach,
And better this than fighting in the sun."

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine of Art.—A capital number. Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, forms the subject of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's article. It is, he says, one of the most interesting and imposing of the historic mansions of Wiltshire, about four miles from Warminster. Though the building is said to be after the designs of an Italian architect, it is evident many architects have contributed during the course of centuries, among them Robert Smithson, Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir Jeffrey Wyatt. The mixture of styles, however, is not displeasing. No English nobleman's palace offers so dramatic a collection of portraits, most of them legitimately connected with the history of the mansion, too.—Mr. Leyland begins an interesting history of the Dragon-Myth, and credits the Chinese and the Japanese with the conception of the dragon in the most terrific shape. Yet it is in China also that the dragon reaches its highest pinnacle as an object of reverence, being emblazoned on imperial standards, and figuring in almost every prominent position as a decoration, besides being markedly an object of propitiation. In a second instalment Mr. Leyland proposes to show the development of the legend in Western lands.—Writing on "Our Artists and Our Universities," Mr. Spielmann finds that Oxford, in the last half-century, has been more ungrudging in its hospitality than the other universities which have power to grant honorary degrees to artists and art-writers. Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. G. F. Watts, and Professor Richmond are the only living artists, and Mr. Ruskin the only living art-writer, who have received the attention of both Oxford and Cambridge. Since 1858 the University of Edinburgh has only received six professors of the arts within its fold, and only once has the University of Glasgow made a Doctor of Laws of an artist—Sir Daniel Macnee. London University has, as yet, no power to grant honorary degrees; while the Universities of Durham and Ireland seem to have the power, but have never availed themselves of it. The University of Wales has no charter to confer degrees of the kind, and the Victoria University has exercised the power only once. A similar privilege of degree-conferring is enjoyed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he has exercised his right, during the last fifty years, on no fewer than four hundred occasions; but although these "Lambeth degrees" have been liberally distributed among professors of music and medicine as well as theologians, it is interesting to learn that not a single artist is to be found on the list. In the same way, Aberdeen and St. Andrews Universities have never recognized the artist at all, the minister of religion being the almost exclusive object of their attention.

Art Journal.—In the useful series of papers on the Progress of the Industrial Arts, we get an interesting article on Velvets, Velvetens and Plushes, and illustrations of designs by Messrs. Warner & Ramm, Messrs. Morris & Co., Messrs. Liberty & Co., and others. At the French Salons the collection of sculpture seems to be very much below the high water-mark of French achievement in this department. The Médaille d'Honneur, according to Mr. Claude Phillips, has been awarded to Alfred Boucher for his colossal marble statue "A la Terre," apparently because it must be accorded to some one section, and in that of painting no sufficiently commanding majority had been attained by any artist.

Art Decorator.—In this magazine the London Electrotype Company publishes every month five plates of designs in colors. The third series begins with the July part. It is the only work of its kind, and to the amateur, as well as to the art-worker, it must, undoubtedly, be most useful. The subject of the July plates are given in the preceding columns.

Art Amateur.—Another indispensable magazine for the amateur is the *Art Amateur*, and the August number is an especially good one. Besides the useful articles referred to in the table of contents, it gives several color plates and a number of designs in china painting, embroidery, monograms and tapestry painting.

To Good Words Archdeacon Farrar has sent his concluding paper on "Historic and Genre Pictures." His object in writing the papers was, he says, to bring out the beauty, the significance, and the lofty teachings of art. "Illustration and Our Illustrators," in the *Chautauquan*, is an article on the illustrators of American periodicals. In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. James Stanley Little discusses the "Future of Landscape Art."

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur.—August.

Frederick Walker. (Illus.)
The Draped Model. II. A. E. Ives.
Art Schools. VI. (Illus.) Ernest Knauft.
Sketching from Nature. (Illus.) A. E. Ives.
Pen Drawing for Photo-Engraving. XXIII.
Ernest Knauft.
Lessons in China Painting. M. B. Alling.

Magazine of Art.—August.

"The Morning after the Ball." Etching After A. A. Anderson.
Longleat. (Illus.) Percy Fitzgerald.
The Dragon of Mythology, Legend and Art. (Illus.) John Leyland.
Our Artists and our Universities. M. H. Spielmann.
The Maddocks Collection at Bradford. II. (Illus.)
The English School of Miniature Art, with Special Reference to the Exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. From William Wood (1700-1800) to the Present Time. (Illus.) J. Lumsden Propert.
The Poteries of Aller Vale. (Illus.) Cosmo Monkhouse.
Lucas d'Heere, Painter and Poet of Ghent. (Illus.) Lionel Cust.

Art Journal.—August.

"The Widow's Prayer." Etching after R. Konoopa.
The Pilgrims' Way. (Illus.) II. Mrs. Henry Ady.
Velvets, Velvetens and Plushes. (Illus.) F. Miller.
The Exhibition at the Champs Elysées and the Champ de Mars. (Illus.) C. Phillips.
The Clyde and the Western Highlands. (Illus.) R. Walker.

L'Art.—July.

Abraham Bosse continued. (Illus.) A. Valabrégue.
An Exhibition of American Artists at Paris. (Illus.) A. Salio.
Architecture at the Salon of 1891. V. Petitgrand.
Illustrations: Le Philosophe en Méditation, after Rembrandt. Le Grand Mare à Saint-Aubin près Quillebeuf, after V. J. Binet.

The Cosmopolitan.—August.

Pictorial Journalism. Valerian Gribayédoff.

The Chautauquan.—August.

Illustration and our Illustrators. C. M. Fairbanks.
Color and China Painting. Laura A. Fry.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—August.
George Du Maurier at Home. (Illus.)

Contemporary Review.—August.

Pictor Sacrillegus. A. D. 1483. Vernon Lee.
Rembrandt's Lesson in Anatomy. W. Hastie.

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Newbery House.—August.

Childhood in Art. (Illus.) II. T. Child.

Nineteenth Century.—August.

The Future of Landscape Art. James Stanley Little.

Tinsley.—August.

The Society of Portrait-Painters.

THE NEW BOOKS.

QUEEN NATHALIE.—WALT WHITMAN.—THE YOUNG EMPEROR.

Several books of considerable interest have been published this month, but there is no one book which towers above the rest far enough to justify special attention being paid to its contents. There are, however, three or four which may be mentioned among the most interesting of the new publications of the month.

The first is the thinly veiled story of the grievances of Queen Nathalie, which is published by Ollendorf, of Paris, under the title "*Le Roi Stanko et la Reine Xenia*." The wrongs of the unhappy Queen Nathalie are set forth in this volume with sympathizing pen. The identity of the various personages described in this *chronique scandaleuse* are easily recognizable. Queen Nathalie herself has retired into private life, while her own son has paid his first official visit to St. Petersburg. The contrast between the demonstrations of welcome which have been accorded the child, and the cold indifference with which his royal mother has been received in the country which gave her birth, is one of the unpleasant incidents in the development of the Eastern drama.

A very different book is the latest collection of the poems of Walt Whitman, entitled "Good-bye, My Fancy," a second annex to "The Leaves of Grass," published by David MacKay, of Philadelphia. The book is published as a memorial of the war times. The volume contains some of the articles which Walt Whitman has contributed to periodical literature of late years. We extract only one short poem with its characteristic foot-note:—

FOR QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

An American arbutus bunch to be put in a little vase on the royal breakfast-table, May 24, 1890:—

Lady, accept a birthday thought—haply an idle gift and token

Right from the scented soil's May-utterance here
(Smelling of countless blessings, prayers, and old-time thanks)—

A bunch of white and pink arbutus, silent, spicy, shy,
From Hudson's, Delaware's, or Potomac's woody banks.

Note.—"Very little as we Americans stand this day, with our sixty-five or seventy millions of population, an immense surplus in the treasury, and all that actual power or reserve power (land and sea) so dear to nations, very little, I say do we realize that curious, crawling national shudder when the "Trent Affair" promised to bring upon us a war with Great Britain, followed unquestionably, as that war would have been, by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by all the leading European

nations. It is now certain that all this train of inevitable calamity hung on arrogant and peremptory phrases in the prepared and written missives of the British Minister to America, which the Queen (and Prince Albert latent) positively and promptly cancelled; and that her firm attitude did alone erase and leave out against all the other official prestige and Court of St. James. On such minor and personal incidents (so to call them) often depend the great growths and turns of civilization. This moment of a woman and queen surely swung the grandest oscillation of modern history's pendulum. Many sayings and doings of that period, from foreign potentates and powers, might well be dropped in oblivion by America—but never that if I could have my way."

Of the English books, that which bears most closely upon current affairs is Harold Frederic's volume on the German Emperor. Mr. Harold Frederic is a thoroughly competent journalist. As the London correspondent of the *New York Times* he has distinguished himself as almost the only competent letter-writer from the Old World to the New. What Mr. G. W. Smalley was in his prime, some years ago, and more than, that Mr. Harold Frederic is now. He sometimes has a curious squint which prevents his seeing straight; but for good, all-round work, great industry, and capacity for saying what he has to say in clear, interesting English, Mr. Harold Frederic is the best of English correspondents. His book on "The Young Emperor" is thoroughly characteristic. It is clear, bright, well up to date and thoroughly "on the nail." But it bears also some of his characteristic blemishes. Mr. Frederic repeats as true the story that the Emperor Frederick had drawn up and signed his abdication, a statement which is stoutly denied by all those who ought to know, and there are other statements relating to the period of the Emperor Frederick's illness which have given considerable pain to those most concerned.

Still, after all deductions are made, it is a good and readable book, which appears just in the nick of time, and contains material enabling us to form a conception of the character of one of the most remarkable of modern rulers. It is to be regretted, however, that Mr. Frederic did not complete his book, firstly, by some careful chronological table of the acts and deeds of the young Emperor; secondly, that he did not give us an index; thirdly, that he did not reprint a verbatim translation of the Emperor's speech on education. Possibly he may do all these things in his second edition.

NEW PUBLICATIONS CLASSIFIED.

HISTORY.

- The Story of the Fillbusters. By James Jeffrey Roche. To which is added the life of Colonel Crockett. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
The History of Commerce in Europe. By H. de B. Gibbins, M. A. With Maps. 16mo, pp. 241. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
The Story of Portugal. By H. Morse Stephens. The "Story of the Nations" series. 12mo, pp. 467. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
American Historical Association Papers. Vol. V., Part 3. 8vo, pp. 147. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
The Little Manx Nation. By Caine Hall. 8vo, pp. 159. London: Heinemann. 2s. 6d.
History of the Rebellion of 1745-46. By Robert Chambers. pp. 534. London: W. & R. Chambers. 2s. 6d.
The New Era in Russia. By Charles A. de Arnaud. 8vo, pp. 166. London: Gay & Bird. 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- The Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone. By G. W. E. Russell. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.
Literary Industries. A Memoir. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. 12mo, pp. 476. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
Early Days Recalled. By Janet Ross. 12mo, pp. 208. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
How the Way was Prepared. By Calvin Fairbank. 8vo, pp. 207. London: Edward Hicks, Jr. 6s.
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Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle. By Mrs. Alexander Ireland. 8vo, pp. 346. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.
Mr. Gladstone. By E. A. Macdonald. pp. 247. London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 1s.
Thomas Sopwith, M. A., F.R.S. By Benjamin Ward Richardson. 8vo, pp. 400. London: Longmans. 6s.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

- Types of Ethical Theory. By James Martineau, D.D. Third edition, revised. 12mo, pp. 628. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.60.
- The Present and Future of Harvard College. By William W. Goodwin. An address delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, Mass., June 5, 1891. Paper, 12mo, pp. 42. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- Criticism and Fiction. By W.D. Howells. 8vo, pp. 188. London: Osgood & McIlvaine. 3s. 6d.
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- The Vision of Misery Hill. A Legend of the Sierra Nevada. By Miles L'Anson. 8vo. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
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- Lapsus Calami. "J. K. S." 8vo, pp. 92. Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes. 2s. 6d.
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- The Leaf Collector's Handbook and Herbarium. An aid in the Preservation and in the Classification of Specimen Leaves of the Trees of Northeastern America. By C. S. Newhall. 8vo, pp. 231. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.
- A Bieburn Dictionary. By Joseph Baron. A Lancashire dialect dictionary. pp. 78. Blackburn: Northeast Lancashire Pub. Co. 5d.
- Hansard's Parliamentary Debates for Session 1890-1891. Volume IV. Debates from April 7 to May 1. 8vo, pp. 1930. London: The Hansard Publishing Union.
- The Insurance Blue Book and Guide. pp. 334. London: Chambers. 2s.
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Lord Byron's Early School Days. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.
Nihilists in Paris. J. H. Rosney.
The Vigilantes of California, Idaho, and Montana. J. W. Clappitt.
London—Plantagenet.—I Ecclesiastical. Walter Besant.

Help.

Democratising the Universities.
For the Citizenship of Women and the Sanctity of the Home.
W. T. Stead.
A Professional View of the Magic Lantern Mission.
The Normal Standard of Social Necessaries. Prof. Eberli.
The Good Work of the Grand Duchess of Baden. Lady Meath.
The Darkest Corner of Darkest England.
Country Holidays for Children.

The Home-Maker.

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Nantucketers and Their Island. N. C. Parshall.
Schloss Frankenberg.
Cooking as a Profession for Women. E. R. Scovill.

The Homiletic Review.

The Inerrancy of Scripture. L. J. Evans.
The Preacher's Use of Illustration. A. J. Gordon.
The Elements of Pulpit Power. R. F. Sample.
Preaching Politics. D. W. C. Huntington.
The Hiding of God in the Book of Esther. A. T. Pierson.
How I Manage Church Offerings. Wayland Hoyt.
The Church of the People. J. L. Scudder.
"Our God is a Consuming Fire." W. C. Conant.

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The National Indian Association in India.
Struggles of a Hindu Student in Coming to England.
Anniversary of Pundita Ramabai's Widow's Home.

Jewish Quarterly.—July.

Critical Problems of the Second Part of Isaiah. Rev. T. K. Cheyn.
The Literature of the Jews in Yemen. Dr. A. Neubauer.
The Sabbath Light. M. Friedmann.
Original Language of the Wisdom of Solomon. J. Freudenthal.
The Law and Recent Criticism.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—July.

Artillery in the Rebellion. Gen. Tidball.
Evolution of Hospitals. Major Winne.
Centralization in Army Affairs. Col. Lee.
The Summary Court. Mr. Powers.
Range and Position Finding. Capt. Zalinski.
A Chapter of American History. Capt. Ebstein.
Military Penology. Capt. Pope.
The Gyroscope and Drift.
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Modern Cavalry in the Field.
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Letters on Artillery.
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Juridical Review.—July.

The Archives of the High Court of Justiciary.
On Lynch Law. N. J. D. Kennedy.
The French Bar. G. W. Wilton.
A Forgotten Chapter in the History of Law. George Law.
Administration of Justice in the Levant.

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Commons and Commoners.
A Noble Mother. (The Mother of the Strozzi.)
The Handwriting of our Kings and Queens. George IV., Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte. With Facsimiles. W. J. Hardy.
The Great Canadian, Sir John Macdonald.
The Cricket of This Year.
Louise Scheppeler and the First Creche. L. G. Séguin.
Rebecca and Her Daughters. James Mason.

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Education in Public Spirit. E. E. Hale.
The Rejuvenescence of the East. Edward P. Thwing.
The Leading Principles of Modern Prison Science.
Education in South America.
Shoe-Shop Dull Times.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Thoreau and His Biographers. S. A. Jones.
Walt Whitman's Birthday. H. L. Traubel.
A Plea for Patriotism. Mary E. Blake.
Re-roasted Chestnuts. G. G. Bain.
The Slav and the Indian Empire. C. B. Moore.
Walt Whitman's Last—"Good-bye, my Fancy." Walt Whitman.

London Quarterly.—July.

The Oxford Movement.
Unearned Increment.
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Dr. Lutherit's Recollections. Rev. J. G. Wood.
The Present State of Old Testament Study.
Port Royal.

Lucifer.—July.

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Theosophy and the Law of Population. Annie Besant.
The True Church of Christ. J. W. Brodie Innes.
Fragments from an Indian Note Book. K. P. Mukherji.
The Esoteric Christ. Edward Maitland.

Ludgate Monthly.

The Oval. C. W. Aloock.
A Bank Holiday at the Crystal Palace. Percy Graham.

Macmillan's Magazine.

Westminster Abbey. A. E. Street.
East Lothian Twenty Years Ago. A. G. Bradley.
The Dutchman at Home. Charles Edwards.
A Real Tartarin. A. R. Hope Moncrieff.

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The Spartans of Paris. Gen. Meredith Read.
The Fifteenth State (Kentucky). John L. Heaton.
Beginnings of the City of St. Joseph. Judge W. A. Wood.
The Right Rev. Samuel Provost. Rev. I. S. Hartley.
A Character Sketch of Mr. Gladstone. J. L. M. Curry.
Governor Merriweather Lewis. 1774-1809. M. J. Wright.
The Bewitched Children of Salem, 1692. Caroline E. Upham.

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Mary Ball: The Mother of Washington. H. D. Teetor.
The State of Washington. W. F. Prosser.
St. Catharine Cree. Elliott Anthony.
Origin of Yankee Doodle.
A Rebel Prison Pen. A. W. Vrooman.
The Extinction of the Buffalo. C. P. Holden.
Public Record Repository in London. Elliott Anthony.

The Menorah Monthly.

Emigration of Jews to America.
What is Life?—III. Henry A. Mott.
Prof. Goldwin Smith's "New Light."
Turkish Toleration vs. Russian Intolerance.
Arnold White's Mission to Russia.

Mind.—July.

The Problem of Psychology. E. W. Scripture.
The Physical Basis of Pleasure and Pain.—I. R. Marshall.
Schopenhauer's Criticism of Kant. W. Caldwell.
On the Origin of Music. R. Wallaschek and J. McK. Cattel.
The Co-efficient of External Reality. Prof. J. M. Baldwin.

The Missionary Herald.

Notes from the Hawaiian Islands. Rev. Lemuel Bissel, D. D.
Congregationalism in the United States.

The Missionary Review of the World.

Day Dawn at the Hawaiian Group.
Prayer and Missionary Work. Helen L. Burnett.
Eugene Bersier and the Huguenots.
The Gospel in Spain. J. E. B. Meakin.
Planting Christianity in Germany. H. Gracey.

The Monist.—July. Quarterly.

Psychology of Conception. James Sully.
The Right of Evolution. M. D. Conway.
A Convicted Anarchist's Reply to Prof. Lombroso. Michael Schwab.
The Principle of Warfare. Prof. Harald Höfding.
The Criterion of Ethics and Objective Reality.
On Thought and Language. Prof. Max Müller.

Monthly Packet.

Greek Forerunners of Christ. Rev. Peter Lilly.
Finger Posts in Faery Land. Christabel R. Coleridge.

Month.—August.

Confessio Viatoris. C. Kegan Paul.
Free Education. Editor.
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The Apology of Aristides. Rev. Herbert Lucas.
Some Recent Studies on the Solar Spectrum. A. L. Cortia.
Natural and Supernatural Morals. Rev. J. Rickaby.
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Two Visits to the West Coast of Connaught. Miss Balfour.
How the Poor Live. W. Morris Colles.
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Thackeray's Portraits of Himself. George S. Layard.

National Magazine.—Indian.—May.

Outlines of Hindu Celebrities. By An Idler.
Hoshangabad Settlement. Sir Charles Elliott.

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The Session: Its Domestic Questions.
Historical Drama and the Teaching of History. H. E. Egerton.
Rousseau's Ideal Household. Mrs. Andrew Lang.

A Plea for the Triple Alliance. Karl Blind.
The Degradation of British Sports. W. Earl Hodgson.
Some Famous Pirates. Tighe Hopkins.
The Anglo-Indians. Mrs. James C. Robertson.
A Materialist's Paradise. Maurice Hewlett.
The Persecuted Russian Jews. C. B. Roylande Kent.

Nature Notes.—July.

The Kew Museums. J. R. Jackson.
Some London Birds. A. Holte Macpherson.
The Imperial Destruction of Kew Ait. Archibald Clarke.

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Babylonian Life in the Time of Nebuchadnezzar. A. H. Sayce.
Are the Planets Habitable? J. E. Gore.
"The Sinless Conception of the Mother of God."
A Buddhist Church Service in Ceylon. David Ker.

New Englander and Yale Review.

Protection to Private Property from Public Attack. D. J. Brewer.
Ideals of Medical Education. John S. Billings.
Subsidies to American Shipping. R. B. Smith.
Pictorial Tone-Reaction. F. W. Fellowes.
Lightning Arresters. A. J. Wurts.

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The State of Vermont. Albert Clark.
The Literature of the White Mountains.
The Birthplace of Hannibal Hamlin.
The Harvard Senior. H. R. Gledhill.
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A Remedy for American Philistinism. C. L. Slattery.
Bennington and its Battle. E. A. Start.
The Rise of the Swiss Confederation. W. D. McCrackan.
In the Footprints of Burgoyne's Army. N. H. Chamberlain.

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Jewish Colonization and the Russian Persecution. Arnold White and E. B. Lanin.
Love and Fiction. Paul Bourget.
Nathan Brown. Professor Max Müller.
A Remembrance. George Moore.
Theatre Fires: Their Causes and Remedies. Capt. E. M. Shaw.
Reminiscences of Elk Hunting. Edward North Buxton.
From the Mald's Point of View. M. Y.
A Model City; or, Reformed London—V. Prof. H. M. Ward.

Nineteenth Century.

Our Dealings with the Poor. Miss Octavia Hill.
The Next Parliament. Edward Dicey.
A War Correspondent's Reminiscences. Archibald Forbes.
The Future of Landscape Art. James Stanley Little.
Demography. Sir Douglas Galton.
On Certain Ecclesiastical Miracles. Rev. Father Ryder.
The "Confusion Worse Confounded" at the War Office. Gen. Cheaney.
The Drama of the Moment. H. A. Kennedy.
Theodore de Banville. Rowland E. Prothero.
The French in Tonquin. Right Hon. Lord Lamington.
"The Seamy Side of Australia." Howard Willoughby.
Identification by Finger-tips. Francis Galton.
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New Light on the Jewish Question. Prof. Goldwin Smith.
The Value of Naval Manœuvres. James R. Soley.
Vampire Literature. Anthony Comstock.
Possibilities of the Steam Yacht. L. Herreshoff.
The Scientific Basis of Belief. R. H. Thurston.
The State as an Immoral Teacher. Ouida.
Pensions and Patriotism. Green B. Raum.
How to Rest. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.
The New Political Party. The Governor of Oregon.
Trades-Unions for Women. Lady Dilke.
The War—Some Unpublished History. Chas. A. Dana.
The Failure of the Jury System. C. A. Thatcher.
A Terrible Possibility (Astronomical). E. P. Jackson.
"Greater New York." Emerson Palmer.
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Are we Anglo-Saxons? J. C. Fleming.

Onward and Upward.

The Late Lady Rosebery. Principal Donaldson.

Outing.

Big Game in Colorado. Ernest Ingersoll.
Four Days' Swordfishing. J. Z. Rogers.
Running High Jumping—I. M. W. Ford.
A Day with the Woodcock. E. W. Sandys.
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Photographing in the White Mountains. E. Wallace.
Theory and Introduction of Curve Pitching. O. P. Caylor.
The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.—III. D. M. Taylor.
Polo—II. Lawrence Timpson.
A Chapter in Lacrosse—II. L. Moses, Jr.
Scientific Tennis Strokes—III. J. P. Paret.

Overland Monthly.

Gold Mining of To-day. Charles G. Yale.
Comments on the Relief Map of the Pacific Region.
Early Days in Klamath. W. Van Dyke.
Doubts Concerning Evolution. Josiah Keep.
The Origin of Organic Forms. Joseph LeConte.
Senator Gwin's Plan for the Colonization of Sonora.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—July.

Notes on Hebrew and Jewish Inscriptions. Prof. Clermont-Ganneau.
Ruins of a Church on the Skull Hill, Jerusalem. Prof. T. H. Lewis.

Photographic Quarterly.—July.

Shall we Renounce? George Davison.
What to Photograph. P. H. Newman.
Toning of Images. C. J. Leaper.
Autotype Printing in Pigments. G. H. James.
In Holland with a Camera. Edwin H. Jeffrey.
Composition. John Andrews.
The Optical Lantern as an Aid in Teaching.

Photographic Reporter.—July.

Photography by the Magnesium Flashlight. Harvey Barton.
Eikonogen vs. Pyro. B. Jumeaux.
Survey Work. W. J. Redd.
Silver, Platinum, and Carbon Printing. H. F. Lancaster.
Photo-Micrography. O. V. Darbyshire.
Legitimate Photography. G. F. Blackmore.
Developing (Dry Plate). J. H. Allcott.
Experientia Docet: Photography in Italy. G. E. Thompson.

Phrenological Magazine.

Suggestions toward Obtaining an Improved Phrenological Nomenclature—I.
Reminiscences of L. N. Fowler.
Curiosities in Memory.

Popular Science Monthly.

From Fetish to Hygiene. Andrew D. White.
The Value of Statistics. Carroll D. Wright.
The Evolution of Woolen Manufacture. S. N. Dexter North.
Hypocrisy as a Social Debaser. R. W. Conant.
The Practical Outcome of Science. W. H. Smith.
Dress and Adornment—I. Deformations. Prof. F. Starr.
Prof. Huxley and the Swine Miracle. W. E. Gladstone.
Illustrations of Mr. Gladstone's Controversial Method. Prof. T. H. Huxley.
Head-Flattening among the Navajo Indians. R. W. Shufeldt.
The Relations of Abstract Research to Practical Invention. F. W. Clarke.
Ginseng in Commerce. J. Jones Bell.
Sketch of Friedrich W. A. Argelander.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—July.

Calvinism and Confessional Revision. A. Kuiper.
The "Chambre Ardente" under Henry II. Henry M. Baird.
The Ethical Antecedents of the English Drama. W. Hunt.
Mr. George Adam Smith's Isaiah. George C. M. Douglas.
Recent Dogmatic Thought in Germany. A. Zahn.
Tolstol as a Reformer. John H. Worcester, Jr.
The Harrier Act of the Church of Scotland. William H. Roberts.
The Inaugural Address of Professor Briggs. Talbot W. Chambers.
The Presbyterian General Assembly. Benjamin B. Wrafield.

Proceedings of the Society of Psychical Research.—July.

On Alleged Movements of Objects without Contact Occurring not in the Presence of a Paid Medium. F. W. H. Myers.
Experiments in Clairvoyance. Dr. Alfred Bockman.
A Case of Double Consciousness. Richard Hodgson.
On Spirit Photographs. Mrs. Henry Sidgwick.

Quiver.

Flowers and Flower Girls in London. G. Holden Pike.
The Homes of Some Foreign Reformers. S. W. Kershaw.
With the Campers-Out. F. M. Holmes.

Quarterly Review.—July.

Memoir of John Murray.
Plautus and His Imitators.
Sir Robert Peel's Correspondence.
Lincolnshire.
Talleyrand.
The Making of Germany.
Medieval Athens.
The Later Jansenists.
Giovanni Morelli.
Conflict between Capital and Labor.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—July.

Britannic Confederation. Edward A. Freeman.
Mapping and Place-Names of India. J. Burgess.
Orthography of African Names. W. A. Elmslie.

Scottish Review.—July.

The Oriental Jews. Major C. R. Conder.
A Publisher and His Friends.
Philosophy of Religion. R. M. Wenley.
The Legend of Archangel Leslie. T. G. Law.
Mineral Leases and Royalties. Ben Taylor.
Certain National Names of the Aborigines of the British Isles.
Goethe's Faust and Modern Thought. M. Kaufmann.
Laurence Oliphant.
The Scotch Ploughmen's Union and Its Reforms. J. G. Dow.

Scribner's Magazine.

Piccadilly. Andrew Lang.
Parliamentary Days in Japan. John H. Wigmore.
Five Complete Stories.

Strand Magazine.—July.

A Regiment on Wheels.
Illustrated Interviews—I. Cardinal Manning. Harry How.
The State of the Law Courts.—IV. The Criminal Courts.
Captain Mayne Reid: Soldier and Novelist.

Sunday at Home.

Archbishop Tait.
The Hospital of Noble Poverty. (St. Cross, Winchester).
Heroes of the Goodwin Sands—II. Rev. T. S. Taylor.
Religious Life and Thought in France.
Thirteen Months in a London Hospital. By a Lady Patient.
Jews in London—I. Refugees. Mrs. Brewer.

Sunday Magazine.

Refugees in the East End. Rev. Harry Jones.
Gambling and Betting. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.
In Milton's Footsteps at Vallombrosa. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.
A Quaker Poet. (Barton). W. G. Horder.
With the Ancient Egyptians. H. M. Browne and L. V. Hodgkin.
The Supreme Love of God for His Children. Rev. B. Waugh.

● Temple Bar Magazine.

Irish Bulls and Bulls not Irish.
The Congress of Vienna.
The Guelph Exhibition and the Eighteenth Century.

The United Service.

Defense of the Eastern Approach to New York City.
The Barrundia Case again. S. D. Shattuck.
The British Army in 1801. C. W. Dilke.
Running the Gauntlet of Rebel Batteries. F. A. Roe.
History of the U. S. Frigate "Constitution." H. D. Smith.

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India, the Gift of Sea Power. Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot.
Military Criticism and Modern Tactics.
Disappearing Guns for Battleships. W. Laird Clowes.
An English Reply to "A German View of the Defence of India."
The Truth About the Yeomanry Cavalry. Major W. A. B. Hamilton.
Moltke on the Battle of Königgrätz. Spenser Wilkinson.
Naval Prize in War—II. Captain Charles Johnstone.
The War in Chili. From the Diary of an Eye-Witness. C. Eaglestone.
The Recruiting Question—V. (Rank and File Opinion).

The University Magazine.

Evolution and Revolution. Andrew D. White.
The University of Tennessee. Geo. E. Beers.
The Place of Scientific and Technical Schools. F. Walker.
A Three Years' Course Desirable: Wm. Allen Butler.
Professor George Chase. David J. H. Wilcox.
Under the Princeton Elms. Geo. R. Wallace.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

The Maker and the Making of Methodism. Rev. W. Nicholson.

Westminster Review.

Federation and Free Trade.
Abraham Lincoln—III. Joseph J. Davies.
Persecution of the Jews in Russia. C. N. Barham.
Village Education under Popular Control. T. J. Macnamara.
The Recent Audience at Peking. R. S. Gundry.
Complements and Compliments. Mary Steadman Aldis.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	G. B.	Great Britain.	N. A. R.	North American Review.
A. A. P. S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Nat.	Nationalist.
A. C.	Australasian Critic.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	Nat. R.	National Review.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
All W.	All the World.	G. W.	Good Words.	N. E.	New Englander.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.	Help.	Help.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	New R.	New Review.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	High. M.	Highland Monthly.	N. H.	Newbury House Magazine.
A. R.	Andover Review.	Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
Arg.	Argosy.	H. M.	Home Maker.	O.	Outing.
As.	Asclepiad.	H. R.	Health Record.	O. D.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atlanta.	Hy.	Hygiene.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	Pater.	Paternoster Review.
Bel. M.	Belford's Magazine.	I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	I. N. M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.	P. F.	People's Friend.
Bk.-wm.	Bookworm.	In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	Photo. A. R.	Photo-American Review.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	Photo. R.	Photographic Review.
C.	Cornhill.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	Jew Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. L.	Poet Lore.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. M. B. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	P. R.	Parents' Review.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Chap.	Chaperone.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	K. O.	King's Own.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Ch. Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	Lad.	Ladder.	Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	Q.	Quiver.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review	Lamp	Lamp.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Jour. of Economics.
C. J.	Chambers' Journal.	L. H.	Landscape Hour.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
Cos.	Cosmopol'tan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	S.	Sun.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
C. W.	Catholic World.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
D.	Dial.	Ly.	Lycum.	Str.	Strand.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	M.	Month.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	Syd. Q.	Sydney Quarterly.
Ed. E.	Education (England).	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
Ed. R.	Educational Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Tim.	Timehri.
Ed. U. S.	Education (United States).	Mind.	Mind.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
E. H.	English Historical Review.	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mis. H.	Missionary Herald.	U. S.	United Service.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Esq.	Esquiline.	Mon.	Monist.	W. P. M.	Willson's Photographic Magazine.
Ex.	Expositor.	M. P.	Monthly Packet.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
F.	Forum.	M. R.	Methodist Review.	Y. E.	Young England.
Fi.	Fireside.	Mur.	Murray's Magazine.	Y. M.	Young Man.
F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	M. W. H.	Magazine of Western History.		
G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.				

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The Antipodeans, D. C. Murray, CR.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The End of
the War
in Chili.*

While the Old World has been using its navies for peace manœuvres and international picnicking, in the New World war has been going on in grim earnest. Late in August the Congressionalists of Chili seem to have decided that the hour had come for a decisive dash on Valparaiso, the chief port and stronghold of the Dictator Balmaceda. The arrival of the two ironclad cruisers expected from Europe would have enabled the Dictator to contend on more even terms with the Congressionalists, upon the element where they had all along been supreme. An attempt was therefore made to force a decisive battle before the ships arrived. Valparaiso, defended by heavily armed forts, was invulnerable against direct naval attack. The Congressionalists landed every available fighting man at their disposal at Concon, about ten miles north of Valparaiso, on the 21st of August. They were attacked by the Dictator on the 22d. There was fierce fighting, 20,000 men being engaged on each side. The Dictator had the worst of it. He was dislodged from his position, and driven backward upon the city. Then he rallied his shattered forces under cover of the fire of his forts, and made a last stand at Placillo, on the 28th. The carnage is said to have been frightful. Both his generals were killed. Very little quarter was asked, or granted. The combatants fought with cold steel, face to face, and three thousand were said to have fallen. Balmaceda's last public act was to send a telegram to Europe, saying that he had gained a complete victory, the whole of the Congressional forces having surrendered to escape utter annihilation. Hardly had the telegram been printed in the newspapers before the final blow was delivered which shattered his cause into irretrievable ruin. The Männlicher magazine rifle, like the Chassepot on a famous occasion, did wonders. Balmaceda's troops fled into the city, which was at once handed over to the foreign admirals in the harbor, who in turn handed it over to the conquerors. Santiago soon after capitulated, and Balmaceda, a hopeless fugitive, was

believed to have endeavored to cross the Andes in mid-winter. If taken, he would probably have been shot. Very possibly he deserved to be hanged. Thus, at least, ends the civil war in Chili. By some miracle, the foreign warships escaped being involved in the fighting, although on one occasion the captain of the Warspite is reputed to have threatened

GEN. CANTO, LEADER OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ARMY.

to bombard Valparaiso to punish a shot fired at one of his boats. It has since been reported, with apparent authenticity, that Balmaceda made his escape on board the United States vessel San Francisco, through the kind offices of Admiral Brown. No violation of neutrality is involved in giving asylum to political refugees, and Balmaceda's escape from the mob is doubtless gratifying to the Junta.

The Merits of the Case. It is not worth while to attempt to pass final judgment upon the merits of the Chilean controversy. Neither side was acting under forms of law. The President was nearing the end of his term, and the Chilean people could,

ADMIRAL P. MONTT, COMMANDING INSURGENT FLEET.

it has been urged, have elected a new government opposed to his policy, if they had chosen to do so. That the disaffected Congressionalists were really justified in forcing a civil war that has almost impoverished their country, is yet to be proved. Nor is it so clearly evident as the American newspapers assume, that the masses of the people were in sympathy with the revolt. That the opposition drove Balmaceda to the most high-handed and unconstitutional proceedings is perfectly obvious; but constitutions are made for times of peace. The Congressionalists included most of the aristocratic class, and, in judging of the news that has been published, it must be borne in mind that they have been eminently successful in coloring despatches, operating a literary bureau, and giving the world their version of the case. It should not be forgotten that the old-time government of Chile has been an oligarchy, and that Balmaceda is the man who delivered "the masses" from the oppressive rule of "the classes." His reforms in the early years of his administration were of the most sweeping and salutary character. For his later tyranny we have no wish to apologize. It is enough to say that there will be plenty of time in the future to heap extravagant praise upon the successful party when it is clearly shown that they had sufficient cause for plunging their country into a desperate and destructive war.

The United States and Chile. The comments of a large portion of the American press have shown a wrong-headedness and a perversity that again fully justify the European criticism that American

newspapers can always be relied upon to attack the foreign policy of their own government. Many of the most prominent journals of the country have, since the triumph of the Congressional party in Chile, accused the administration at Washington of partiality towards Balmaceda in interfering with the Itata's bold violation of our neutrality laws, and of grave impropriety in declining to recognize the insurgents at an early stage in the war. Not a little loose and arrogant gossip has been afloat to the effect that the United States would have to account to the new Chilean authorities for its conduct during the struggle. It is bad enough for the busy emissaries and shrewd mercantile allies of the Junta to give currency to such offensive talk. But for American newspapers to take their tone from these emissaries and attack the perfectly honorable and absolutely impartial course their own government has pursued, is at once disgraceful and disgusting. Our Department of State has been prompt, tactful, and just in its entire treatment of the Chilean question. Its dealings were naturally with the actual government, so long as it held sway. It is trivial and absurd to pretend that Balmaceda's was not the actual government until the events of the closing days of August completed his downfall. There were a score of reasons why European powers should have recognized the American Confederacy, for every single valid argument in favor of an earlier recognition of the Chilean insurgents. It would have been improper for our government to have permitted Balmaceda to draw upon the United States in any way for aid and comfort; but it would have been still more improper to have allowed the insurgents to do so. Those who complain that our government has been dilatory should at least not overlook the fact that ours was the first of the im-

HON. PATRICK EGAN, MINISTER TO CHILE.

portant powers of the world to recognize the new Chilean government and establish official relations with it. Germany was second, following the United States by one day.

As to Mr. Egan. It is another just ground of complaint against the newspapers of this country that they should have been so ready to take up the loose accusations brought by interested persons against our Minister to Chili, Mr. Patrick Egan. Mr. Egan's appointment in the first place was fairly open to criticism. There were reasons for thinking it unwise, although it was in no sense scandalous or disreputable. But it does not as yet clearly appear that Mr. Egan has either done anything or omitted to do anything, as our accredited representative at Santiago, that should make him subject to floods of abuse here at home, just at the very moment when American interests would obviously be served by a friendly and cordial tone towards our own government. There will be ample time to call Mr. Egan to a reckoning when the first crisis of a governmental upheaval in Chili is past, and when some definite wrong-doing is responsibly alleged against the American Minister. A minister's position is always very difficult under such circumstances. Mr. Egan was accredited to the Balmaceda government, and it was his duty to maintain friendly relations with that government so long as it continued to be the ruling authority in Chili. Let no real misconduct on Mr. Egan's part be covered up; but on the other hand, let there be an end of reckless calumny. Even so respectable a journal as *Harper's Weekly* attacks Mr. Egan with much energy, simply because, as it declares, "he stands suspected" of certain things. It is taken for granted, seemingly, that Mr. Egan is guilty of everything that his worst maligners have ever been able to circulate about him in the form of "suspicions." Is it not rather late in the day to rake up wholly unproven and substantially disproven stories adverse to Mr. Egan's honesty as treasurer of the League at Dublin?

Vindication of the American Hog. For almost ten years the American hog has been a subject of grave diplomacy. The Continental countries have arbitrarily excluded pork of American production, upon the pretence that it is more likely than European pork to be diseased with trichinæ. Our government has long endeavored to convince Germany and France that these suspicions were false, and that the American hog is in no sense inferior to his kind in other lands. In fact, it has been argued, upon apparently sound evidence, that American pork is less frequently diseased than European. But the agricultural interests of Europe were so bitterly averse to a renewal of American competition in these kinds of meat (that we like so much better to export than to eat ourselves), that foreign governments remained obdurate. The last Congress, however, hit upon an efficacious mode of retaliation. The President was authorized at his discretion to suspend the importation of any unwholesome foods, drugs, or adulterated

beverages; and at the same time a system of inspection was adopted, to be applied to all exports of American meat. European governments were invited to examine into the scientific thoroughness of this inspection, and accordingly to rescind their hostile prohibitions. Concurrently they were given to understand that if their arbitrary discrimination against this country's products were continued, the President would doubtless find grounds for ordering the exclusion from America of various European products. Germany has now absolutely rescinded her measures against American pork, and France will not delay much longer. Ministers William Walter Phelps and Whitelaw Reid have labored for this end with much assiduity. The commercial object at stake is very considerable.

HON. W. W. PHELPS, MINISTER TO GERMANY.

American Naval Stations.

Much comment has been aroused by Mr. Bishop's very remarkable exposition, in the *AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for last month, of the strategic importance of the Sandwich Islands. Since the publication of that article the Prince Consort, John O. Dominis, has died, and there has been no little uneasiness in political and diplomatic circles at Honolulu. The necessity is clear for a vigorous renewal of the negotiations by our government for the acquisition of Pearl Harbor as an American naval station. The return of Mr. Fred Douglass from Hayti, and the appointment of his successor, have called conspicuous attention to the history of the attempts to secure an American coaling and naval station in the West Indies. It

be precipitated in Chili. Every additional warship that floats the star spangled banner at her peak increases the urgency of the establishment of a good understanding that may hereafter ripen into a good working and, if need be, a fighting alliance between the two branches of the English-speaking race in the Western hemisphere. The suggestion, no doubt, will scare the older people both in the empire and the republic. But nothing would excite so much enthusiasm among the younger men than such a practical mode of healing the breach that has existed since the days of George III.

"At present, however, the Americans are not thinking of political or naval supremacy so much as of the commercial ascendancy which nature this year seems to be offering them with both hands. A veritable famine has smitten the quondam granary of Europe. Russia, confronted with absolute lack of bread for her teeming millions of peasants, has forbidden the export of rye, and turns anxiously westward for some substitute for her failing crops. Germany, deprived of her usual supply from Russia, looks also across the Atlantic for breadstuffs. Here in England, the summer has been unusually wet. In India, a drought, happily not so severe as at one time seemed probable, threatens to deprive millions of their scanty subsistence. America teems with plenty, and her ingenious sons have discovered how to make it rain to order by successive explosions of dynamite. Even without this, an unusually bountiful harvest enables her to offer the surplus of her fields to the other hemisphere. It is calculated that 150,000,000 bushels of wheat will cross the Atlantic this autumn. The American farmer rejoices that at last he is about to escape from his difficulties. In this prosperity, Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest will have their full share. But for the harvest of the New World,

HON. FRED DOUGLASS, LATE MINISTER TO HAYTI.

is not so very important whether Admiral Gherardi and the State Department treated Minister Douglass with due consideration or not. Neither is it a matter of absorbing public interest whether Mr. Douglass was effective or ineffective in connection with the negotiations for the Mole St. Nicholas. But it is of the highest consequence that our government should persist in its purpose to acquire a satisfactory harbor somewhere in these outlying islands, that occupy so strategic a place relatively to our Atlantic and Gulf seaboard and to the Nicaragua Canal. Patriotic Americans, regardless of party, should strongly support the government in this policy that looks to the purchase of suitable naval stations.

American Policy and Trade.

Mr. Stead, writing in the English edition of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, has the following remarks to make concerning the American foreign policy and the American harvests: "The United States of America have decided definitely not to allow Pearl Harbor to slip from their grasp. Pearl Harbor will be, in their hands, the Malta of the Pacific. They concluded last month a reciprocity treaty with Spain, which gives them virtual possession of Cuba for all commercial purposes. Hayti will sooner or later come under the Stars and Stripes. In Behring's Sea, British and American gunboats are enforcing a close time for the seals. At any moment a joint intervention may

the Old World this year would stand a great chance of starving."

The Canadian Census. The results of the recent Canadian census have not only occasioned keen disappointment throughout the Dominion, but they have also affected profoundly the political situation. It had been supposed that the population of Canada was well beyond five millions. The official figures make it only 4,828,344. In 1881 it was 4,324,810, and the increase of the decade is therefore less than half a million. With a greater area than that of the United States, with vast natural resources, with abundance of land offered on the most favorable terms, with heavy expenditures, direct and indirect, for the encouragement of immigration, Canada has gained not one twenty-fifth as many people in the last ten years as has the neighboring republic. While the United States have been earnestly discussing ways to diminish the enormous influx of population, Canada has been spending money and effort to induce migrating Europeans to settle north of the international boundary line,—with the discouraging result, as now appears, that more people have migrated from Canada to the United States in the decade than have gone to Canada from all sources. An increase of 25 per cent in the United States, as shown last year by Mr. Porter's census, was generally criticised as being impossibly small, and as indicating an incomplete enumeration. From 30 to 35 per cent. has been the ordinary decennial gain of the United States. But Canada, with everything seemingly in favor of a larger rate of gain than any other country in the world, has grown only by 11.5 per cent. Even the mother country, England, after losing so constantly to the rest of the world by emigration, has for several decades shown a net average increase of about 14 per cent. for each ten years. Under the circumstances Canada's deliberate and expensive attempts to secure a rapid growth of population must be pronounced the most dismal failure that history records.

It is on record that more than 1,000,000 immigrants arrived in the Dominion in the ten years now ended. The net gain of population by natural increase, apart from immigration, ought in Canada to have been nearly 3 per cent per annum, or fully 1,200,000 in the decade. Some of the Australasian colonies, with attractions far more dubious than those that Canada has to offer, are growing at a rate about ten times as high. Instead of the 6,400,000 people that Canada ought to have, by the most conservative methods of calculation, when immigration and ordinary increase are computed, she can find only 4,800,000. What has become of the 1,600,000? The conclusion would seem irresistible that about one fourth of the population of Canada has drifted across the border into the United States within ten years. This movement has not only drawn the greater part of the immigrants, but has also included so many native-born Canadians as to amount in numbers to more than half the natural increase of the population of the country.

*On Opposite
Sides of
the Line.*

Nothing could be more impressive, by way of contrast, than the population figures of the line of commonwealths in the northernmost tier of the United States. Extraordinary as the statement may appear at first, it is true that the mere gains of a decade in this row of States bordering on Canada amount to more than Canada's total population. The Canadian maritime provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island—have actually lost population since the census of 1881, while the New England States have gained some 20 per cent. The great provinces of Ontario and Quebec have gained only about 9.5 per cent.—barely 800,000 people in both. New York's gain was about 900,000, Pennsylvania's was nearly 1,000,000, Ohio's was nearly 500,000, Indiana's was more than 200,000, Illinois's 750,000, Michigan's 450,000, Wisconsin's 370,000, Minnesota's 520,000. Manitoba has made the most rapid Canadian gain—from 66,000 in 1881 to 154,000 in 1891. But North Dakota, just across the line, which had less than 87,000 in 1880, had attained to nearly 187,000 in 1890, while South Dakota had increased from 98,000 to 328,000, Montana from 89,000 to 132,000, Wyoming from 20,000 to 60,000, Idaho from 32,000 to 84,000, and Washington from 75,000 to 350,000. Either New York or Pennsylvania has considerably more people than the whole of Canada, while those two States, with Ohio and Illinois, have more than four times the Dominion's population.

*Decline of
Canadian
Agriculture.*

More than three fifths of the Canadian increase has been in the cities, and nearly another fifth has been in villages and towns of from 1500 to 5000 people. Canada is not



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CAUSE AND EFFECT.

JOHN BULL.—"Why bless my soul, Miss Canada, you haven't grown hardly a bit for the past ten years! And I'll tell you what's the matter. It's that poison you keep taking. Throw it away, if you don't want to be stunted." *Toronto Grip.*

a country of large cities or of highly developed industries. Farming is its principal business; and yet it would seem to have added almost nothing in the decade to its total farming population. The forty-seven "cities" of Canada (a population of 5000 being requisite for this category) have grown in total population from 731,510 to 1,030,250,—an average increase of more than 40 per cent. The forty-three "towns" (population from 3000 to 5000) have increased from 115,147 to 162,347, also a gain of more than 40 per cent. The eighty-three villages, having from 1500 to 3000 people each, contain an aggregate population of 175,639, which has increased, in ten years, 32,000, the average gain being about 23 per cent. The cities and places having 1500 or more people comprised 23 per cent. of the total population of Canada in 1881, while in 1891 they exceed 30 per cent. Their average increase has been 38 per cent., while that of the remaining population has been only 8.5 per cent. That is to say, the whole rural population, including all villages of less than 1500 people, has only grown from 3,334,500 in 1881 to 3,455,000 in 1891,—and it is probable that the whole of this small growth is to be found in the villages of from 750 to 1500 people.

Failure of the National Policy. In this past decade a continuous and strikingly bold attempt has been made by the Canadian government, through such means as enormous railway subsidies, protective tariffs, and assistance to immigration, to build up Canada as an independent economic community. The so-called national policy has been pursued in heroic defiance of all the natural laws that governed the situation. Five millions of Canadians are scattered along four thousand miles of boundary line. Nearly all of them live within a few miles of that line. A nation of sixty-five millions of people is on the other side of the artificial barrier. The five millions can thrive only in such degree as they can enter freely into the commercial system of their own continent. If the trade barriers were removed, men and capital would freely flow into the great undeveloped North. So long as the barriers are maintained, Canada will drive away her best blood, in-

stead of stimulating growth and development. The (have, in these census figures, a sufficient argument to the effect of the early defeat of the government and a new election.

The Canadian Scandals. But apart from the evidence that the economic and commercial policy of the late Sir John Macdonald has failed to promote Canadian development, and has been a hugely expensive mistake, the recent disclosures of corruption in places would be enough to temporarily balance the scales. The people of the States, however, cannot assume any lofty or heroic tone in allusion to the situation at Ottawa. In both there is essential dishonesty and soundness in the masses; and sooner or later wrong-doing is exposed and public virtue triumphs. The government has now turned on the people and is searching with precision to discover every trace of rascality. The charges of recrimination and reckoning are full of hubbub but they clear the atmosphere.

How the Old World Takes Life. The dread of mine does appall the imagination of men. In

Old World things go on much the same, in spite of crop failures. With actual starvation established in

Southern Russia, M. Pobedonostzeff has been holding a general council of war of the Holy Orthodox Church at Moscow, which has decided that energetic measures must be taken in order to extirpate the Stundist heresy. That is to say, this infatuated Laud of the nineteenth century seizes the moment when Russia is overtaken by famine to inaugurate a persecution on the pious men and women who, in the midst of the tribulations of this life, have found consolation in spiritual Christianity. The exodus of the Jews goes on. Pobedonostzeff-Pharaoh hardens his heart, and the plagues will not fail to follow. An International Labor Conference at Brussels developed into a Socialist Congress proclaiming war against capitalism. The pilgrim season has set in at Lourdes with the customary miracles; and at Trèves, in the centre of sceptical Germany, a mill-

ordinary eclipse is to be found in the exceedingly frank and candid speech which he made at Plymouth on August 10th, when he proclaimed his intention to establish county councils in Ireland next year. These councils are not to control the police, but they are to control the local taxation, and suc-

THE HOLY COAT AT TRÈVES.

ion devout peasants have been passing in endless procession through the Cathedral to gaze in adoring homage upon the shreds and tatters of the Holy Coat, for which they believe, nineteen centuries ago, the Roman soldiers cast lots at the foot of the Cross. " 'Tis a strange world, my masters! "

Mr. Dillon and Mr. W. O'Brien. Mr. Dillon and Mr O'Brien have made several speeches since their release (to which Mr. Parnell has replied), which, although unsatisfactory enough as explanations of their wobbling when Mr. Parnell was deposed, are quite clear and explicit as to their determination to offer the would-be dictator of Ireland an uncompromising opposition. The *Freeman's Journal* has deserted Mr. Parnell, and now the only hope of the enemy is to enlist the old prejudice against Catholicism and priestcraft in support of the cause of the co-respondent. Considering that the Irish priesthood reluctantly followed the lead of the English Nonconformists in the matter, the attempt is more than usually disreputable. So far from the discomfiture of Mr. Parnell being a proof of sacerdotal despotism, his triumph would have been a demonstration that the elementary moral principles which churches exist to teach had as little hold upon the Irish people as they have upon those supporters of Sir Charles Dilke who admit that he is an adulterer and a perjured liar, but who still maintain that he is a fit and proper person to make laws for a Christian land.

Mr. Balfour's Evolution. Mr Balfour, who a few short weeks ago was the popular idol of the Unionist party, is now a "suspect," and for the last month has been the mark for more censure in the Tory press than any other statesman in the Empire, not excepting Mr. Parnell. The cause for this extra-

ceded to the powers of the existing county authorities, who are almost exclusively landlords. Mr. Balfour is not sanguine, but he sees the necessity for doing something to give his Irish children practical training in the responsible duties of administration; and being bold and resolute, and withal, if it may be whispered, somewhat under the influence of Mr. Chamberlain in these matters, the experiment is to be made. Hence a great hullabaloo in the Unionist ranks, not altogether without cause. Nor was that hubbub in the least allayed because of the hint that there is to be some measure of minority representation. Mr. Balfour's proposed bill for the further disestablishment of the English garrison in Ireland is scouted as a wanton concession to Radicalism, and it would not be in the least surprising if the bill were smothered in the Lords. The second chamber seems to have been created for the express purpose of making the government of Ireland by England impossible. Mr. Forster discovered this in 1880; Mr. Balfour may find it out in 1892.

Russia and the Dardanelles. Immense excitement has been occasioned in every corner of Europe by sensational reports to the effect that the Dardanelles question is likely to precipitate war. Russia, in the past twenty years, has been acquiring an important fleet in the Black Sea. Her long Pacific coast frontier has been growing in importance, and she is more and more eager for free access by water from her Black Sea ports to her Baltic frontier on the West and her Siberian coast on the East. But she has long been, by international agreement, forbidden the free and unrestricted passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Lately the Sultan seems to have conceded a larger measure of freedom for the passage of Russian war-vessels; and Russia's enemies are declaring that a descent upon Constantinople is meditated. Hence the false report that England had seized and was fortifying an island in the Mediterranean, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, was quickly accepted as fact and as indicating a warlike disposition. While the existence of great armies and of international jealousies makes it possible that "the next great war" may be precipitated by the smallest incident, it is not true that the present status of Russia at Constantinople is likely to make serious trouble. Sooner or later, doubtless, Russia will acquire the right to navigate freely, in times of peace, all the deep water passages that form parts of the necessary route from one of her seaports to another, and this can be permitted upon terms that will not endanger British interests in the Orient. The innermost fact is that the Czar does not want war; and that it is he who intends to keep the peace of Europe.

The Peace of Europe. Not once, but many times, in the last month, even the most vehement Russophobe in Europe must have thanked God for the Czar of Russia. The events of the past two months have brought home to the dullest mind the fact that the peace of the world lies in the hands

of Alexander III.; and fortunately it could not be intrusted to safer keeping. The extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm with which the officers of the French fleet have been received at St. Petersburg and Moscow would have been serious indeed were it not that the policy of Russia is directed by a strong and silent sovereign who recognizes simply, but in all sincerity, that he is called by God to maintain peace in Europe. Imagine John Bright on the Russian throne, and you can understand something of the determination with which Alexander III. discharges his appointed task as peace-keeper of the Continent. Much as we may deplore the persecuting policy by which M. Pobedonostzeff has disgraced the present reign, neither the May laws against the Jews, nor the attempted suppression of the Protestant Revival, should for a moment blind us to the fact that it is an incalculable benefit to Europe that the power of vetoing war is vested in the hands of the man who perhaps, of all others, is most resolute for peace. If the young Nicholas sat on the throne of his father, the peace of Europe would not be worth six months' purchase.

The Dreams of France. Every one is delighted that France should be humored. She has sulked so long in the corner, eating her heart out in sullen discontent, that for sheer sympathy and compassion it is well that she should be warmly welcomed when she once more ventures out into the society of her equals. As she can never again have the reality of that power which she so misused in the past, we are all only too glad to allow her the consolation of its semblance. But of course it is only a semblance. The French Foreign Office, whatever amicable arrangement they may have effected for mutual support in China, is under no mistake as to the absurdity of the popular delusion that France has an ally in Russia for the furtherance of her aggressive designs on Germany. There is no government in Europe outside the Triple Alliance that would offer a more stern and effective opposition to any attempt to recover the lost provinces than that of Russia. France is tranquil, and professes to desire peace. Therefore the Czar extends a cordial greeting to his effusive visitors. But let France propose to make war, and she will be very rudely awakened. The Czar, no doubt, thinks that France is all the more easily kept in hand if she is humored a little. Therein he is right. And in this matter the British government is of the same opinion. The extraordinary demonstrations at Quebec, where the French Canadian subjects of the Queen accorded to a French squadron as warm and enthusiastic a welcome as that which Admiral Gervais received at St. Petersburg and Moscow, meant just about as much or as little. To listen to the speeches in Quebec, people would imagine that the French republic expected to hoist the tricolor once more upon the Heights of Abraham. But of course that is just as ridiculous as the notion that Alexander III. will for a moment encourage any attempt to recapture Alsace and Lorraine.

"Requin."

"Marceau."

"Lance."

"Surcoat."

"Marengo."

"Furieuse."

THE FRENCH FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.

The French Fleet at Portsmouth. The cordial welcome extended to the French fleet at Portsmouth last month was an excellent illustration of democratic diplomacy and popular tact. There is not an officer in the British navy who is not trained from his childhood to regard the French as the only enemy to be feared on the high seas. No other power possesses a navy worth speaking of. If the French navy did not exist England might dismantle more than half her ironclads. France is the only power that can invade England, and the French fleet is therefore the natural, necessary, and habitual standard of comparison to which Great Britain adjusts her naval estimates. But that is no reason why the English should not be civil to their neighbors when they pay an afternoon call; and they were so civil that some people in France seem to have lost their heads a little. Portsmouth tricked itself out with flags, and banqueted its visitors with princely hospitality. The crowd sang the Marseillaise; the Municipality made itself the host of the officers and men; the Admiralty opened the dockyard to their inspection; the Queen reviewed the fleet, and gave a royal reception to its commanders; and on the strength of this, French newspapers declare exultantly that England has detached herself from the Triple Alliance, whereat there is much huzzaing and newspaper rhetoric. This is all as the mere foam of champagne. As England was never attached to the Triple Alliance, she cannot be detached from it. But England has not varied, and will not vary,

ADMIRAL GERVAIS, COMMANDING THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.

✓ a hairbreadth from her declared policy of offering a steady and unflinching opposition to any and every power which seeks to disturb the peace of Europe. Therein England and Russia are as one. Theirs is the real peace alliance, which holds the balance between the Triple Alliance on the one side and France on the other. So long as England and Russia hold together, there will be no war

France, England, and Egypt. The English fleet in the Mediterranean has been paying visits to French ports in the south, for nowadays international courtesies are all naval; President Carnot is expected in England as a guest of the queen, and if dinners and general junketing can consolidate peace, the nations need have no fear of war. But as M. de Blo-witz tel's us, in the remarkable article summarized elsewhere, the tranquillity of eastern Europe hangs on the life of Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary; and there has been an ominous reminder last month, in the shape of Turkish representations, that France has not yet reconciled herself to England's position in Egypt. The Turkish government is believed to be meditating trouble at Cairo. Rumors are rife that the Khedive is to be marked down for deposition; and there is no doubt that after the next general election the French will try what intrigue, and possibly menace, can do to bundle the English out of Egypt. They are defeating their own game if

they threaten the stability of the Khedivial throne. England went there to establish it on firm foundations, and will stay there till the task is done. If asked when that will be, England may answer, the day after France and her allies at Constantinople and Cairo cease to menace the Egyptian edifice with destruction.

*The Outlook
in Eastern
Europe.*

The little King of Servia has made his much talked of tour. He has visited Russia, and he is now back at Belgrade. The only sovereign whom he omitted to visit on his route was his own mother, the unhappy Natalie. The Servian government has annulled the concession by which an English firm was to have made the little kingdom independent of Austria-Hungary by curing the pork which is at present unsalable excepting by leave of the Magyars. The inability of the Turks to pay their war indemnity to Russia is said to have led the latter to suggest the cession of a little additional territory to Servia and Montenegro. St. Petersburg and Constantinople have also been at loggerheads about the passage of Russian troopships through the Bosphorus—which, by the by, a French engineer is proposing to bridge. The Bulgarians have got their prince back again, and are rejoicing in the eloquent tribute paid them by Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House. It is one of the peculiarities of diplomacy that a prime minister can laud to the skies the conduct of a state which he cannot officially recognize. Princess Vacaresca's love-affair in Roumania has been rudely nipped in the bud, and Carmen Sylva, in consequence, is feeling somewhat ill. There are a few indications of unrest on the part of the German Emperor at the fuss which the French are making about their return to European society; but it is to be hoped he will remember that silence is golden, and that the less he says the sooner French effervescence will subside.

*British
Naval Man-
œuvres.*

The recent manoeuvres of the English navy have resulted in creating grave doubts as to the efficacy alike of the torpedo and the defensive netting provided against torpedo attack. Even in peace manoeuvres, when no hail of shot and shell is rattling upon the torpedo boat in the terrible two and a quarter minutes during which it traverses the danger zone—which extends from 2400 yards' range to within 400 yards of the ship where it launches its missile—success in firing a torpedo demands such extraordinary self-possession and precision that out of eight torpedoes discharged only one struck its mark. Of the others, one struck the wrong ship, three did not act at all, and the rest were of no use. If this was the case in peace, what chance is there that torpedoes under fire would be more successful? The torpedo netting cannot be laid down or taken up in less than half an hour. When the ships have their crinoline on they are practically unable to manoeuvre, and would be almost *hors de combat* before they could make ready for action. The half hour necessary for taking up the netting would place them at a sore dis-

advantage. Then, again, there is grave doubt whether the new Whitehead, when armed with a cutting knife, could not dash through the netting, and even if that were a failure, the explosion of a torpedo outside would open the way for others to follow. Seeing that the introduction of smokeless powder will next year give a great advantage to the iron-clads in repelling their assailants, the probability seems to be considerable that the crinoline will be discarded in naval warfare.

*Sarah Bern-
hardt as a
Political
Factor.*

When ironclads, crammed with the deadliest explosives and arms of precision, in northern Europe and America are discharging the duties of international courtesy, the French are employing at the Antipodes a very different emissary. Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, whose reception in Australia throws that of Admiral Gervais at St. Petersburg into the shade, has been acclaimed as an invaluable representative of French interests. A Frenchman, writing from Melbourne, takes this point of view in a letter which is useful if only as calling attention to the possibility of a serious danger from another quarter:—

"I cannot tell you how much good a journey like that of Sarah does here. In the eyes of the Australians, France can scarcely be said to exist. The fact is that we are overrun with Germans and with German goods. That fact, if it be a fact, will probably do more to arrest the nonsense talked about 'cutting the painter' than any number of sermons in the press and elsewhere about loyalty to the old country. Australia is gradually being surrounded by German colonies. There are several Germans in our parliament, and the most serious part of the business is that Germany is now turning her attention to the western coast—that is to say, Perth—which is the most thinly peopled and perhaps the richest colony from the agricultural point of view. The Germans have just arranged for making a railway over 300 miles long through the centre of the richest district, with the government of Western Australia. Germany is doing all she can to direct the stream of German emigration upon Australia, about 600 Germans coming over every month by the National line of steamers. If this goes on, they will soon acquire a marked preponderance."

*Australian
Develop-
ments.*

The Senaputty and the Tongan General have been executed for their share in the disturbances in Manipur; but, despite a somewhat foolish despatch from Lord Cross, it is understood that the little state is not to be annexed. It is, however, not India but Australia that has been the chief centre of interest in the British Empire in the past month. The labor party, which holds the balance of power in the new Assembly, New South Wales, has used it, first, to support Sir H. Parkes against a vote of censure, and, secondly, to reject his resolution in favor of woman's suffrage. A labor party which begins its career by denying to one half of the people the right of citizenship is characterized as a party which, so far as principle

is concerned, differs little from the most "bloated aristocracy" of the Old World. In Victoria the government has brought in a bill reforming the constitution, which confers the franchise upon every woman on exactly the same terms as it is granted to every man. The clause is very drastic —

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution Amendment Act of 1890, no person shall by reason only of being a female (a) be refused or deprived of an elector's right entitling her to vote at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly; or (b) be omitted or expunged from any list or roll of electors to be made out, certified, transmitted, printed, or displayed, furnished, headed, inspected, examined, revised, copied, or enforced for any division of an electoral roll; or (c) be disqualified from voting at any elections of members of the Legislative Assembly."

The evolution of the labor party is being watched with interest. At present, with its impracticable program and undisciplined aspirations, all that is clear is that there will be a good deal of disillusionment before very long. Henry George's nationalization of the land is, among others, one of the planks in their program. The long continued shearers' strike has been concluded at last, but the unrest of the wage-earning classes that has kept Australasia in a fever for a year past is far from being allayed.

The Swiss Celebrations.

The Swiss in various American cities, notably in New York, have with much enthusiasm celebrated the six-hundredth anniversary of the Confederation, and the festivities in Switzerland have shown a tendency to prolong themselves through a number of weeks. Historical dramas were performed, imposing processions, emblematic of episodes in Swiss history, defiled through the streets; and although the general festivity was marred by a terrible railway collision which cost many lives, the little republic in the heart of the Old World has good reason to congratulate itself up on the success of its commemoration. If only there had been a plump of Alps in the centre of Muscovy, how different eastern Europe would be to-day. Where nature fails to create ramparts for freedom, the cause of liberty seems foredoomed to defeat.

It was on August 1, 1291, that the men of Schwytz combined with the men of Uri and Unterwalden and formed a league for their common protection against the encroachments of the Austrian oppressor. The document drawn up by the alliance, the Magna Charta of the Swiss, is still treasured up among the archives of Schwytz, in the picturesque district of the Vierwaldstättersee, or Lake of the Four Cantons. The chief feature of the recent celebrations was of course the historical play illustrating the struggle for Swiss independence. Another interesting item was the pilgrimage on the Sunday

to the Rütli, a piece of historic ground on the shores of Lake Uri, and now belonging to the Confederation. Rütli is supposed to be the scene of the patriotic oath, in 1307, of Walther Furst of Uri, Werner Stauffacher of Schwytz, and Arnold von Melchthal of Unterwalden, and not the least impressive of the ceremonies was the choral rendering of the act from Schiller's "William Tell," set to music by Dr. Arnold of Lucerne and performed by a choir of 750 male voices, with three soloists to represent the three patriots and the choir divided into three sections to represent the three cantons.

Noble will exchange the portfolio of the Interior for some other position. Meanwhile, there has been, upon the whole, remarkable evenness and harmony in the working of the President's administrative machine. The President's recent visit to Vermont, the dedication of the Bennington monument, with Mr. Phelps's magnificent oration, the retirement of Mr. Edmunds, the admirable qualities and political promotion of General Proctor,—all these matters, and various others, have called unusual attention to the virtues and the happy history of the little Green Mountain State. In Iowa the political campaign attracts wide notice because it has taken the form, chiefly, of a battle for and against the perpetuation of the prohibitory liquor laws, the Republicans standing for the maintenance of those laws and the Democrats, aided by many former Republicans, advocating their repeal. The Ohio campaign, though so largely Major McKinley's personal contest, is shifting the issue from the tariff to the money question. The nomination of Mr. J. Sloat Fassett for Governor by the New York State Republican Convention has led to that gentleman's retirement from the Collectorship of the port of New York, before he had fairly ascertained what the duties of the office are. This nomination meant a campaign on strictly state and local issues. The Democrats have nominated for the same office Mr. R. P. Flower, by long prearrangement. Strong factional feeling among New York Democrats is met by almost unexampled harmony on the other side. The issue, therefore, is doubtful.

Judge Cooley and the Railroads. The resignation of the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley from the Inter-State Railway Commission, the chairmanship of which he has held from the first establishment of that body, will be widely regretted. Judge Cooley has held a

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR, OF VERMONT.

Some Political Personalities. It is seldom that the original Cabinet of an American president remains intact beyond the first half of the administrative term. Death removed Mr. Windom last February, causing the first break in the circle of President Harrison's official advisers, just shortly before the two years were ended. Several changes are now foreshadowed. Secretary Proctor lays down the portfolio of military affairs, in order to represent Vermont in the Senate by special appointment to fill out ex-Senator George F. Edmunds's unexpired term. It seems to be understood that Attorney-General Miller will be appointed to some place on the Federal bench, thus making another Cabinet vacancy, and it is currently reported that Secretary

JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY, LL.D.

unique position, not only by virtue of his peculiar official authority, but also in the estimation of the people. The Inter-State Commission was created as a compromise between the great corporate transportation interests of the country and the powerful hostility to those interests that had been gaining ground for two decades. Both sides had almost unbounded confidence in the wisdom, knowledge, and absolute integrity of Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, and his appointment to the headship of the commission was entirely satisfactory. The post has been one of immense labor, and of difficulties that might well have appalled the most redoubtable administrator who ever held an office. It is not easy to sum up the work of the Commission thus far. But it is not too much to say that since its existence began there has grown steadily the moderate view that publicity of rates and of statistics, abandonment of arbitrary discriminations, whether between persons or places, and a reasonable but constant supervision and regulation under the laws of Congress and the States, is better for the public than any attempt at complete public ownership and operation, and better for the railway companies than unrestricted license and competition. Judge Cooley more than any other man, perhaps, is to be credited with the growth of this moderate sentiment.

Social Science. While the newspapers of New York City and of the State at large were printing many columns in praise of the Hon. Andrew D. White and urging his nomination for Governor, that distinguished gentleman was quietly but

HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL.D.

assiduously promoting the value of the daily sessions of the American Social Science Congress, then in session at Saratoga, in the early days of September. Dr. White has for years been a leader of indispensable usefulness in the work of this association; and probably no man in the country has done more than he to promote the orderly, scientific study of the problems of political and economic society. Great questions were frankly discussed at Saratoga by men of various shades of opinion. Mr. Gunton elaborated his well-known views upon the best means to improve the condition of workingmen, and Mr. Gompers, the chief of the American Federation of Labor, mingled with the college professors and the theoretical economists, and won their admiration by his able presentation of the practical methods in which his federalized workingmen's groups have the strongest faith. The interchange of opinion, of information, and of manly good feeling between the scientific students of industrial society and the practical leaders of

PROFESSOR JOSEPH LE CONTE.

President Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Science.

the labor movement has begun already to have a marked effect upon the mental attitude of both classes of men. Dr. White and the other wise and patriotic scholars who are at the head of the Social Science Association can accomplish few things more beneficent in their bearings and results than this bringing together, upon the scientific plane, of students, reformers, and practical leaders.

*Scientific
Meetings at
Washington.*

So numerous have been the national and international gatherings of a scientific or professional character in the past few weeks, that it is not easy even to make a list of them, to say nothing of attempting to follow their sessions or sum up their results. In America, the Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting at Washington late in the summer vacation, following, after a considerable interval, the great American educational gathering at Toronto in the earlier vacation days. This Association, in the wide range of its survey, has done much in the past, and is still doing much, to promote scientific research in this country. It has this year been fringed about, so to speak, with the congresses of the scientific specialists. Thus, the American microscopists have been assembled at Washington, and more recently the geologists of the world have held an important session there, the International Geological Congress immediately following the meeting of the Geological Society of America, which in turn had held its sessions in continuation of the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The "Economic Entomologists" and Agricultural Chemists have also been holding national conferences of the highest value and interest at Washington. The Agricultural Department of the United States government is accomplishing, through its various experimental and scientific agencies, the most important economic results. Mr. Fletcher, government entomologist and botanist for the Canadian Dominion, and President

of the Association of Entomologists, declared at Washington that ten per cent. of the annual value of American crops is destroyed through the farmers' ignorance of available means for preventing the ravages of insects. Our United States official entomologist, Professor Riley, gave the economic section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science a timely paper on "The Grasshopper Outlook"—with reference to the anticipated scourge of the next season or two in the West. Professor Le Conte, of the University of California, a geologist of great eminence and a scientist of international repute, was elected President of the American Association.

*The Health
Congress
at London.*

August and September have also been great months abroad for congresses of all kinds. The columns of the London *Times* have carried an encyclopædic mass of matter in report of these gatherings that not one reader in a hundred perused, and not one in ten thousand will have remembered much about. No gathering of this season attracted more attention in England than the Hygienic Congress, at which the Prince

CAPT. SIR DOUGLAS GALTON.

Gen. Sec. British Assoc. for the Adv. of Science

of Wales presided. The Prince summed up the gist of all sanitary teaching in the pregnant question: "We read of preventable diseases. If preventable, why are they not prevented?" The answer, of course, is only too obvious. It is possible even to buy health too dear, and even if we could afford to pay for it in cash, we could not afford to sacrifice the liberty of all in order to save a few from

the inconvenience of ill-health. As long as men are willing to die frightful deaths by the thousand on the battlefield to rid themselves from authority that is irksome, it is idle to propose that, merely for the chance of reducing their liability to disease, they should become the bond-slaves of the doctors, who in almost every age have committed themselves to blunders which have made them the laughing-stock of their own profession in the next generation.

The Triumph of Sanitation. Still a great deal may be done, if only the doctors will learn that liberty, even liberty to be diseased, is still prized among men; and they have undoubtedly a splendid record of achievement to show as the result of improved sanitation. The death rate of England, which was 80 per 1000 in 1660-79, fell to 42 per 1000 in 1681-90, and to 35 per 1000 in 1746-55. Since then, the progress towards health has been slower. In 1846-55 it was nearly 25. In 1869 it had fallen to just below 18. Preventable disease, according to Sir Joseph Fayrer, still kills 125,000 Englishmen per annum, entailing a loss of labor from sickness estimated at £7,750,000 per annum. The same speaker drew a very vivid picture of the contrast between Elizabethan and Victorian England. The four millions of Englishmen who called Elizabeth Queen were subject to black death, sweating sickness, plague, petechial typhus, eruptive fevers, leprosy, scurvy, malarial fever, dysentery, etc. The country was uncultivated and covered with marshes and stagnant water. All this is true, but still the four millions who suffered these miseries produced Shakespeare and Bacon, a considerably greater achievement than the twenty-nine millions have accomplished in producing Tennyson and Herbert Spencer.

The Spectroscope and the Stars. The meeting of the British Association at Cardiff was inaugurated by an address from Dr. W. Huggins, the president, who described discoveries made in the starry heavens by the use of the spectroscope and the photographing of the sky. Few of his readers could follow him in the immense sweep of his presidential survey, but there were passages which impressed even the most casual reader. The picture of the invisible stars photographing themselves silently hour after hour upon the prepared gelatine, thereby revealing the existence of worlds which the unaided eye could never have discovered, fills the imagination with a sense at once of the limitation of sight and of the endless possibilities that are opened up when you can make light do its own printing. His account of the use of the spectroscope was less popularly intelligible; but he contrived to leave on the mind a sense of the creative process of the first book of Genesis being endlessly renewed before our eyes in the star-sown deep of space. The origin and generation of suns and planetary systems is being rendered manifest to the astronomer, and there is not a single dull day that does not witness the birth or re-birth

of worlds, as much as when "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Note in passing, that one of the presidents of the Parliament of Science ventured mildly but firmly to protest—as against a monstrous, anti-scientific superstition of most men of science—that the occult phenomena of thought-transference, clairvoyance, and the like, ought to be investigated.

PROFESSOR W. HUGGINS.
President of the British Association.

Foreign Interest in the World's Fair. The World's Fair has gained a fresh and strong impetus in Europe by reason of the expedition that Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Handy, Mr. Peck, and other of its foremost officials have made to the capitals and chief industrial centres. The energy of the Chicago men was contagious, and active committees are now at work in most of the European countries, arranging for suitable exhibits. England, France, and Germany, especially, have recognized the fact that this Chicago Exhibition will be the greatest and most brilliant ever held in the world; and they will do their part to make it such. New York would seem to be the

only place where there is still much doubt and anxiety about the success of the Fair. And even in New York the light is breaking. The roving expedition has returned with a good report, and has brought several foreign commissioners over, for a preliminary survey of the ground. Mr. McCormick, of our legation at the Court of St. James, who represents the



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MR. ROBERT MCCORMICK.

World's Fair in London as Commissioner for Great Britain, has returned briefly to Chicago for new inspiration. The time remaining in which to carry out the stupendous undertaking seems dangerously short. But each world's fair that is held anywhere lightens the labor of preparing the next one somewhere else. Chicago can easily have the grounds and buildings in readiness; and the majority of foreign exhibitors will know from their experience in various recent national and international exhibitions just what to do without tedious delay. Facilities of every kind have enormously improved within a decade, and a more complete world's fair could now be held on a year's notice than would have been possible on ten years' notice a score of years ago.

Arctic Exploration. Polar exploration has a fascination for the scientific and for the adventurous that all the tales of baffled hopes or of shipwreck and starvation only serve to heighten. An interna-

MRS. PEARY IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

tional polar conference has lately been held abroad in connection with the geographical congress, and General Greely has represented American Arctic exploration. Nansen's proposed Greenland expedition seems to come short of the confidence of the most experienced explorers and learned geographers, who pronounce the Nansen theory a dangerous mistake. Meanwhile, news has come from the Peary expedition. Early in the summer, Lieutenant Peary, accompanied by his wife and five associates, departed for high latitudes, their expedition being under the auspices of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. It was the gallant Lieutenant's theory that if he could be transported as far north as possible this season and left to winter there, he could make a trip over the ice caps of Greenland in the spring, penetrating further than any predecessor, and easily return by whale boats next summer. The steamer *Kite* of St. John was chartered to carry the party, and its return has given news of the landing of the Peary party in McCormick Bay, latitude 77° 43'. The Lieutenant had broken his leg en route. He was landed on July 27th, and a house was built for winter quarters. The *Kite* and its party returned at once, reaching St. John on August 23d, the members thence coming home by Allen line and making report in New York and Philadelphia on September 2d. Grave fears are expressed for the safety of the seven people left in McCormick Bay, and there is already much preliminary talk of a relief expedition to be sent next summer. The Peary arrangements seem to have been insufficient and unfortunate at almost every step. Especial interest is felt in the fate of the courageous young wife of the leader of the expedition.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

August 16.—Socialist Congress opens in Brussels.... Celebration of the 700th anniversary of the city of Berne.... Commissioner Roosevelt recommends the dismissal of many post-office and custom house employees in Baltimore on the charge that they violated the civil service law.... The Socialist Labor Party and the Central Labor Federation denounce the American Federation of Labor in New York.

August 17.—Reports from Shanghai to the effect that the foreign ministers threaten China with naval demonstrations unless reparation is made for attacks on foreigners. . . Several persons arrested in Bolivia charged with conspiracy against the President.... An "inspired denial" made of the reported secret treaty between France and Russia.... A new Haytian cabinet formed.... A cyclone devastates Martinique, killing three hundred people, wounding one thousand, and destroying ten million dollars' worth of property. . . People's Baths opened in New York by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.... Serious railway accident near Berne, in which fourteen persons were killed.... American Association for the Advancement of Science meets in Washington.

August 18.—A great fire in Jacksonville, Fla., destroys a million dollars' worth of property.... Charles Lawrence, ex-cashier of the Keystone Bank, Philadelphia, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.... A cloud-burst in Austria drowns forty persons.

August 19.—The French fleet received with naval honors at Cowes.... The battle monument dedicated at Bennington, Vt.; speeches by President Harrison and others.... Reports from China state that the government is beginning to yield to the demands which the foreign ministers made for an apology to insulted foreign residents.... The White Star Steamship Teutonic breaks the trans-Atlantic record, having made the trip from Liverpool to New York in five days, 16 hours, 31 minutes.... Mr. Kallan, an American delegate to the Socialists' Congress at Brussels, advocates unflinching war as the only means of settling the dispute between labor and capital.

August 20.—The Holy Coat exposed to view in the Cathedral at Tréves.... A new radical Dutch cabinet appointed... The Russian government announces that there will be no restriction on the exportation of any cereal except rye.

August 21.—Battle of Aconcagua between President Balmaceda's troops and the Congressionalists; great losses.... Queen Victoria receives the French fleet off Spithead.... The British government informs the Chinese government that no British officer will henceforth be allowed to serve in the Chinese navy.

J. SLOAT FASSETT.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

August 22.—Two buildings on Park Place, New York City, collapse and 62 persons are killed.... Killing frosts in the Northwest.

August 23.—Battle of Vina del Mar in Chili; Congressionalists victors.... Wholesale jobbery charged in the construction of the Toronto harbor works.

August 24.—A disastrous storm in Lancaster county, Pa.... Balmaceda seizes one million dollars' worth of bullion and sends it to Europe.

August 25.—Secretary Proctor appointed United States Senator to succeed Senator Edmunds. . . Reports that the Mikado contemplates annexing to his empire three of the volcanic islands in the Pacific.

August 26.—Stated in Canadian House of Commons that the permission to import American cattle entails no change in the tariff laws.... Canadian census returns made public, showing a population of about 4,000,000.... International Meteorological Congress opened at Munich.... Three hundred employers in San Francisco unite in order to resist laborencroachments. . . Fifth International Congress of Geologists opens in Washington.. . Fourteenth annual meeting of the American Bar Association opens in Boston.

August 27.—Violent storms throughout Europe.... Despatches received reporting the financial condition of Guatemala as deplorable.... A passenger train on the Western North Carolina

SIR JAMES PAGET, BART, F.R.S.,
Retiring Pres. College of Physicians.

MR. GEORGE REID,
Pres. of Royal Scottish Academy.

SIR RICHARD QUAIN, BART,
Pres. Royal College of Physicians.

Railroad plunges through a trestle, killing 23 persons and injuring 20.

August 28.—After a fierce battle between the Chilean government and the insurgents, the latter were victorious and forced Valparaiso to surrender; Balmaceda escapes. Steamships Gambler and Esby collide off Melbourne, with the result that 26 persons were drowned. Russian peasants in great want, and attacking Jewish grain dealers.

August 29.—Census Agent Petsoff states the results of his work in Alaska, which shows that the native population has decreased 2000 in ten years; he ascribes the decrease to the natives' habitual use of spirituous liquors. President Carnot grants a million francs for the relief of the sufferers in Martinique.

August 30.—Reports that the Empress of Austria shows signs of insanity. Reports that Belgium will make Antwerp and other ports free ports.

August 31.—Santiago taken by the insurgent Chileans. News arrives that the Sultan, yielding to the Czar's demands, has thrown open the Dardanelles to Russian vessels. News received of a typhoon in Japan in which some 250 people lost their lives. Information that President Diaz of Mexico has appointed a plenipotentiary to arrange a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the American Social Science Association opened at Saratoga. Croton water drawn in New York found to be polluted with organic matter.—The cabinet-makers of Chicago out on strike.

September 1.—Reciprocity agreements with Porto Rico, San Diego, and Cuba go into effect. United States public debt statement shows a reduction of \$5,581,895 for month of August.

September 2.—United States Minister Egan officially informs his government of the Chilean battle. Twenty-first anniversary of the battle of Sedan celebrated in Germany. Announcement of the unpopularity of the Hawaiian Queen and the increase of republican sentiment.

September 3.—Germany removes her restrictions upon the importation of American pork. Turkish ministry dismissed because of spread of brigandage in Turkey.

September 4.—Lord Salisbury begins an attempt to obtain concerted action of the Treaty Powers in demanding from Turkey an explanation of her favoritism toward Russia, shown in the opening of the Dardanelles to Russian ships. Sir Richard Cartwright's motion of want of confidence in the Canadian government because of the census returns defeated in the House of Commons. Reports that the Chinese have burned the houses of European residents. New York Hebrew workmen denounce the Hirsch fund. John S. Durham, of Kentucky, the colored consul at San Domingo, appointed by the President U S Minister to Hayti. The National Columbian Commission

asks the government for an appropriation of five million dollars for the World's Fair, the loan to be repaid with the first receipt money. The Tennessee legislature refuses to abolish the convict lease system. At Independence, Ia., the horse Allerton breaks the world's stallion record by making his mile in 2.10. Immediately after the stallion Direct paced a mile in 2.06, thus breaking the world's pacing record.

September 7.—Labor Day. United States government recognizes the new Chilean government.

September 8.—Denmark withdraws her prohibition of the importation of American pork. Toronto Industrial Exposition opened. Trades Union Congress in session at Newcastle, and representing 1,500,000 laborers, favors an international eight hour law.

September 9.—J. Sloat Fassett nominated Republican candidate for Governor of New York. Judge Cooley, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission, resigns.

September 10.—Telegraphic information that Russia is collecting a strong fleet in the Black Sea. At a banquet at Vandœuvre, France, Minister of War de Freycinet made a speech favoring a peace policy for France. Verdict of the coroner's jury investigating the Park Place disaster exonerates the owner and building inspectors from blame.

September 11.—News that the Italian steamer Taormina collided with another steamer off the coast of Attica, drowning 100 people.

September 12.—Despatches from Chili state that the coming elections for the Presidency will proceed upon the plan of universal suffrage. News arrives from Zanzibar that the German troops won a desperately fought battle there in August. Italy concludes to join England in the latter's aggressive policy with regard to the Dardanelles affair. Inhabitants of several towns in Galway unite in a letter of thanks to Mr Balfour for his timely relief measures.

September 13.—Serious storms in Spain. Announcement that the British government will strongly fortify Canada. The Central Labor Union in New York City resolves to petition the President to appoint a national Labor Day holiday. The European Powers generally dissatisfied with China's attitude in regard to the recent riots. Delaware Iron Works, at New-castle, Md., burned, and 800 men thrown out of work.

September 14.—Reports to the effect that a British force is occupying Mitylene cause great excitement, as the disputed Dardanelles lie only sixty miles away. Two thousand lives lost in the Spanish flood. Reports received stating that yellow fever is raging in Rio Janeiro. A Farmers' Alliance circular advises the farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices. Balmaceda's silver reaches Lisbon on its way to Southampton.

September 15.—Reports of the occupation of Mitylene by the British denied....Italy making preparations for possible war....Dr. MacLagan enthroned Archbishop of York....Russian government provides 22,000,000 roubles as a relief fund for the peasants who are suffering because of the failure of the grain crop....Reports to the effect that 11,000 pilgrims to Mecca have died of cholera during the past season....The Queen Regent of Holland announces to the new Chambers a program, embracing many reforms....The Governor of Florida appoints R. H. M. Davidson United States Senator to succeed Wilkinson Call. ...The New York Commercial Advertiser building destroyed by fire.

September 16. Roswell P. Flower nominated Democratic candidate for governor of New York.

OBITUARY.

August 17.—Jean Joseph Thoulmen, Belgian economist.

August 18.—Oliver P. Mason, ex-Judge of the Nebraska Supreme Court.

August 19.—Louis Paulsen, the chess-player.

August 20.—Lord President Inglis, Justice-General for Scotland.

August 21.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Walter L. Bragg....W. D. Holtzworth, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg....Henry J. Avelink, of Milwaukee, one of the early abolitionists....Henry W. Beckwith, ex-Consul at Bermuda....Harry George Powlett, fourth Duke of Cleveland.

August 22.—Ex Supreme Court Judge Elias H. Williams of Iowa. ...Dr. George Hinckley Lyman of Boston, prominent physician.—Israel Fleischman, well-known theatre manager.

August 23.—P. M. Adama, president pro tem. of the Ohio Senate.

August 24.—Cecil Raikes, M.P., Postmaster-General, England....Rudolph Hachkofler, Austro-Hungarian Consul at San Francisco.

August 25.—John O. Dominis, Prince Consort of Hawaii.

August 27.—S. C. Pomeroy, ex-Senator of Kansas... Dr. Lyman C. Draper, secretary Wisconsin State Historical Board.

THE LATE JULES GREVY, EX-PRES. OF FRANCE. (Died at Paris Sept. 9.)

August 29.—General Latino Coelho, Portuguese republican leader and poet.

August 30.—Ex-Congressman Glenni W. Scofield, Pennsylvania... Dr. Abram Du Bois, well-known New York physician.

August 31.—Thomas T. Pratt, famous American physician residing in London....Rev. J. W. Olmstead, editor of the New England Baptist Watchman.

September 4.—Brigadier-General Augustus Wild.

September 5.—Judge Douglas Boardman, ex-Judge New York Supreme Court... Jules Delaunay, the French painter.

September 6.—Ex-Chief Justice B F. Hall of Colorado.

September 8.—Jonah M. Bundy, editor New York Mail and Express.

September 9.—Jules Grevy, ex-President of the French Republic....Col. John G. Lee, formerly of the U. S. Army and recent military instructor in the Korean army.

September 10.—George John Carnegie, ninth Earl of North-
k....Major J F Angell, a veteran of the Mexican War.

September 12.—Dr. R. T. S. Lowell, brother of James Russell Lowell ... Pay Director Gilbert E. Thornton of the U. S. Navy.

September 13.—Charles Adolph Pineton, Marquis de Chambrun.

September 14.—Dr. George B. Loring, ex-Minister to Portugal.

September 15.—Sir John Steel, R. S. A., sculptor....Cardinal Rotelli, Papal Nuncio at Paris.

THE LATE PRESIDENT BALMACEDA OF CHILI.

The New York Herald's despatches from South America, Sept. 19, announced the suicide of Balmaceda on the morning of that date, in the building of the Argentine legation at Santiago.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

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tion is artistic, and
presents Mr. McKinley

Beware, Baron Hirsch, lest your ill-directed philanthropy increase the evils you are striving to remedy!
The American grate may prove hotter than the Russian frying-pan!—From *Truth* (N. Y.), Sept. 14, 1891.

BURYING THE MAN BEFORE HE IS DEAD.

CHORUS OF DEMOCRATIC TOMB-BUILDERS.—Get aboard, Jim; we've got your grave all ready for you!

JAMES G. BLAINE.—Gentlemen, you are too hasty; I am not a candidate! —From *San Francisco Wasp*, August 8, 1891.

IN SUSPENSE.

GIANT BLAINE.—To eat, or no to eat—that is the question! I suppose I ought to be dieting—but wouldn't he make a juicy mouthful! —From *Puck*, September 9, 1891.

A LIGHTNING CHANGE OF HORSES—AND NO TIME TO
LOSE, EITHER.

—From *Puck*, September 16, 1891.

HE IS GETTING VERY, VERY SICK!

—From *Judge*, September 19, 1891.

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.
—From *Il Popogello* (Rome), August 24, 1891

Oh, squirt again, sweet rain-makers! for ye are as a winged messenger of heaven unto the white upturned, wondering eyes of mortals that fall back to gaze on him when he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds and sails upon the bosom of the air.—ROMEO AND JULIET

—From *America* (Chicago), September 3, 1891.

IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Ex Africa semper quid novi.—From *Ariel* (London), August 1, 1891.

"General Booth has started a match factory," says the cable. Why, we thought he always ran one.—From *Melbourne Punch*, June 18, 1791.

INSPANNING.

VBOW HOFMEYER.—There's that young bull Natal looped it.

MYNHEER RHODES. Oh, he'll come round as soon as I inspan these two; but kick that snarl-
g cur away.—From the *Cape Illustrated Magazine*. (Capetown, S. Africa).

▲ TRANSVAAL PORTRAIT OF
LORD R. CHURCHILL

"BOW OR BURN!"

("Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, set up an image, and commanded all people to bow down and worship it when certain musical instruments should give the signal. Those who did not obey were cast into a fiery furnace."—*Historical Fact.*)

WORKING-MAN REZ (to the Ministry).—Now make up your minds, gents; do as I tells yer or in yer goes. Which is it to be—grovel or grill?—From *Melbourne Punch*, June 25, 1891.

STEPHEN M. MERRILL.

JOHN M. WALDEN.

WILLIAM TAYLOR (Africa).

JOHN H. VINCENT.

JOHN P. NEWMAN.

DANIEL A. GOODSSELL.

JAMES M. THOBURN (India).

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A WORLD CONGRESS OF METHODISM.

I.—THE COMING WASHINGTON CONFERENCE AND ITS PROGRAMME.

[BY THE AMERICAN EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.]

The "known world" is making remarkable strides in knowledge of itself. An international congress of geographers has just been held in Berne, well attended by delegates from Europe and America; and one of its most interesting tasks has been the designation of those patches of the globe that remain to be explored. In order further to demonstrate conclusively the limits of our collective knowledge of the surface of the earth—its physical features, its races and its political divisions—it has been arranged that an international commission of savants shall unite in making a great sectional map of the world, upon a uniform scale. Another international congress—this one composed of geologists—has just been held in Washington, and its wise men will, through their interchange of observations and opinions, have added very much to the sum total of our knowledge of Time's processes in the preparation of this world for the inhabitancy of its present swarms of sentient beings. An international hygienic congress in London has within a few weeks thrown a flood of light upon the means by which the modern medical and sanitary sciences have been enabled to add notably to the longevity of civilized races, and by which many of the most fatal scourges that have afflicted mankind may at an early day be wholly extirpated. An international postal congress, assembled recently in eastern Europe, has added much to the perfection of means for the cheap and rapid dissemination of intelligence throughout the world. An international labor congress, convened in the name of workingmen, has at least given evidence of a wondrous widening of vision and growth of intelligence on the part of the once disorganized and ignorant sons of toil. And the official international conference called not very long ago by the young Emperor of Germany to consider legislation for the welfare of labor, was a yet more notable sign of the growing "internationalism" of the day. The successive "World's Fairs" are not content to promote more intimate knowledge of the world's commercial resources, and to exhibit the inventions and skilled handiwork of mankind, but they are also made the occasion for a long series of international congresses and gatherings for the consideration of all kinds of subjects of large human concern. This was true of the recent Paris exposition, and it will be true of the coming exposition at Chicago. Nowadays no man knows his science or his art completely until he has learned what all other countries besides his own may be able to teach him.

The religious world, no less than the scientific, is cultivating international intimacies. In August

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of this year the twelfth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Amsterdam. Three years ago a great missionary conference in London summed up all that the Protestantism of all lands and creeds had done since modern missions were first established for the Christianization of the planet. The chief branches of Protestantism, in like manner, are showing a remarkable disposition each to take the widest and fullest possible account of itself by calling together its representatives from every outpost and ascertaining its own progress and possibilities. If this movement is most conspicuous among English-speaking denominations of Christians, the reason is obvious. It is the English speaking Protestants who are most widely scattered, most numerous and most

influential in the world. Perhaps the first to inaugurate such a congress were the leaders in the Church of England, whose "Pan Anglican" council some twelve or fifteen years ago brought into fraternal conference the Episcopalian bodies of Great Britain and America, and the churches most closely allied to them

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in other parts of the world. There followed the "Pan-Presbyterian" assembly at Belfast—a great meeting, so satisfactory to its constituents that they, like the Anglicans, have since held a second one.

Incited by the success of these other great denominational congresses, the Methodists determined to come together and review themselves for the first time in their history. They held in London, in September, 1881, what they termed the "Ecumenical Methodist Conference." Methodism had fallen apart into a number of ecclesiastical bodies, separated in some cases by territorial lines, and in others by slight differences as to church organization, method and polity. These several Methodist bodies united in a "Pan-Methodist" meeting. They had come together with many doubts and misgivings; but they found it so advantageous and agreeable to know one another, that they determined to meet in like manner every ten years. Now, therefore, as the American delegates are straggling back homewards from the first Pan-Congregational Council, held in London two months ago, the English Methodists are arriving by every steamer to attend the two-weeks' sessions of the second of the great gatherings of the most militant of all the Protestant orders.

The "Ecumenical Conference" is not an authoritative body. It is a voluntary meeting, through delegates, of the Methodist churches of the whole world, for the purpose of mutual stimulus and enlightenment, and thus of an increased general efficiency.

How Methodism has become subdivided in a hundred years may be easily illustrated by an exhibit of the apportionment of representation in this Confer-

ence. First comes the broad division into the Eastern and Western Sections. The Western includes the Methodist bodies of America and the Eastern those of Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and the rest of the world. The Conference is to be composed of five hundred delegates, of whom three hundred will belong to the Western Section and two hundred to the Eastern. The three hundred representing Methodism in America are apportioned as follows: Methodist Episcopal Church, 128; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 64; African Methodist Episcopal Church, 18; African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 15; Colored Methodist Episcopal, 9; American Wesleyan, 8; Union American Methodist Episcopal, 8; African Union Methodist Protestant, 8; Methodist Protestant, 9; Free Methodist, 3; Congregational Methodist, 3; Methodist Church, Canada, 24; Primitive Methodist, 3; Independent Methodist, 2; United Brethren in Christ, 7; United Brethren in Christ, (old Constitution), 2; and British Methodist Episcopal, 8; making a grand total of 800 delegates for the Western Section. The apportionment is based, in the main, upon the relative strength and importance of the bodies to be represented.

The denominational history and vicissitudes of Methodism in England have been quite apart from those in America and the sub-divisions have not followed the same lines. The principal body is that of the Wesleyan Methodists, which is the original denomination founded by the two brothers John and Charles Wesley a hundred and fifty years ago. This body has now about 450,000 members, and about 7500 places of worship. In 1797 the "Methodist New Connection" split off from the parent body, upon a difference of opinion as to the representation of laymen in the government of the Church. This denomination is small, having about 35,000 communicants. Next in importance to the original Wesleyan body come the "Primitive Methodists," who originated in Staffordshire, and whose separate existence dates from 1810. They have now nearly 200,000 members, and about 4500 chapels. The "Bible Christians" are another Methodist sect, which owes its origin, in 1815, to a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall, and which is now to be found chiefly in that region, its membership exceeding 25,000. Third in rank among British Methodist sects come the "United Methodist Free Churches," which owe their present organization to an amalgamation, effected in 1857, of three small Methodist bodies which had, one after another, in the three preceeding decades, detached themselves from the parent Methodist trunk, for reasons not worth reviving. They now have nearly 75,000 members. Two small and recent sects are the "Wesleyan Reform Union" and the "Independent Methodist Church," the one with 6000 and the other with 8000 members.

All these seven British Methodist sects send their proportionate delegates to Washington. And besides these, the "Irish Methodist Church," with a membership of 40,000 or more, the "Australasian Methodist Church," the "South African Methodist Church,"

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REV. H. T. MARSHALL, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, ENGLAND.
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the "West Indian Methodist Church," and the "Methodist Church of France" all have their representatives among the two hundred delegates who pertain to the so-called "Eastern Section."

Thus twenty-nine distinct ecclesiastical organizations—seventeen belonging to the "Western" or American section and twelve to the Eastern or British section—are to participate in this international and inter denominational conference of Methodism.

Unlike the American Methodist, the British churches of Wesleyan origin do not give any of their ministers or superintendents the title of "Bishop." They are governed by central representative "conferences" which elect presidents and other officers yearly, and which have supreme legislative and judicial authority for their respective bodies. The most conspicuous men for the time being are usually the presidents of the conferences; and these ministerial gentlemen will have great prominence in the forthcoming conference.

For the purposes of the conference, the Methodist world is divided into four parts. The first division includes the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South—that is, the two principal American bodies. The second division includes all the other Methodist Churches of the United States and Canada. The third is composed of the Wesleyan Methodists,—the principal British body; and the fourth comprises all the other British Methodist Churches. Places in the programme are distributed somewhat evenly among the four divisions, and there is to be constant alternation between American and British speakers. The presiding

officers are from day to day to be taken in regular succession from the four divisions.

The official sittings at Washington open on Wednesday, October 7th, at ten o'clock, with a sermon by Rev. William Arthur, of London. The afternoon will be occupied with the business of organization and with addresses of welcome and responses. Bishop Hurst, the Hon J. H. Carlisle of South Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. Douglass of Montreal will speak for the Western world, and Dr. Stephenson, of London and other British delegates will reply.

The second day, Thursday, October 8th, will be devoted to a series of reports upon the condition and progress of Methodism, four addresses being made in the forenoon by representatives of the British bodies, and four in the afternoon by prominent members of American bodies. Dr. Waller of London, Rev. J. Medcraft of Manchester, Rev. J. Donnelly of Ireland, and Rev. J. H. Batt of Brighton will represent the United Kingdom; while Bishop Fowler of San Francisco, Bishop Galloway of Mississippi, Rev. William Briggs of Toronto, and the colored Bishop Arnett of Ohio will set forth the condition of Methodism in the New World.

Beginning with the third day, October 9th, general rather than denominational topics will be taken up and pursued throughout the entire conference. It is a noteworthy fact that the committee of arrangements allowed only one day in the entire two weeks to be given to the consideration of Methodism as such. The topic for this third day is "The Christian Church. Its Essential Unity and Genuine Catholicity." A series of addresses in the morning upon "Christian Unity" will be followed by a second series in the af-

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REV. ROBERT E. HARGROVE, D.D.
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REV. WILLIAM WALLACE DUNCAN, D.D.
Spartanburg, S. Car.

REV. C. C. GALLOWAY, D.D.
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REV. EUGENE R. HENDRIX, D.D.
Kansas City, Mo.

REV. JOSEPH S. KEY, D.D.
Fort Worth, Texas.

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ternoon upon "Christian Co-operation." Rev. T. C. Selby of Greenock, Scotland, opens with "Christian Unity," Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. York City, and Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of land, following with addresses. In the aft A. Coke Smith, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., essay on "Co-operation," and addresses by R. G. Rows, Esq., of England; Rev. T of Henderson, N. C., and Rev. James I Southport, England.

"The Church and Scientific Thought" ful theme fixed for Saturday, October 10 o'clock. "The Influence of Modern Science on Religious Thought" will be discussed by Mr. Percy William Bunting, of London, guished editor of the *Contemporary Review*. "Attitude of the Church Towards the Value of Unbelief" will be the topic treated M. S. Terry, D. D., of Evanston, Ill., and "Modern Criticism" is the subject Rev. W. T. Davison, M. A., of the Wesleyan, Richmond, Surrey, England.

The sessions of Monday, October 12th, and October 13th, will be occupied with a number of addresses upon "The Church and Agencies." Monday forenoon will be voted to a discussion of "The Preacher His Qualifications," led by Bishop Foster Massachusetts, who will be followed by F William Howard Day, of the African M Zion Church. The afternoon session, which will be opened with an address by Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of London, editor of the *Methodist Times*, upon "The Religious Press and the Religious Uses of the Secular Press," will doubtless be one of marked interest. The Rev. Drs. E. H. Dewart of Toronto, Joseph Ferguson of Leeds, England (President of the Primitive Methodists), and E. E. Hoss of Nashville, Tenn. (editor of the leading organ of Southern Methodism), will follow Mr. Hugh Price Hughes with further addresses on the relation of journalism to the Church. Rev. James Travis of London, General Missionary Secretary of the Primitive Methodists, will open the session of Tuesday forenoon with an essay on "The Place and Power of Lay Agency in the Church." Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., of New York City, is to give an address on "The Deaconess Movement." Rev. W. Walters, of the London Mission, will speak on "Methodist Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods." In the afternoon, Rev. Benjamin St. James Fry, D. D., of St. Louis, will present an essay on "Women's Work in the Church," and there will follow addresses by Rev. William Gorman of Belfast, Ireland, Rev. W. J. Shuey of Dayton, Ohio, and Rev. Thomas H. Hunt of Manchester, England, on the same subject.

The seventh day, Wednesday, October 14th, is set apart for a series of addresses upon different phases of the educational question. Rev. W. H. Fitchett, of the

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Methodist Ladies' College at Hawthorne, Victoria (Australia), leads with an essay on "Religious Training and Culture of the Young." Rev. T. B. Appleget of Hightstown, N. J., speaks on "The Family," and the Hon. John Evans of Denver follows with an address on "The Sunday School." In the afternoon, Rev. John Smith, of Luton, England, opens the session with a paper on "Elementary Education." Rev. Dr. J. D. Hammond of Fayette, Mo., discusses "The Ethics of Elementary Education." "Sectarianism and State Education" is assigned to Rev. A. Holliday, of Manchester, England; and "Secondary Education" is the topic of Hon. J. C. Dancy (African M. E. Zion Church), Wilmington, N. C. An evening session will be devoted to the higher education. Rev. Dr. N. Burwash, of Coburg, Ontario, will advocate "The Broadest Facilities for Higher Education." Rev. W. F. Slater, of Didsbury College, Manchester, England, will discuss "University Edu-

cation." And he will be followed on the same topic by President W F Warren, D D , of the Boston University

"Romanism" is the topic for the forenoon addresses of Thursday, October 15th, and its present position will be discussed by Rev M. T Myers of Rochdale, England, President of the United Methodist Free Church. "Romanism as a Political Power" will be the theme of Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D , of Albion, Mich. "Romanism as a Religious Power" is a topic assigned to Rev Dr William Nicholas, M A , of Dublin, Ireland

In the afternoon the temperance question will have exclusive right of way "The Church and the Temperance Reform" will be treated by Rev. R H. Mahon, D D , of Memphis. Mr Thomas Worthington, of Wigan, Scotland, will follow. Rev. C. H. Phillips, D D. (Colored M. E. Church), of Washington, D C , will speak on "The Legal Prohibition of

the Saloon." He will be followed by Rev S. Authiff, D. D . of Dracott, England

The Methodists would be lagging behind the age if they gave no sessions to the consideration of social and economic problems. The forenoon and afternoon sessions of Friday, October 16th, are designated for these themes. Hon Alden Spears will read an essay on "The Church in Her Relation to Labor and Capital." and Rev J. Berry, of Wellington, New Zealand, will speak of "The Moral Aspect of Labor Combinations and Strikes" The Hon. J R Inch, LL D , of Sackville, New Brunswick, will discuss "Moral Aspects of Combinations of Capital" In the afternoon, Rev Peter Thompson, of the London Mission, will present "The Obligations of the Church in Relation to the Social Condition of the People" Rev Dr J P Landis, of Dayton, O., will speak on "Christian Work among the Poor": Rev Thomas Allen, of Sheffield, England, will speak of "Christian

Rev B. St James Fry, D.D. Central Christian Advocate, St. Louis.	Rev Arthur Edwards, D.D. Northwestern Chr. Advocate, Chicago.	Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D.D. Sunday School Journal, New York.	The Late Rev J H Baylis, D.D. Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati
Rev T. C Carter, D D Methodist Advocate, Chattanooga.	Rev J. Krehbiel, (Deceased) Christian Apologist, Cincinnati.	Rev C W Smith, D.D. Christian Advocate, Pittsburg	Rev O H Warren, D.D. Northern Chr Advocate, Syracuse
			Rev A. E. P Albert, D D. Southwestern Chr Adv., New Orleans

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Work among the Rich," and Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D., of Cincinnati, will speak of "Christian Work in Agricultural Districts."

A special session, to be held on Friday evening, will consider several aspects of missionary work. "Missions in Heathen Lands" will be presented by Rev. W. J. Townsend, of Birmingham, England. Rev. Prof. C. H. Kiracone, D.D., of Dayton, O., will tell of "New Fields Entered Since 1881," and Mr. Thomas Lawrence, of Leicester, England, will further present the same subject. Rev. William Gibson, of Paris, France, and Rev. C. N. Grandison, D.D., of Greensboro', N. C., will speak of "Missions in Christian Lands."

The morning of Saturday, October 17th, will be devoted to the topic "War and Peace." An essay on "International Arbitration" will be read by Mr. Thomas Snape, of Liverpool, and addresses will be made by Hon. J. D. Taylor, M. C., of Cambridge, O., and Rev. Enoch Salt, of London, England.

"The Church and Public Morality," the general theme for Monday, October 19th, will give occasion for addresses on several practical questions. "Legal Restraints on the Vices of Society" will be discussed by Hon. E. W. B. Hill, of Macon, Ga. Rev. Joseph Posnett, of Hull, England, will speak of "Lotteries, Betting, Gambling, and Kindred Vices," and Hon. Hiram L. Sibley, of Marietta, O., will speak on "Marriage and Divorce Laws." In the afternoon, the Rev. T. G. Steward, D.D., of Washington, D. C., will present an essay on "The Lord's Day," and the Rev. George Green, of Bradford, England, will follow with an address on the same topic. "The Attitude of the Church towards Amusements" will be jointly discussed by Bishop C. W. Foss, of Philadelphia, and Mr. J. Ruddle, of Highampton, Devonshire.

The sessions will end on Tuesday, October 20th, and "The Outlook for Christendom" will be the general topic. "The Christian Resources of the Old World" will be set forth by Rev. J. S. Simon, of Bromley, England, and Rev. J. C. Watts, D.D., of London. Those of the New World will be described by Chancellor Edward Mayes, of Oxford, Miss., and Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D.D., of Philadelphia.

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, New York, will open the programme of the afternoon with an essay on "The Church of the Future." There will follow addresses by Rev. W. J. Dawson, of Glasgow, Scotland, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, and Rev. F. W. Bourne, of London, President of the Bible Christian Church.

Besides the formal addresses thus planned in advance, there will, it is needless to add, be daily devotional services, and brief running debates on the topics of each day. The program, as a whole, is a masterly one, and the conference promises to be one of the most important religious and ecclesiastical meetings of recent times. While it would require more space than these pages can allow to print the full list of five hundred delegates, the names of the committeemen in whose hands the program and

the business of the conference have been placed should be presented in any account that would pretend to be comprehensive. Several members of these committees, notably Dr. J. M. King, of New York, Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, and Bishop Hurst, of Washington, have labored indefatigably for the successful organization of this great gathering. The program committee consists of Bishop J. F. Hurst, D.D.; Bishop J. C. Granbery, D.D., of Virginia; General Superintendent A. Carman, D.D., of Canada; the Hon. H. K. Carroll, LL.D.; Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D.D., of Boston; Rev. W. P. Harrison, D.D., of Nashville; Rev. J. M. King, D.D., of New York; Rev. B. F. Lee, D.D., and Professor J. M. Van Vleck, LL.D., of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

The general business committee of the conference is made up of ten members from the Western (American) section and ten from the Eastern (British) section, these two tens being further subdivided in accordance with the grouping of denominations already explained. Representing the principal northern and southern churches are Bishops Hurst and Granbery, Rev. Drs. Hamilton, King, and Whisner, and Professor Van Vleck. Representing the Canadian and smaller American bodies are Supt. Carman, and Rev. Drs. J. C. Embury, J. T. Murray, and A. Walters. The principal British Wesleyan body is represented in the committee by its president, Dr. Stephenson, the Revs. John Bond and Hugh Price Hughes, and Messrs. J. Morgan Hawey and William Greenhill; while other British Methodists have for their members the Revs. F. W. Bourne, J. C. Watts, D.D., and W. R. Sunman, and Messrs. George Green and W. Marsden. To this committee of twenty everything arising from day to day in the conference must be submitted.

The sessions will all be open to the general public, and the meetings will attract not only a great number of prominent Methodists who are not included in the list of official delegates, but also many hundreds of interested auditors from other denominations. The English delegates will not be allowed to return without having been heard and entertained in various parts of the country. Some great meetings are to be addressed by them, notably in New York, where Mr. Hugh Price Hughes is expected to be heard at his best upon questions affecting the social welfare of the metropolitan masses.

Methodism, throughout the century, has been a marvellous force in American life; and this year 1891, in which the Wesley Centenary coincides with the holding of the Ecumenical Conference, is destined to mark a new epoch in the history of the denomination in the United States. That the Conference will aid plans for the formal reunion of the severed branches of American Methodism, can hardly be doubted. The disappearance of the sectional line of cleavage between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, would be a triumph of restored national unity and brotherhood that it is reasonable to expect at an early day.

II.—METHODISM AND THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

[BY THE ENGLISH EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.]

partial realizations in the Church, of ideals which will hereafter constrain and transform the State.

In the meeting of the Ecumenical Council of Methodists at Washington, I rejoice to see a foreshadowing of the coming recognition of the unity of the English-speaking race. That unity, upon which the Council is based, is a practical living reality to some twenty or thirty millions of English-speaking people. The Council is the outward and visible sign of that recognition, and, therefore, the precursor of the coming realization of that unity in the political sphere. In this, as in many other things, the Christian Church is the teacher of the nations. What she says and does to-day, they will say and do to-morrow. This political side of Methodism is forcibly brought before the mind, as our English Methodists are taking ship for the Decennial Council which is to meet in the city of Washington. Ten years ago it met in London. Ten years hereafter, will it meet in Sydney? Who can say where it may meet in 1901 or 1911, excepting that wherever it meets it will be composed of English-speaking men and women, collected together from all the lands which our race has made the realm of the Bible and of the Sunday school.

These sides of Methodism are often not apparent to Methodists, but they deserve more attention than they have hitherto received. Most of the best things we do, we do unconsciously, and most of the best things we enjoy come to us as we are doing something else. It was when Saul went a-hunting after the wandering asses of his father, Kish, that he came upon the crown of Israel, and the Pilgrim Fathers only thought they were finding a quiet place to pray apart when they were in reality founding the American Republic. It is the same with Methodism. John Wesley has wrought vaster things than he ever dreamed of accomplishing when he set on foot the movement whose ever-growing results encompass the world. Wesleyanism has acted as a cement of the English-speaking race, and thereby contributed materially towards the solution of the supreme political problem of our time. Of all the phenomena of this century, immeasurably the greatest is the Englishing of the world. Forty years ago Emerson declared the English—"As they are many-headed, so they are many-nationed, their colonization annexes archipelagoes and continents, and their speech seems destined to be the universal language of man." What we saw afar off is now near at hand. Mankind is becoming of one tongue, and that tongue speaks English. All the waste, unoccupied places of the world are being peopled with men of English descent. America is but a larger and continental England, Australia another island, with an even vaster future than America. The empire of the sea has been ours from of old, and before long

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There is a somewhat fascinating idea firmly held by the Theosophists that there is an actual real truth behind the familiar phrase "creative thought." Thought, they say, actually does create. That which you think, is. Not, of course, in this material plane, but in the more shadowy region where thought alone is the artificer. As the designer constructs a model of the building or machine, so one thought brings into being, on some astral plane, the entity of which you think. That spiritual entity may perish as soon as it is created. But on the other hand, it may persist, and thrive, and, becoming stronger and stronger, it may ultimately be clothed upon with matter, and then the idea materializes in fact before the eyes of all men. There is at least sufficient semblance of truth about this notion to help us to understand a process that is going on before our eyes even on the material plane. For ideas are apt to realize themselves more or less imperfectly in the spiritual or religious world, before they are able to take to themselves bodily shape in the more mundane world of politics and administration. Hence, if we would see what is the promise of things to be in the political world, we may often discover the

all its shores will be English or American. The planet is girdled by infant commonwealths of English-speaking men, some entirely, all virtually, independent of the mother country, even when nominally within the empire; managing their own affairs, yet connected by many subtle and potent ties with the mother country; destined either to present the world with a magnificent spectacle of a pacific federation, too strong to be attacked and too united to fear disruption, or to sadden the heart of mankind by reproducing on a vaster scale the savage and irrational condition of international chaos, which at this hour converts Europe into one huge camp. How will these English folk get on together? How will the children of England dwell together in peace and unity when they have grown up? These are the supreme important questions of our day. Compared with this pre-eminent problem all others shrink into insignificance. For the future of the world's peace and civilization depends upon the maintenance of an ordered peace and stable relations between the ocean-sundered members of the English family.

It is the glory of Methodism that it has powerfully contributed to the forces which make for peace, unity and federation. It has done this quite independently of its direct religious teaching. The ties which bind the English offshoots to the English stock, and which make the Americans, for instance, almost as English as Australians, are largely those of association and of interest. Among those ties it is difficult to name any that more powerfully move millions of men than those of religion. There is a famous passage in Carlyle's "Heroes" in which he proclaims that Shakespeare is the real unifier, the permanent king of English-speaking men. Another writer saw in Stratford-on-Avon the centre of the world, the Mecca of the race, which in a hundred years will only speak the tongue which Shakespeare spoke. But there are millions of English-speakers to whom Shakespeare is no real or living force. They never read his plays, they never go to the theatre. The charm of Stratford does not appeal to them, for they are intellectually or morally outside the pale of literature. The memory of the exploits of the heroes of our race, the valor of our great warriors, the heroism of our reformers, the supreme devotion to duty which characterizes the noblest of our people—these things all are as golden nails which fasten together the edifice of our race. But, as the governor of an Australian colony was lamenting the other day, the new generation in our colonies is growing up in almost total ignorance of the splendid past of the race to which they belong. The words, the names, the sayings which thrill us as with the sound of a clarion, are meaningless to them. History is not taught in the schools, because of the wicked quarrel between Protestant and Catholic, and so the New World is growing up cut off from the Old World. With these great gaps and abysses separating the English over sea from the old country, it is difficult to overestimate the service

which has been rendered to the unity of our race by the spread of Methodism. Wherever a Methodist chapel stands in any part of the world's round surface, there is a generator of the electric bonds of sympathy and interest which unite the peoples. Men who regarded England as a mere geographical expression have learned to regard her as the parent of their religion, the home of Wesleys, the land of the sacred sites of the Methodist revival. Under the stimulating influence of Methodism the most famous centres of English life become real and visible to the English-speaker in California or the Antipodes. Epworth is to thousands far more sacred as a pilgrim shrine than Stratford; and the Wesley brothers who founded the Methodist polity are a more living force to-day, constraining the minds of the English-speaking men to brotherly feeling and a sense of national unity, than the Wellesleys, although the Wellesleys reared the Indian Empire and crushed the Empire of Napoleon.

The tie of a common denomination reinforces the link of a common language; and, little as our Anglican friends like to admit, Methodism is the greatest common denominator of all the Reformed Churches. Men are interested in each other by the number of interests which they share. The mere possession in common of the same parts of speech, and the use of a common grammar, do not in themselves constitute sufficient identity of interest to serve as the basis for unity. Far more real, far more potent, are the common interests of the common faith. Methodists all speak English; England is their holy land. Here are the tombs of their apostles and the original tabernacle of their faith. Wherever they go the English tradition encompasses them, and in America and in New Zealand constant appeal is made to the rulings, the decisions, and the precedents established by the English Conferences. Even without this, the Methodist all over the world is thinking about the same things from the same standpoint. He is confronting the same problems, conquering the same difficulties. His thoughts are all cast in the same mould—that mould is English. Hence a quite incalculable addition to the security that the English-speaking communities will in the future decide to federate in recognition of the community of their interests rather than to drift or fly apart into more or less antagonistic states.

It may be objected that the fissiparous tendency which has unfortunately rent the Methodists of England into three or four separate sects bodes ill for the unity of the English-speaking race if we are to accept the Church as a kind of pilot balloon of the state. But the splits will heal. The tendency of the Church as a state is towards reunion. The centrifugal forces are overcoming the centripetal, or perhaps it is now more nearly correct to say that the former are recognizing the necessities of the latter. There is more union because there is more independence. The sense of brotherhood springs out of the grave of the dead despotism. Not until the latter is really dead can true fraternal union exist. The

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FOUR PROMINENT WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

reunion of the Empire and the Republic only became possible after the republic had shown that after a hundred years it was capable of holding its own, of standing alone, and even of outstripping the mother land.

Nothing was more remarkable in the recent International Council of Congregationalists in London than the passionate enthusiasm with which the de-

terms which it is to be hoped will echo throughout the Methodist world. To harry scoundrels out of politics as Christ drove the money-changers out of the Temple, is a work to which all Methodists will do well to address themselves. It is about time all religious men and women recognized that the election of an immoral man to a position of public trust is, so far as it goes, a public negation, by the community in which it occurs, of the obligations of the moral law.

The secular service which Methodism has rendered, and will continue to render, to the race which is filling the world with the music of the English tongue, is seldom recognized even by Methodists themselves. If the Creator made of one blood all the nations of the earth, Methodism has done much to make of one home all the English speaking peoples.

Through its organization, it has made English-speaking men "at home" everywhere. The Prince of Wales recently remarked that he always regarded Canada and Australia as being as much part and parcel of England as Sussex and Yorkshire. What Methodism has done has been to make this idea a reality. When a Methodist lad reared in some English village determines to cross the Atlantic, or take ship to the Antipodes, there to seek his fortune, in lands where every well-doing man has a chance, what is it comforts his parents as they send him forth, and supplies an element of hope and of cheer in the midst of the blackness and darkness of parting? It is the thought that wherever the boy may go he will be sure to find himself within reach of a Methodist chapel, and that even in the uttermost ends of the earth, there will be some class leader who will look after him, some 'godly minister who will undertake to see to the lad's welfare. It is difficult to overestimate the extent to which this has facilitated emigration by softening the pangs of separation and comforting those who see their loved ones go off into the wilderness. Methodism has been a great mother to the colonist. She has looked after his wants, attended to his needs, grouped him in families, and generally has presided over his earliest and most pressing wants. Nor is that all that she has done. One of the most painful facts in life is the speed with which old ties disappear, and we stand alone in the midst of what had once been a crowded circle of friends and relatives. A man goes to Australia or to Canada. In twenty years he comes back to find himself a comparative stranger in the land of his birth. His old acquaintances are dead, or they have removed or disappeared. In the case of the sons of colonists they feel still more lonely. When they revisit the old home they do not find it home at all. It is to them little more than a collection of more or less rapacious hotel keepers. Of home life they see little or nothing. Here Methodism steps in, and by its letters of introduction, by its recommendations, and by its social activities, it makes the home coming colonist feel at home in the old home. It is true that this side of its beneficent

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scendants of the men of the Mayflower and of the Ironsides of Cromwell recognized their common kinship. It was a great fraternal festival of the sons of the Puritans. What is to be hoped is that at Washington in October there may be as warm and sympathetic a greeting between the brothers in race and in religion who meet to take council together as to how best they may serve the cause of their common country.

The American Methodists will, I hope, give stimulus and encouragement to their more conservative brethren in the matter of the female ministry. Methodists to day are too often lagging far behind their great founder. This year, for the first time in the history of Methodism, women sit side by side with men in the Council of the Church. Here America leads, and England and her colonies will do well to follow suit. On a subject closely connected with this, the English Conference has taken a definite and unmistakable stand. The paramount necessity of insisting upon a high standard of personal morality in all persons who are appointed to public offices in the modern democracy has been asserted with emphasis by the last Conference in

action is not quite as much developed as it should be: but so far as it goes, the influence has been pure good.

There are nearly thirty millions of English-speaking Methodists in the world at this moment. That is to say, there are more Methodists to-day than there were Englishmen of all creeds when John Wesley was at Oxford. It is impossible to look at this broad band of the Methodist millions with which the evangelical revival of last century has encompassed the world without feeling that it has contributed enormously to the growth of that deep, true feeling of English unity, which is the foundation on which our empire rests. When men in Holland rear a sand-bank against the waves, they find it

indispensable to plant it with grass, the roots of which bind the sand into a tough and impregnable rampart. Otherwise the wind would disperse the sandy particles, and the restless waves would speedily level it with the plain. The function of the innumerable rootlets of grass in the Dutch sand-bank closely resembles the part which Methodism, with its myriad chapels, has played in the consolidation of the unity of the English race. But for the marvellous way in which the myriad ramifications of the Wesleyan organization have penetrated everywhere, our English-speaking folk, heaped up like human drift-wood on distant continents, would have been exposed to disintegrating forces from which they are now happily shielded.

HUGH PRICE HUGHES AND HIS WORK.

BY W. T. STEAD.

Methodism in the old country is being transformed,—shall we say, being transfigured?—by the moulding influence of the spirit of the age. Perhaps I cannot do better service to my American readers than by telling them something of the great change which is passing over Methodism in the home of its birth, a change which cannot fail to make itself felt in all English-speaking lands.

The man who represents, and is most largely responsible for bringing about this transformation, is the most notable English delegate to the Washington Conference. Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, of the West London Mission, will be the centre of much animated discussion in the United States for the rest of the year, and it may not be amiss of one who knows him well to say something about the man and his work.

It was on the second or third day of the publication of the series of articles on "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," that I first made friends with Mr. Price Hughes. That is now little more than six years ago. The *Pall Mall Gazette* had just gone to press, the crowd was beginning to gather at the door of the publishing office, clamoring to be supplied, when my secretary brought in Mr. Price Hughes. A couple of years before I had met him in the streets of Oxford, the university town in which he may be said to have won his spurs. When he came in, he was white and silent with suppressed excitement. All London was ringing with the horror of the *Pall Mall* revelations. The first impulse of every one—outside of the circle of those who officially or otherwise had long been familiar with the subject—was to hope that the report of our secret commission was false. And the immediate first question that was asked was, "what kind of a person was their author." Mr. Price Hughes came to see. We had not a long conversation. It was of the condensed, sinewy kind, such as passes between com-

rades going down into the smoke of battle, but it was enough. We made a firm fighting alliance there and then, not in words, but in spirit, and we have fought on, each on his own lines, ever since. He went with me through the country to the great meetings held before my trial; he was one of the last persons who pressed my hand when I left the dock at the Old Bailey; he was on the platform of Exeter Hall when I came out, and ever since, in good repute and ill,—although we have differed some times both in public and private,—Mr. Hugh Price Hughes has been a constant force upon which you could always depend whenever a wrong had to be denounced, a good cause to be defended, or the public conscience to be roused. Among the Methodists, Mr. Price Hughes is the recognized exponent of the "Nonconformist Conscience" which repealed the C. D. Acts, hurled Mr. Parnell from power, and placed a veto on the return of Sir Charles Dilke to public life.

This is the man who founded the West London Mission, and who has now come to the United States to carry with him the living flame of his intense enthusiasm. He is a Welshman, with all the fire and eloquence of his race. He is still in the prime of life, and in the full vigor of his manhood. How vigorous Price Hughes can be, only those who have met him can understand. He is a born gladiator of the platform, of whose smashing blows let the enemy beware. No man ever hits out more squarely from the shoulder. No one follows up his blows more rapidly. No one so sweeps all before him by the rush of his impetuosity. I think the late Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Price Hughes were the two most splendid demagogues—using the word in its best sense—that I have ever seen. Mr. Chamberlain, no doubt, is not a bad third, but he lacks the passion of Mr. Bradlaugh and the irresistible *élan* of Mr. Hughes. When Captain O'Shea went to St. James's Hall to

hear Mr. Price Hughes deliver the great invective which contributed so much to the enlightenment of the conscience, both of Mr. Gladstone and the Irish hierarchy, as to the impossibility of retaining Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Irish party, he told me that he had never heard any one but Mr. Chamberlain display such unbleness of wit, such imperishable self-possession, and such consummate dexterity in confounding those who attempted to interrupt him by inconvenient observations. An officer who accompanied Captain O'Shea would not believe but that the interruptions had been all carefully prepared beforehand, for, said he, it is otherwise quite impossible that they should all have fitted in just where they could most help the speaker. Those who want to see Mr. Price Hughes at his best as a debater should always try to be there when he is pressed for time, and when some listener has challenged him by a rude contradiction to put forth his strength. I remember, as if it were yesterday, how he demolished an unhappy cleric from Liverpool who had ventured in a meandering fashion to say a word in favor of the C. D. Acts. He came over to me when the priest was speaking, and said, "We cannot stand this," and as soon as his reverence resumed his seat, Mr. Price Hughes was on his feet, quivering with suppressed indignation, and in a moment every one felt it was all over with his unfortunate antagonist. Imagine a game cock, steel spurred and shaven, suddenly sprung at a lumbering but insolent barn-door rooster, and you can imagine the scene that followed. It was a splendid exhibition of the power of moral indignation to sweep any obstacle clear off the rails.

And yet Mr. Price Hughes always holds himself in hand. He lets himself go on occasion, but never an inch beyond the range of the guiding range. He is a wonderfully cool hand, with a perfectly clear head. Even in the very whirlwind of eloquent fervor, he is as collected and wary as if he were under cross examination in the witness-box. There is perhaps a slight redundancy about his adjectives, both in speech and in writing. He is too much given to the use of superlatives. All his geese are wont to be swans, and his imps become full grown fiends. He is the centre of the universe. Whatever he is engaged in becomes supremely important because of its relation to the centre of the cosmos. The West London Mission is "the most important religious movement of our time," and "every great moral issue raises 'the greatest crisis of this generation.'" That is, however, but a rhetorical flaw for which allowance can be made without detracting from his usefulness and sterling qualities. No speaker is more incisive, more telling, than he. His limitations help him as much as his qualities to make the most of his splendid pugnacity. Mr. Hughes is blessed with an admirable helpmeet in the person of his wife. What he would have been without her it is difficult to imagine. If he had been a celibate friar, he would have been a very unlovely person. As it is, he could do with a

greater infusion of the feminine element with advantage. It would mellow him a little, and broaden his sympathies, and make him a trifle less of a Day-of-Judgment-in-breeches. Mr. Price Hughes would, in many respects, be a better man if he had been a worse one. There is a difficulty sometimes, in listening to him, to believe that he has been in all points tempted even as we poor sinners in the gallery, and there are few of us who have not wondered whether we could ever be half as righteous as Mr. Price Hughes must be, for it to be possible for him to say many of the things he feels called to deliver. And sometimes the weaker brethren have been known to confess the sinful regret that Mr. Price Hughes should have passed through life so far without ever getting entangled in some scandal that would have given a more sympathetic insight into the infinite complexity of human character, and the possibility of much that is noblest being held in combination with much that is basest in man. All his blacks are black and very black. All his whites are resplendent as the sunlit snow. The grays and neutral tints are seldom used. We are all very glad to have Mr. Price Hughes as the Prince Rupert in the fray, but even the most devoted of his admirers are well content that not he, but Another, will occupy the Great White Throne.

Mr. Price Hughes is slim and tough, carrying more pounds' pressure of nervous energy to the square inch than any other man in Methodism. He is always on the pounce. No matter what subject he may have intended to speak about on Saturday, he will discard it on Sunday for that which is more up to date. He will be abreast of the times, whoever else may care to lag behind. He is possessed by the same demon of restless energy which forces the pace of the German emperor. The only thing impossible to him is to be still. He must be up and doing. He is in everything that is going. Preacher, lecturer, agitator, politician, reformer, newspaper editor,—he has a hand in all that interests his fellow men. It is this man, with nerves of steel and muscles of whipcord, that created the West London Mission. The West London Mission is in its essential idea an attempt to apply Christianity to the people. It is a resolute and reasoned effort to make what Mr. Hughes calls "the Philanthropy of God" visible and manifest to the children of men. And the first thing which it has found necessary to do in order to give Christians a free hand and a free chance was to abandon once for all the whole conventional apparatus of sanctified bricks and mortar which, originally invented to minister to the salvation of men, has become a great moral rampart dividing God from man. The whole work of the West London Mission is done outside church and chapel walls. The living Church gets fossilized in its ecclesiastical shell. To give it full and free life, it is necessary to discard all that. The fields are white with the harvest, but if the reapers prefer counting and re-counting, stocking, ploughing, and drying the sheaves already garnered, the crop is

likely to be left ungathered. So Mr. Price Hughes conducts his services in buildings none of which are consecrated to Divine worship. The whole work of the West London Mission is done in halls which are secular. St. James's Hall, Princes' Hall, Wardour Hall, are all buildings where political meetings are held, where concerts are given, and where, in short, men and women are accustomed to assemble on the week day, and where, therefore, they have no antecedent prejudice to overcome when they are asked to worship there on Sunday.

The central idea around which all the work of the Mission has grown up is that of a living Christ working through those who are in living union with Him for the perfect salvation of the whole community. Mr. Hughes, although a Boanerges who would have wielded the sword with which Peter smote off the ear of the Malchus, is devoted to St. John. It is the Christ of the Fourth Gospel whom he preaches, and the Gospel according to St. John as recorded both in the Gospel proper and in the Epistles. He deals copiously with the thunders of the law, wielding the flaming bolts of blazing indignation against the evil-doers, but he limits those anathemas to this side of the grave. In his presentation of Divine truth, he lays all the more stress upon the love and mercy and compassion of God because it has fallen to him to deal out to so many mundane judgments upon sin and uncleanness. The terrors of the law with him are not theoretically but practically limited to the affairs of time. In the spiritual realm, he is a preacher not of vengeance but of love. "Knowing the love of God that is in Christ, therefore we persuade men," is his rendering of the well-known text. Bishop Westcott, through his commentary on St. John's Epistles, exercised a great influence on Mr. Hughes's life and teaching.

Mr. Price Hughes has discarded none of his old formulas. He is as sound in the faith as the most exacting stickler for orthodoxy as laid down in John Wesley's sermons could issue. But the whole spirit of his teaching is nineteenth century, and not eighteenth. With him, the critical decisive question is not so much sorrow for sin in the past or acceptance of a forensic theory of justification as a safeguard for the future as the resolute whole-

REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES, M.A.

hearted readiness to be emptied of self, and to accept Christ's will as the rule and law of life. The conflict in St. James's Hall turns upon the possession of the will much more than upon the emotions or the intellect. Do you accept Christ's life and teachings as the law of your life, or do you not? That is the test. If you do make that sacrifice of your will, then Christ will accept you as you have accepted him, and enter into you and dwell in you, and you will live in Soho as Jesus would live if he had been born in West London in our days instead of being raised in Nazareth in the days of Tiberius. To that end everything is directed—all preaching, teaching, visiting—to remake man in the image of God. The Sunday services in St. James's Hall are held morning, afternoon, and night. The hall, which holds 2500 persons, is always crowded afternoon and night. The morning service is usually conducted by Mr. Mark Guy Pearse, while Mr. Hughes takes the afternoon conference and the evening service. The conference in the afternoon is devoted to a lecture on the topics

of the day from the standpoint of the Christian conscience. These discourses are less systematic than Dr. Cook's Monday lectures at Boston. They rather resemble his preludes, but they are not followed by any discussion. The "Conference" is rather a misnomer, and Mr. Price Hughes would probably find that he would gain power if he allowed half an hour for discussion at the close of each discourse. In the evening, the hall is usually crowded long before the service begins, and the overflow often overflows Princes' Hall, a smaller hall in the neighborhood. The service, which is emphatically a popular religious, evangelistic meeting, is attended by all sorts and conditions of men and women, from the occasional duchess to the costermonger. The singing, which has the advantage of an accompaniment by a fine orchestral band, is hearty and congregational, and the whole service is bright, cheerful, and practical. There is an amusing story told of a French medical man at the recent Hygienic Congress, who, finding himself bored to death with an English Sunday, hailed the sound of the fiddles in St. James's Hall as indicating the welcome distraction of a popular *café chantant*. So convinced was he that he had "struck oil" that when the "Sisters of the People" came on in their demure garments he was sure they were about to dance a can-can, and had only assumed the dress of the *religieuse* in order to heighten the contrast. He was soon undeceived, and remained to the very end, full of wonderment at this religion—mystical, but without mystification—which afforded the only entertainment he could find in all London on Sunday. The service, although free, is reverent, and the whole glows with sustained enthusiasm for souls. At the close of the sermon, those who are willing to give up their will for Christ's are exhorted to rise in their places, and after the service, they are invited to the inquiry rooms, where the finishing stroke is given to the work of the day. Mrs. Price Hughes attends to the women in their room, while the male inquirers are looked after by Mr. Percy W. Bunting, the editor of the *Contemporary Review*, both, of course, having as many assistants as they need. The work of the Mission in the inquiry rooms has been much blessed, and hardly a week passes without rejoicing over many remarkable conversions.

After the after-meeting, the service in St. James's Hall closes, and the scene then shifts to Princes' Hall, where we have what is called the Social Hour. In London, as in most large cities, it is unfortunately the case that there is no place but the streets for many thousands of shop assistants, who are not expected back in their houses of business until ten o'clock or later. Between half-past eight, when the service ends, there is an hour at least which is often spent perforce in lounging about the street. In order to meet the want of this class, Princes' Hall is converted into a kind of democratic drawing-room. The seats are so arranged as to split up the company into a number of groups, where friends and acquaintances gather for conversation. Any one

can attend, and use the hall as a common drawing room. At nine, tea and coffee is served then Mr. Hughes and Dr. Lunn and the Sisters will come in for the after-meeting, and there is a friendly interchange of greetings and of news. At half past nine, there are family prayers, brief and hearty, and then the services for the day are over. The idea of the Social Hour is an admirable one, which might be realized in every large town but for the exceeding ingenuity of the Evil One, who has contrived to do infinite mischief to the souls of men by persuading the Christian Church that there is something dishonoring to God and to Christ by utilizing a consecrated building for social reunions which would be a help and a stimulus to the Divine life. It is a good bargain for the Devil, by which, in return for allowing the sacred edifice to be used ten hours out of the week in prayer and praise to the Saviour, it is guaranteed for the remaining 134 hours against being used for the service of man. The superstition of the consecration practically stultifies 90 per cent. of the capital nominally devoted to the service of Christ.

Wardour Hall is, however, even more distinctively characteristic of the spirit of the mission than St. James's Hall. Wardour Hall stands plump in the slums of Soho, in the midst of a gin-smitten, poverty-stricken, rack-rented population. This is the evangelistic section of the work, and is even more deserving of attention than the Sunday services in St. James's Hall. It is presided over by a remarkable man of the name of Nix, who is a perfect genius in the way of discovering fresh methods of conducting the spiritual attack upon material evil. Mr. Nix is one of those children of light who are not above taking lessons from the children of this world. His master is Christ, but his schoolmasters are the publican, the theatrical lessee, and the showman. Placed in command of a Mission Hall which must attract if it is to do any good at all, Mr. Nix, instead of endeavoring to invent brand-new methods of attraction out of his inner consciousness, simply sat down at the feet of those who had shown by practical results that they had mastered the secret. In other words, he went to school at the tavern, studied what constituted the drawing power of the publican, and then forthwith made it his own. He was of course debarred, from the outset, from employing the potent poisons of alcoholic extraction, but he substituted the spiritual for the spirituous, and then set himself diligently to go "one better" than the publican in all other respects. Wardour Hall, as yet, has not been opened every day of the week, and all day long. That will come hereafter. But so far as it is open, it competes not unsuccessfully with the public-house.

To begin with, it advertises—advertises as theatres advertise, with colored posters, often copied directly from theatrical bills, and sometimes specially designed for the services. When they had their fourteen days' mission in Princes' Hall, they conducted a personal house to house canvass through

the West End of London, asking the residents in a hundred streets to attend the services. Artistic invitation cards were distributed by Mrs. Price Hughes and the Sisters to the fashionable loungers in Rotten Row on Sunday parade. But the most popular method of advertising the Mission was a magic lantern erected on a very high van, with a screen six feet square, on which were thrown by limelight the announcements of the Mission and the missionaries. As this was drawn slowly through the crowded streets, it attracted immense attention. Secondly, they employ instrumental music. There is a brass band at Wardour Hall which is quite independent of the bands of St. James's and Princes' Halls. Nothing is more distinctive of the Mission than the reliance which it places on music. There are no fewer than eight sections of the musical department, which, when combined, number 350 performers, including 120 instrumentalists. There is an orchestral band numbering an average Sunday evening attendance of 56, which plays selections from the works of the great masters before the service. A military band leads the singing at the afternoon conferences, and plays half an hour before service. One special feature of the musical program is the Saturday evening concerts, of which thirty-five are given every year by the orchestral band, while thrice a year, concerts are given in St. James's Hall. This, however, is by the way.

Thirdly, Mr. Nix places great reliance upon the magic lantern. The use of the lantern as an evangelical agency is as yet in its infancy. "We always have a great crowd when we have the magic lantern," says Mr. Nix; "the place has always been packed, and many people saved. We have found this the best way to fill the hall, and also a successful way of reaching the hearts of sinners. The people remember the pictures. Don't let anybody make a mistake, this is no entertainment, but a very solemn service." His address on the Prodigal Son, illustrated with pictures drawn from the actual life of the prodigal of to-day, was repeated three Sunday nights running to crowded audiences, who were moved to tears, and many of whom decided to begin an altered life. Last year, besides the constant use of the lantern at the evangelistic services, they had thirty-one lantern week-night lectures delivered at Wardour and Cleveland Halls. The program for this winter includes a series of lantern lectures, illustrating the lives of heroes who have helped to lay the foundation of the City of God. Each hall has a complete outfit of biunial lantern, limelight, and screen.

Fourthly, Mr. Nix is constantly on the lookout for means of ministering to the secular social needs of the community in the midst of which he labors. They have beaten the publican's Christmas Goose Club all to pieces. A publican who had been hit by the competition said, "I could do very well with the old religion of going to church, but this new religion of pledges and goose clubs, and slate clubs, I cannot do with. It will soon ruin us pub-

licans." Last year they had 650 members in their Goose Club, and they distributed among them at Christmas 1 ton of geese, 4 cwt. of turkey and other fowls, and half a ton of beef, pork, and mutton. Their Slate Club, an annual friendly society, which divides up at the end of the year, wipes the slate, and begins again, has been a great success. Last year, when all expenses and liabilities had been paid, each member received back at the end of the year as much as he had paid in. Another institution is the Christmas dinner for the lonely. Last Christmas 150 persons paid 2s. 6d. for a Christmas dinner at Wardour Hall, where they had music, mirth, games, stories, and a rattling good Christmas dinner. Considering how many lonely ones there are in every large town at Christmas time, this institution should become universal.

Fifthly, in addition to their self-helping and self-supporting methods of work, there is a great deal of directly charitable work. This may be divided. First, there is the finding of work for the workless, tools for those who cannot get started because their tools are in the pawnshop, and temporary lodgings for those who have not where to lay their head. This is in accordance with John Wesley's original scheme. It is as yet in the day of small things. But it is capable of indefinite expansion. Secondly, there is the feeding of the hungry. There is the soup kitchen in full swing, served by "real gentlemen" in cooks' costume, which has enabled them to feed many hundreds every winter. Thirdly, there is the Christmas dinner, which is supplied free to about 1000 poor people. Fourthly, there is a Convalescent Home in the country, to which over 200 persons are sent down every year. All this is free. It is a home to which the sick poor are sent without charge, regardless of difference of religious faith. Fifthly, there is a Children's Holiday Home, to which poor children are sent down to enjoy a fortnight in the green fields. There is a Medical Mission, which I mention here so as not to pass it by, but I give a better account of it under the head of the Sisterhood, which also deals with nursing and similar subjects. Sixthly, a Boy's Club has been started, where, besides being taught carpentering, the lads have a gymnasium, reading-room, games, and music. There is a cricket club in connection with Wardour Hall, although its members have to go far afield to find a place to play in. Seventhly, temperance work is constantly going on. They are constantly taking temperance pledges. The "Help Myself Society" flourishes, and their Band of Hope, numbering 2000 members, is the largest in the world. Thrice a year they have Drunkard's Dinner. Three hundred are invited. No one is asked who is not found in the streets at eleven o'clock at night quite drunk. That is the only qualification. At first they found them at their doors. Now they have to hunt for them further off. But they find them, and they come; some abandon their drinking there and then. Eighthly, they constantly insist upon a religion of personal self-sacrifice, and of personal appeal

to the hearts of men. Two hundred and forty workers are planned on Sundays to different branches of open air work. Street preaching is constantly going on, and the services in Hyde Park are very successful. They say it is the New Religion that is being preached. "Not going to church and saying prayers or singing hymns, but living Christ-like lives, being unselfish; not looking to number one as to the joy and comfort and salvation of others." There is a prayer meeting at eight o'clock every Sunday morning, which, together with a class meeting, is the life and soul of Wardour Hall. It is taught that it is more religious to spend two hours taking an invalid in a bath chair in the Park than to spend the same time in church or Mission Hall, for the principle is that the service of man is the acceptable worship of God. Not that there is any blinking of the necessity of spiritual life and devotion to God and His Christ. Mr. Nix has a class of 200 men, and he is as enthusiastic about the class meeting as the highest and driest devotee of the old school. He says that it is the finest institution for keeping Christians together in the organization of any church. "It is the merriest, the jolliest, the most lively and helpful meeting I go to." Ninthly, they are constantly on the lookout for new means of attack. They are free from red-tape, and they hate old ruts. They always go to the Derby, and hold a prayer meeting on the race course, singing and speaking, and welcoming penitents, even while the races are being run. "Go to those who need you most" is their motto, and the first thing to be done is to get at them. As the mountain will not go to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain, and in the West London Mission we see Mohammed in motion.

So much for Wardour Hall, and its related Cleveland Hall, and the modes and methods by which the Christians at work there try to minister to the woes and wants of the least of Christ's brethren. I must now turn to the other great division of the work of the Mission, which is relegated to the Sisterhood.

Mrs. Price Hughes is Sister Superior. Under her are several ladies, who live in community at Katherine House, and devote themselves to the service of the destitute and the sick. Each sister has a personal talk once a week with Mrs. Price Hughes. Two of them are constantly in attendance at all services in Wardour and Cleveland Halls. These Sisters visit the poor in their homes, nurse the sick, and look after the children. They visit

the sick in the hospital, and the poor in the workhouses, and render the last solemn service to the dying. They conduct a Crèche where working mothers can leave their babies during work hours. They also conduct mothers' meetings, devotional classes, open-air meetings, and prayer meetings. They have a girls' club, a band of hope, a book stall, a sewing club, and a stall for the sale of second-hand garments. They conduct relief work, granting loans, providing pensions, and affording temporary relief. This is done in connection with the Charity Organization Society. They conduct short Saturday afternoon excursions for the children in the slums to places in the outskirts where the green trees grow and the sky is free from smoke. They visit the soldiers' wives in barracks, conduct a mothers' meeting in the Soldiers' Home, and it may be remarked incidentally, secure the attendance of more soldiers at St. James's Hall, Sunday evenings, than are to be found in any church or chapel in London. They have a registry office for helping girls to find situations, a society for providing clothes for the utterly destitute. The Medical Department, which is worked by two medical men who give their services for the sake of the cause, has three sisters attached to it as nurses of the sick. They have a dispensary at Lincoln House, where the doctors attend on certain days, and prescribe free exactly as they do for their private patients. This work is capable of great development.

This is but a rough and very imperfect outline of one of the most promising developments of Christian activity which the old country has to report to the new. It follows as a necessary corollary for all this helpful secular work undertaken in a religious spirit that the foolish old superstition entertained by many Wesleyans of the old schools, that it was a worldly thing to take an interest in politics is fast dying out. Missions founded on the lines of this in West London are multiplying. Everywhere the Methodist is becoming more and more of a social reformer, and none the less of a religious force. We are seeing every day the consequences that are resulting from the advent of the Methodist in politics. He is a good man whom the devil would gladly see in the chapel rather than in the polling-booth. Methodists are beginning to find that out, and both in municipal and in national life their influence is beginning to tell. To generalize that good work throughout the world, is the special opportunity of the Ecumenical Council at Washington.

LIGHT IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

In America we sometimes criticise severely the disposition of our British cousins to monopolize trade and to acquire political influence in all the less civilized regions of the earth. But the English occupation of an Asiatic or African region, we should be willing to confess, usually promotes in the most marked degree the peace, domestic order, and social advancement of the people. In Africa, from Egypt to the Cape, British influence is fast becoming the chief agency of progress. On this page we print a sketch of the magnificent church that Scottish missionaries have just completed far in the heart of

Africa, at Blantyre, on Lake Nyassa—Livingstone's old exploring ground. It is said to be the finest church building on the Continent of Africa. And we also add an interesting group-photograph of the "South African Choir," a company of native singers from the southern region of the Dark Continent, who are just now attracting the most friendly

BLANTYRE CHURCH, EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

attention in England, and whose well-attended concerts will earn money for a Technical College for colored youths in the Cape Colony. The Choir is as unique in its way as was the first company of "Jubilee Singers" sent out by Fisk University, Nashville. Its members are Christianized and civilized, and eager for the uplifting of their tribes.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A COMPOSITE CHARACTER SKETCH,

BY PROFESSOR J. F. JAMESON, PROFESSOR C. T. WINCHESTER, PROFESSOR
R. D. JONES, MR. RAYMOND BLATHWAYT, AND MR. W. T. STEAD.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS—which has chosen as an essential part of its plan to devote much attention to the personality and work of men of contemporary note and influence—would have come far short in its estimate of the timely and the proportionate if it had failed to give prominence in its pages to the most eminent American who has lived in the last decade of the century. Lincoln, Grant, Lee, Beecher, Peter Cooper, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips,—these were all typical Americans, individually different though they were. But Lowell was as truly American as any one of them, and as truly typical. There has been produced as one of the finer outcomes of American history and life a class of men and women deeply rooted in the early American stock and traditions, imbued with the strong ethical sense of New England, possessed of the refinement of the best American training and education, and full of a patriotism somewhat inclined to be solicitous and critical rather than blindly ardent. This class is far larger in America than is any corresponding class in any other country. The combination of high intellectuality with great moral consciousness and energy, and with an intensely practical patriotism, produces a type peculiarly American. And Mr. Lowell was the most distinguished representative of this best American type. It has been thought well that the REVIEW should employ several pens to portray different phases of his life and character. Professor Jameson, of Brown University, writes with keen appreciation and sound judgment of Lowell as a public man and an influence in American affairs. Professor Winchester, of the Wesleyan University, whose rare literary insight needs no praise, contributes a brief study of Lowell as a man of letters. Professor Jones, of the Illinois State Normal College, writes of Lowell's poetry as an influence in the training of American mind and character in the public schools. Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, a well-known London journalist, who has very lately visited this country, contributes as his share a most interesting interview with Lowell at Elmwood, a few weeks before his death. Finally, as the principal paper of the group, Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the English and European editions of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, writes with fervent admiration, as of a departed guide and master, concerning Lowell as moral teacher and prophet of righteousness. Mr. Stead's preference for Lowell above all other poets of this age has long been well known to all his friends and to all who have followed his journalistic and other writing.

I.—LOWELL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

BY PROFESSOR J. F. JAMESON.

THE late Dr. Mark Pattison, in his book on Milton, lamented that, during the many years intervening between the production of *Lycidas* and that of *Paradise Lost*, Milton allowed himself to be diverted from the service of the Muses to engage, with intense warmth and partisan passion, in the civil conflicts of the time. There is perhaps a general feeling that it is best for the poet to keep aloof, in serene disengagement, from the heated atmosphere of political strife,—that the poetic gift itself is likely to be impaired if it is brought into contact with the ignoble dust of party warfare. However this may be, Lowell is a shining instance to the contrary, an instance of a poet whose best inspiration was derived from passionate interest in public affairs. Future generations may make an estimate widely different from ours; but it is evident that in the minds of the present generation the Biglow Papers and the

Ode at the Harvard Commemoration are the surest foundations of Lowell's poetic fame, and both, it will be observed, were inspired by intense feeling for great national interests at times of crisis. He had, moreover, so great an influence upon public opinion, and in later life held positions of such importance, as to make his relation to public affairs worthy of consideration quite apart from his poetry.

Public spirit was the natural inheritance of the Lowells. That the poet's great-grandfather, the Rev. John Lowell of Newburyport, took much interest in the affairs of the Province, is evinced by the titles of several of his published sermons, such as that delivered during the French and Indian war "On the Advantages of God's Presence with his People in an Expedition against their Enemies," which may fancifully remind us of the Reverend Homer Wilbur's remarks on Birdofredum Sawin's

first letter from Mexico. The grandfather, John Lowell, prefigures the anti-slavery poet more distinctly. A lawyer, a legislator, and a distinguished judge, he took an especial pride in the share he had had in placing in the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 that declaration of universal freedom and equality which he and others regarded as effecting the abolition of slavery. In the public prints he offered his service as a lawyer to any person held in slavery who might desire to avail himself of this clause; his interpretation of it was presently sustained by the courts. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell, the poet's father, was a public-spirited pastor and an opponent of slavery. His uncle, John Lowell, was one of the foremost of the Federalist pamphleteers of New England. Though he never took public office, hardly any one in Massachusetts, after the death of Fisher Ames, had greater influence than he in the councils of the party. It is something more than a coincidence that, as in the case of his nephew, some of his most successful writings—such as the pamphlets, "Peace without Dishonor, War without Hope," and "Mr. Madison's War"—expressed the hearty aversion with which New England men regarded a war which elsewhere was popular, and protested against the actions of an administration which most Americans deemed it their patriotic duty to support.

The first poetical venture of Lowell, his class poem of 1838, contained not a few youthful sarcasms directed against Carlyle and his Sartor Resartus, Emerson, the transcendentalists, the abolitionists, the advocates of woman's rights, and the other reformers with whom the period abounded. But the satire is too conventional to be the outcome of deep-seated or mature conviction, and in a very few years, chiefly through the influence of Maria White and her brilliant and ardent young friends, Lowell found himself quite won over to the party of the reformers, and eagerly participating in several of their movements.

Most prominent among the causes which enlisted the young poet's sympathies was that of the abolitionists. In his first volumes of poems were several in which anti-slavery sentiments found warm expression. Such were the "Present Crisis" and the lines "On the Capture of certain Fugitive Slaves near Washington." The crisis upon which the former poem was written, in December, 1845, was that created by the annexation of Texas. Upon this followed the series of disgraceful aggressions upon a weaker power which led to the Mexican War. In New England, a minority, including most of the Democratic leaders, approved the conduct of the administration in bringing it about. The Whigs disapproved the war with more or less emphasis. The abolitionists loudly expressed their horror of it. Such was the political situation, when, one morning in June, 1846, there appeared in the *Boston Courier* a "letter from Mr. Ezekiel Biglow of Jaalam, enclosing a poem of his son, Mr. Hosea Biglow." So came into the world that inimitable character, shortly to be

followed by the Reverend Homer Wilbur and by Birdofredum Sawin. Like a Greek play, the drama required but these three persons: one who should represent the sterling young manhood of rural New England, one who should represent the baser sort, and the staid clergyman whom the author might use as the mouthpiece for his graver words, and each endowed, after his kind, with the Yankee shrewdness and the Yankee humor.

The Biglow Papers may be considered from many points of view. They are an invaluable repertory of Yankee dialect. They give an excellent notion of Yankee character and of Yankee life in the middle of the century. As feats of versification, they show an extraordinary facility. Their wit and humor are inexhaustible. The accompanying prose is often quite as amusing and as brilliant as the verse. But, above all, they are the best political satires the present century has produced. Indeed, the poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, brilliant as it is, is decidedly inferior to them in variety and range, and we should have to go back to Swift, to "Absalom and Achitophel," and to "Hudibras," to find their equal. Standing aloof from both the great parties, the young wit wielded a free hand. The injustice of the war, the pompous humbug with which it was justified, the safe truculence of editors, the conscienceless cynicism of practical politicians, the oracular vagueness of candidates, the complaisance of "doughface" congressmen, were all exposed with consummate acuteness and wit yet with the light touch and the genial humor that can alone enable satiric poetry to outlive its sting.

No doubt injustice was done to both persons and parties in Mr Biglow's rustic effusions. John P. Robinson, General Taylor, and the Southern senators were not as foolish or as bad as he painted them. But this is an incident to all political satire, and posterity will not be misled by it. No one imagines that Dryden's mordant description of Achitophel and Zimri are final portraits of Shaftesbury and Buckingham. So, in future generations, our historians of the anti-slavery contest, though they will make a great mistake if they do not use the Biglow Papers, will not be likely to take them as giving the last word upon the matter. But with all their gain in perspective, how much will our successors lose! It is inconceivable that they should not enjoy Mr. Biglow, but can he possibly be enjoyed so much when the genuine rural Yankee has passed away, by readers who need a glossary for his dialect and foot-notes for his allusions, who have to be told who "Guvener B." and "Gineral C." were? What will they make of

Resolves, do you say, o' the Springfield Convention?
Thet's percisely the p'int I was goin' to mention;

of

Wal, it does seem a curus way, but then hooraw fer Jackson!

It must be right, for Caleb sez it's reglar Anglo-saxon;

or of

D' you think they'll suck me in to jine the Buff'lo
chaps, an' them

Rank infidels that go agin the Scriptur'l cus o' Shem?

The political effect of the publication of this first series of the Biglow Papers was immediate and considerable. In Hosea's first poem, no Massachusetts man not wholly given over to pro-slavery sympathies could fail to be stirred by such moving lines as

Massachusetts, God forgive her,
She's a-kneelin' with the rest,
She thet ough' to ha' clung ferever
In her grand old eagle-nest;
She that ough' to stand so fearless
Wile the wracks are round her hurled,
Holdin' up a beacon fearless
To the oppressed of all the world!

The conviction, openly expressed, that it were better to dissolve the Union than to be subservient to the power of slavery, the sentiment of obedience to a higher law than that of the Constitution, were far from winning general acceptance; but the general abhorrence of slavery and the growing distrust of compromises was heightened, and the pungent ridicule of opportunist politicians told powerfully, especially upon the minds of young men. In the preface to the collected edition of the second series, Lowell said of the first, "The success of my experiment soon began not only to astonish me, but to make me feel the responsibility of knowing that I held in my hand a weapon, instead of the mere fencing-stick I had supposed. Very far from being a popular author under my own name, so far, indeed, as to be almost unread, I found the verses of my pseudonym copied everywhere; I saw them pinned up in work-shops; I heard them quoted and their authorship debated; I once even, when rumor had at length caught up my name in one of its eddies, had the satisfaction of overhearing it demonstrated, in the pauses of a concert, that I was utterly incompetent to have written anything of the kind."

Thirteen years intervened between the conclusion of the first series and the beginning of the second. During the interval, Lowell was occupied mainly as professor in Harvard College and as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. His academic experience gave him that facility in after-dinner speaking which in his public career proved one of his most useful accomplishments. Meanwhile, it did not stifle his sympathetic interest in Zekle and Huldry, nor relax his kindly investigations of Yankee character at musters and at cattle-shows. That his mind was still racy of the soil was made plain when, in November, 1861, the Reverend Homer Wilbur again sent to the press a letter recently received from Birdofredum Sawin.

There are considerable differences of tone between the first series of Biglow Papers and the second. The times had changed, and the poet had changed with them, maturing and deepening, while contact

with men and the sense of public influence increased the determination to use it seriously. So when Hosea and his friends are revived, in the midst of a war beyond all comparison more important than that with Mexico, while there is abundance of fun in what they say, we feel that the strain is of a higher mood. The epigrams have greater weight and more explosive force. The arguments are filled with a more severe and serious energy. The awful struggle and the great cause, which turned common men into heroic patriots, gave the mature poet inspiration for passages of intense and sustained feeling such as were hardly possible to the gay youth of twenty-seven. It followed that a higher poetic tone was at times attained, which has given us some tender and pathetic lines in memory of the slain, and some beautiful pastoral passages for which the lover of rural New England must always be grateful. Withal it is to be remembered that in this second series Lowell found himself for the first time sustained by the consciousness of representing the general opinion of a nation. Of those who read and admired the crackling epigrams of 1847 and 1848, only a minority agreed with the political opinions of the writer. In 1862 he had with him the warmest feelings of millions. When Hosea, in the verses on Mason and Slidell, represented Jonathan as asking John—

Et I turned mad dogs loose, John,
On your front-parlor stairs,
Would it jest meet your views, John,
To wait an' sue their heirs?

when he scornfully inquired in March meeting,

Who cares for the Resolves of '61,
That tried to coax an airthquake with a bun?—

when he exclaimed:

Here's hell broke loose, an' we lay flat
With half the univarse a-singein',
Till Sen'tor This an' Gov'nor Thet
Stop squabblin' fer the garding-ingin;

or when the poet wrote, thinking of his three dead nephews:

Wut's words to them whose faith an' truth
On War's red techstone rang true metal,
Who ventered life an' love an' youth
For the gret prize o' death in battle?
To him who, deadly hurt, agen
Flashed on afore the charge's thunder,
Tippin' with fire the bolt of men
Thet rived the Rebel line asunder?—

he knew not only that a whole nation enjoyed the humor and felt the pathos, but that he had with them that common bond which Lælius describes as the crowning felicity of friendship,—*idem sentire de republica*.

Lowell's politics in the period of the war and of reconstruction were the politics of a poet, though of a shrewd and sensible one. He disliked compromises and half-way measures. The policy he approved was that of the radicals. In the article which he contributed to the *North American Re-*

view, recently reprinted in his "Political Essays," one sees throughout an almost complete indifference to the legal view of the Constitution. That in the midst of a great war one should write unjustly of the enemy was only natural. One sees, too, a strong tendency to "make points," to attempt to discomfit the adversary by minor witticisms which severer judgment would omit, and somewhat of that excess of intellectual dexterity which, from the Federalist times down, has been a leading weakness of the political writing of New England. Yet political writing marked by so much mental power and moral elevation deserved great influence and respect. Especially may we be thankful for his essay on Abraham Lincoln, one of the earliest and truest estimates of the gentle and wise shepherd of the people, warm in its appreciation of his simple manliness and in its admiration of his homespun kingship.

One of the noblest passages in the Commemoration Ode was inspired by this same warm feeling of the Harvard professor for the plain backwoodsman,

The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American.

The partisan feeling which naturally abounds in the articles and the Biglow Papers is wholly absent from the Ode. It breathes only those feelings which one would wish to have foremost upon the solemn occasion for which it was written, and which one would most desire to have recorded as the best of the national sentiments at the close of a great historic conflict.

Bow down, dear Land, for thou hast found release!

Thy God, in these distempered days,
Hath taught thee the sure wisdom of His ways,
And through thine enemies hath wrought thy peace!

Deep comprehension of the greatness of the struggle, magnanimity in victory, the solemn memory of the dead, admiration of their heroic valor and self-sacrifice, and the lofty patriotic resolve that their death shall not have been vain, mark the Ode as the one great poem which the war evoked, and have made it a source of patriotic inspiration to many young Americans.

Lowell did not deny himself to the more prosaic tasks which were left for public-spirited men after the war. From the pulpit of the *North American Review* he pleaded for legislation marked by fitting sobriety and freed from the tendency to haste and recklessness which war engenders. He advocated a reconstruction accompanied by conciliation, and the utilization of the best qualities of the South. He early perceived and pointed out the fundamental importance of the movement in favor of civil service reform inaugurated by Mr. Jenckes. In June, 1877, he was for the first time called into the career of active and official public life, by President Hayes. He had never held an office, though the Austrian or Russian mission had once been offered him in General Grant's time. He now accepted that to the Court of Madrid, succeeding, by a singular turn of

fortune, the same confirmed officeholder whom in the first Biglow Papers he had satirized under the name of "Gineral C." The duties of the Spanish mission are seldom arduous. Lowell attended to the humdrum business of the office assiduously and intelligently, gracefully represented his country at state functions, and occasionally made the desert of the "Diplomatic Correspondence" blossom as the rose with the witty and picturesque descriptions of such scenes which he sent home in his official letters to Secretary Evarts. Meantime, while the minister occupied himself with the port regulations of Havana or the woes of the owners of the *Ellen Rizpah*, the poet and the professor of belles-lettres enjoyed those literary and legendary riches which are supposed to compensate Spain for the loss of temporal wealth.

In February, 1880, Lowell was transferred to the position of envoy to Great Britain. The post was a much more onerous one at all times. Its duties were now far less burdensome than those which had taxed to the utmost the consummate discretion of Mr. Adams; but they received a temporary accession through the Irish troubles, and the loud demands which Irishmen claiming American citizenship made for the intervention of the American minister when imprisoned as suspects. The minister, in one of his despatches, described very neatly the source of the difficulty. "Naturalized Irishmen," he said, "seem entirely to misconceive the process through which they have passed in assuming American citizenship, looking upon themselves as Irishmen who have acquired a right to American protection, rather than as Americans who have renounced a claim to Irish nationality." That the minister was remiss in attention to their grievances does not appear from the evidence, nor did the Secretary of State express any such opinion. But the complaints of the suspects, couched in the peculiar rhetoric of their nation, and the clamor of politicians in Congress, zealous for the liberties of all nations represented by numerous voters in the United States, made his path a thorny one. He had also the usual difficulties which come to our ministers at the Court of St. James from the unchastened social ambitions of many Americans. To one of the minor infelicities of the position he wittily alluded in one of his despatches, that arising from persons engaged in the useless pursuit of imaginary fortunes in Great Britain. "They might," he said, "as well seek to recover possession of a castle in Spain through the intervention of our minister to that country."

But for all these things there was ample compensation in the literary and social triumphs with which his official career in London abounded. Of all the literary diplomats whom the United States have honored themselves by sending out to represent them, none has ever enjoyed a more brilliant reception. The services of the American minister were in constant demand upon occasions requiring literary or commemorative addresses. He responded with the best efforts of a singularly cultivated and astonishingly fertile mind; and America was proud of an

envoy who with so much dignity and so obvious success represented not only her government, but the highest achievements of her civilization.

There were those who believed, or affected to believe, that the flatteries of the aristocratic and literary society of London had turned the poet's head, and alienated him from sympathy with the mass of his countrymen. If it were possible to suppose that the author of the Biglow Papers and the essay on Abraham Lincoln had turned snob, a sufficient answer lay in the address on Democracy, which he delivered on assuming the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, in October, 1884. Never did American democracy receive a better defence. Defences more sweeping it may often have had; it was not in Lowell's nature to indulge in uncritical laudation of all the traits and fruits of popular government in the United States. But with a wise and temperate, and therefore effective, championship, he set forth a high and reasonable faith in government by the people, a well-fortified confidence in their good sense and self control. It was such a defence as should be made in behalf of a democracy no longer callow and vociferous, but adult, mellowed by time, and sobered by experience.

In 1885 Lowell returned to America. During the few remaining years of his life his function was still largely public and political. The foremost man of letters in America, he was also the one man in

America whose utterances upon *la haute politique* commanded universal attention. This was his peculiar province. His address at the Harvard Anniversary bore, running through all its wise thoughts upon literature and education, the sense of the relation of such an institution to the public weal. The later address on "The Place of the Independent in Politics" was almost wholly occupied with the higher problems of statesmanship, with non-partisan pleading for reform, with exhortations to a robust and lofty patriotism, actively devoted to the good of the commonwealth.

It is difficult, at the death of a man like Lowell, not to reflect with some anxiety upon the present relations of literature and the national life. Our literature, we may say, while it grows more cosmopolitan becomes less inspiring to patriotism; our literary class gains in breadth, but is likely to lose in dignity of life and in the simple and manly virtues appropriate to the austere youth of our nation. Politics seem often to be divorced from all pursuit of ideals, and politicians contemptuously averse to taking any counsel with the man of thought. But the noble career which has just ended may make us hopeful that, even in times less propitious than those of his prime, the finest intelligence and the most active patriotism may be found united; and Lowell himself would be the first to bid us not to despair of the republic.

II.—LOWELL AS MAN OF LETTERS.

BY PROFESSOR C. T. WINCHESTER.

By the death of James Russell Lowell, America lost her foremost man of letters. It will hardly be disputed that no American writer has shown such variety of high powers, or won success in so many forms of literary effort. He combined in himself those qualities in which the other members of our New England group of writers were severally deficient. He had more virility and mass than Longfellow, homelier philosophy, and more musical utterance than Emerson, finer literary sense than Whittier, warmer human sympathies than Hawthorne, loftier and more serious imagination than Holmes. Both by native endowment and by literary training, he was a broader, more symmetrical man than either. He was, all things considered, the ripest specimen of American culture.

Indeed, this very breadth of the man has somewhat obscured, perhaps, the peculiar excellence of his choicest work. He did so many things well that we do not estimate at its full value what he did best. He played so many parts creditably—satirist, lyrist, scholar, critic, teacher, diplomat—that we forget how subtle was the wisdom and how rare the charm of those writings on which his fame must ultimately rest. For a man's place in literature must be measured by his best work; and Lowell's best was unsurpassed by anything America has yet produced. We have no satirical

or humorous poetry that can for a moment be compared with the Biglow Papers. His *vers de société* at its best is as good as that of Holmes, which is equivalent to saying it is as good as anything of the kind between Prior and Dobson, while a few of his lyrics of love and grief have a pathetic power that Longfellow never attained. His Commemoration Ode is the one great classic poem produced by our Civil War—incontestably the noblest patriotic verse ever written in America. And as to his critical work, what American critic has shown a scholarship so wide, an imagination at once so penetrating and so catholic, and a style so rich in imaginative suggestion.

Excellence so high and so varied implies something more than versatility and cultivation. It implies a personality of remarkable originaive power. For, after all, in literature it is personality that tells. Learning, culture, industry may make volumes, but they cannot make literature. The book is not immortal unless the man is in it, alive for evermore. Lowell's writing stands this test. However varied its themes, it is still the utterance of the same voice, refined, imaginative, yet always urgent and stimulating.

At the root of this personality lay a deep moral earnestness. Mr. Lowell was of Puritan descent; and though the training of three generations had

refined all Puritan acerbity and narrowness out of him, yet the aggressive moral temper of the Puritan was still in his blood. He was always the man of letters, but he was never content to be merely that. He would not be shut up within the little horizon of purely æsthetic interest. He was a man of affairs, with a broad outlook and a strenuous concern for all the larger relations of men. His own ideals were rather moral than merely literary; and all his best writing, in poetry, at all events, has a distinct ethical motive. Even in his literary criticism, he is keenly alive to ethical values, and there is always an especial charm in such of his essays as are concerned largely with the serious relations of literature to life.

In his poetry this dominance of the moral instinct is seen most clearly from first to last. In his first thin volume of verse there does not seem to us now to have been quite so remarkable poetic promise as his early admirers found there. It shows lively fancy and delicate sentiment; but there is little piercing imagination or forthright, commanding utterance, and of the rich vein of humor to be disclosed later there is hardly any trace. But the one thing that is noticeable in this earliest verse is a certain moral austerity, a high conception of the duty of the poet, as

One to bring the Maker's name to light,
To be the voice of that Almighty speaking
Which every age demands to do it right.

Seldom does a young man just out of his teens publish a volume of verse containing so little turbid passion, and concerned so little with the sensuous charm of life. The best thing in the volume is a little poem entitled "My Love," and inspired, as everybody knew, by the lady whom he shortly after married. There is not a thrill of earthly passion in it, it is a hymn, as high and still as starlight. Lowell was one of the earliest admirers of Keats; but he evidently was never his disciple. He never shared Keats's absorption in things of sense or Keats's passionate devotion to his art. He could not consent, as Tennyson did, to delay for ten years to sing of truth, until he had first mastered the art to render beauty. Wordsworth was the poetic teacher to whom he might seem to have owed most, and some of his early verse, like the lines just now referred to, is quite in Wordsworth's temper. But he never had Wordsworth's high simplicity of manner or Wordsworth's power of solitary reflection. Unlike the English poet, he was intimately in touch with his social surroundings, and always needed some outside impulse of sympathy or indignation to call out his best powers. The few poems in his first two volumes that really strike fire are those inspired by the anti-slavery movement. The stanzas on "Freedom" and "The Present Crisis," with its long leaping metre, though occasioned by passing events, are lasting utterances of that courage which

dares to be
In the right with two or three.

They went to the popular heart, and lines and phrases from them have taken a place among the heroic watchwords of all English-speaking people.

But it was not until the Mexican war that Lowell really heard a summons to his genius. The Biglow Papers set free at once all his hitherto unsuspected powers. Their immediate influence was incalculable. In those momentous years when the destiny of the country was deciding, no other writing did more to expose the arrogant ambition of the one side and the selfish and truckling subservience of the other. And when the inevitable struggle came at last, no other writing did more to fill the Northern heart with that stern resolve that endures unto the end. Many a man cannot look upon some of those lines to-day without recalling the thrill of solemn assent he gave, when, at our darkest hour, with firm-set lip and eyes bedimmed, he read them first.

God means to make this land, John,
Clear thru from sea to sea,
Believe an' understand, John,
The wuth o' bein' free.
Ole Uncle S. sez he, "I guess,
God's price is high," sez he;
"But nothin' else than wut He sells
Wears long, an' thet J. B.
May larn, like you an' me!"

But the Biglow Papers are not to be classed with ephemeral political satire. They are really something unique in English poetry. The combination of such a variety of high poetic qualities in humorous verse is unprecedented. No English satiric poetry shows anything quite like it. To a satire as caustic as Pope's and a wit as dry as Butler's, they unite a broad and mellow humor, bright imagination, delicate sensibilities, deep pathos, and a power of stirring lyric appeal. And all of these elements are so fused in the fire of intense personal feeling that they never seem forced or discordant. For example, nothing can be finer in its way than the descriptive passage that begins the "Sunthin' in the Pastoral Line"—the bob o link that

Climbs aginst the breeze with quiverin' wings,
Or, givin' way to't in a mock despair,
Runs down, a brook o' laughter, thru the air;

The pines that

Mope an' sigh, an' sheer your feelin's so,—
They hesh the ground beneath so, tu, I swan,
You half-forgit you've got a body on.

But this description slides unaware into half humorous reminiscence, and then the verse slowly kindles, to end with that outburst of noble indignation,—

God hates your sneakin' creturs that believe
He'll settle things they run away an' leave!

The Biglow Papers have often been pronounced the best specimen of New England dialect ever written; and so they are. But it is not merely the dialect that they render; it is the whole New England character. Here is the living Yankee, talking right on. It amuses us, now and then, to hear our Eng-

lish cousins say of Mr Lowell, as Professor Dowden does, for instance, that he "seems an English poet who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States." The truth is, that Mr. Lowell, like a good many other excellent Englishmen, was naturalized in this country about two hundred and fifty years ago. He was a typical New Englander—a proof of how much ripening culture the Yankee character can take without losing its native raciness and flavor. For Hosea Biglow was no labored dramatic study—his other name was Lowell. The dry wag-gery, imperturbable good humor, eye for homely out-of-door beauty, deep but shy affections, shrewdness and resource, tenacity of purpose, dogged sense of justice, insistence on moral values—Lowell had them all. And his verse, truth to say, however refined and imaginative, never seemed so apt and spontaneous as when it slid into the homely phrase of Biglow. He really put more of himself into these Biglow Papers than into anything else he ever wrote. And nothing else he ever wrote will live so long.

In his later verse we seldom find all his powers working together with such vigorous consent. Only once again, perhaps, did he feel a poetic impulse potent enough to command all his genius. It is possible to criticise the great Commemoration Ode. Its opening stanzas are, it may be, a little perfunctory, there is throughout some lack of perfect musical quality. But surely no other American poet could have written so august a song of victory and peace. In the best strophes some solemn truth lifts its head in every line. And nothing could be nobler in tone. The struggle and grief, the memory of our great dead and of the myriad unlaurelled heroes, all blend in the awful and sanctifying joy of a nation's triumph.

Mr. Lowell's minor poetry, we may admit, seldom shows the highest reach either of art or of inspiration. Yet it is never flat or labored. His descriptive verse is invariably fresh and true; he never lost the youthful thrill at being out-of-door. A few poignant lyrics of grief, wrung from him by domestic sorrow—like "The Changeling," "The First Snow Fall," "Auf Wiedersehen—must go straight to the heart of every man who has known love and loss. His humor is never long absent from his later work; but it hardly had its rights again after he had finished the Biglow Papers. Poems like "The Courtin'" —our one perfect New England idyl—and "Fitz Adam's Story" tantalize us with the knowledge that he might have carried the humor and imagination of the Biglow Papers outside the field of satire, and have given us new Canterbury Tales worthy the old. But he was content, for the most part, to use his humor only as a haven for his more serious work. Yet even so, what English poet of the past hundred and fifty years, Burns only excepted, can show a humor so mellow and so subtly in accord with graver truth. Only rarely does his humor seem a little out of key with his sentiment, or play his judgment false. Always coveting the homely phrase of life,

he was now and then a little over-tolerant of humorous uncouthness or familiarity. A few such passages of ruder sound disturb the solemn harmonies of "The Cathedral." It is, of course, in his lighter colloquial pieces, like "A Familiar Letter," or, "Credidimus Jovem Regnare," that his later humor is seen at its best. These are altogether delightful: not, perhaps, as witty as those of his friend Holmes, but with a wider play of fancy and a graver undertone of sentiment. They are among the best specimens of a difficult variety of verse, too rare in English.

But, as we have already said, the one invariable characteristic of all Lowell's verse is a certain serious thoughtfulness. This always redeems it from commonplace. Whatever charm you may find or miss in it, you shall always find a truth. The truth, it must be said, is not always transmuted by imagination into poetry. For Lowell's imagination is of the kind that illuminates and adorns its subject rather than pierces to the heart of it. Always alert, it was sometimes too hospitable to vagrant analogies. And thus, while he could command a retinue of images for every thought, he did not always give us the forthright, inevitable one. Indeed, he sometimes liked his image the better the more remote it was. In this union of subtle thought and genuine feeling with quaint or ingenious metaphor he reminds one occasionally of the early seventeenth century poets. Lines like those "On Burning Some Old Letters" might almost have been fathered by that prince of conceitists, Donne—for whom, by the way, Lowell always had a liking.

On the whole, it cannot be said that Lowell will take rank with the two great English poets of his generation. That place is won only by individual devotion to the art; and with him poetry was the utterance of fortunate moments rather than the passion of a lifetime. But we are greatly mistaken if the breadth and raciness of his personality, the thoughtful elevation of his verse, its frequent bursts of genuine inspiration, and the unique quality of some of its best specimens, do not give him the foremost place among American poets of the century. His work, moreover, leaves upon us the impression that the full possibilities of his genius were never realized; or, if realized at all, not in his poetry, but in his life. He obeyed the injunction of his muse,—

The epic of a man rehearse,
Be something better than thy verse.

Mr. Lowell had the first two requisites of a good literary critic,—wide reading in the great literatures of Europe, and a quick susceptibility to what is best. It is sometimes urged against his critical writing that it is too effusive, and lacking in cool, judicial quality. In this respect, it is often said, his work is inferior to that of his contemporary, Mr. Matthew Arnold. And it is true that Mr. Lowell's literary criticism usually manifests an undisguised personal sympathy. He seems intent not so much to judge his author as to enjoy him. His

perception is keen and discriminating; but he is expressing emotional effects rather than intellectual quality. Naturally, therefore, his essays are sometimes deficient in method. He is prodigal of analogy, allusion, illustration. His style is discursive, at times almost colloquial; and his best papers are sprinkled thickly with pithy maxims and shrewd bits of practical wisdom often only incidentally connected with his theme. He is not afraid to follow out any side line of thought that his subject may suggest, and he is never very careful to condense his opinions into summary critical verdicts. Perhaps he nowhere gives himself fuller swing than in some of his critical papers. Yet that man must be captious indeed who could object to writing so wise, witty, and gracious. Nor is it certain that this is not, after all, the best kind of literary criticism. Mr. Lowell is rendering the complex total impression made upon himself by Chaucer, or Carlyle, or Dante. And what better service can the critic do for us? I do not wish the critic merely to give me a judicial estimate of his author; I wish him to introduce me to that author, to quicken my feeling of what is essential and characteristic in the author's work. And how shall the critic do that for me so well as by lending me his own keener eye and more vivid imagination, by sharing with me his own deeper literary sympathies? And, assuredly, neither breadth of view nor breadth of manner can be anything but a merit in the literary critic. Most criticism is a weariness, it is so technical and so confined in its outlook. One gets impatient at hearing it asserted, as Mr. Arnold used to

assert, that the critic ought to withdraw his attention from practical life in order to maintain the balance of his judgment. For any great work of literature is something more than a piece of art; it is a piece of life. We shall not appreciate it until we can feel all its implications and take all its suggestions; and we shall be best helped to do this by that critic who is himself in touch with life at most points. In fact, the range of Lowell's literary perception was wider than Arnold's. If he had not Arnold's nice poise of judgment he saw a great writer's work in more relations, and he could appreciate a greater variety of literary effects. His mind was broader than Arnold's, and open on more sides. Nor had he any of that superior mental exclusiveness which narrowed Arnold's vision and not infrequently led him, in literature as elsewhere, to mistake personal prejudices for eternal principles. In genuine catholicity of taste, we venture to think, no English critic of the past half century has surpassed Mr. Lowell. Which critic of them all could have written two such thoroughly sympathetic studies on men world-wide apart in temper, as Lowell's essay on Dryden and on Dante? And if his writing lacks the chasteness, temperance, and balance of such a master of style as Arnold, we shall find ample compensation in his originality, his wealth of imagination, humor, and wisdom. It is seldom that a critic can so captivate by the charm of a racy personality, while at the same time he transfers to us so completely his own appreciation of what is best in letters. He is all the better critic that he is still the poet and the humorist.

III.—LOWELL AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY PROFESSOR RICHARD D. JONES.

The permanency of Lowell's fame is now widely discussed. In this connection it ought to be remembered that the public schools are an important factor in determining literary immortality. Literature is no longer studied by studying *about* literature. "The way to resume is to resume," and the way to study literature is to study literature. It is the scientific method applied to letters. The science student studies bugs, not about bugs. Not simply for a term's work in the high school, but, as supplementary reading or otherwise, from the lowest grades until the completion of the course of study, work is done, in our best schools, in mastering the masterpieces of literature. Nowhere outside of the colleges is better work done or a higher grade of reading attempted. The young people in the high schools do some serious, consecutive, effective work on the masterpieces of literature—not that intellectual dissipation which passes for intellectual activity in the novel reading of later years. Most young women busy with life's cares and pleasures must needs confess that their best reading was done in the public high school.

The public schools, then, must be counted as no

unimportant factor in perpetuating literary fame, especially as the books read in youth are never forgotten. "We are hardly persuaded," says Alcott, "there are any like them, any equally deserving our affections."

The schools are slow in adopting an author, as they do not attempt the literature of the day. But this is not to be deplored. The books that deserve to endure, that are the permanent treasure of the race, find in the public schools fresh and responsive young hearts who will keep alive throughout life a glow of affection for these great revelations, "the eternal record of eternal truth," and transmit to posterity their fame with increasing lustre.

Already has Lowell found a place in the public schools, a place which will become more high and prominent in the years to come. This I believe to be a certainty from the place already accorded to him during his lifetime, and from the nature of his works. Lowell is distinctively a character-forming poet. The ethical element is strikingly present; the lesson, though not pressed to weariness, can hardly be missed by the most careless reader. The source of his inspiration and his power is his spiritual

nature and his convictions. He is a force for good, enriching, enlightening, and elevating the mind and heart

This is not the place to discuss the function of poetry, whether, as Edmund Gosse says, a poem must be judged as an artistic whole rather than by its spiritual teaching; or whether, as Matthew Arnold says, the poetry of Byron may not endure because it does not mean enough. But Lowell's own view, given in his discussion of Dante, is that the "Divine Comedy" is a great poem because it "aids us in the conduct of life or to a truer interpretation of it." This gives the source of his own power and the ground for believing that his place in the schools is assured.

No poet is studied as a whole in the public schools. Selections are published adapted to the capacities of the various grades of pupils. Already the school readers contain for the younger pupils such poems as "The First Snow-Fall," "The Heritage," "On the Death of a Child." He has not, so often as Longfellow, sung a message so simple that the child may understand. In his poetry there is more of the intellectual element. Therefore it is in the high school especially that Lowell will be best appreciated. His virility, his intellectual force and grasp of the problems of life, demand some degree of maturity. But I know from experience in the class-room how satisfying to young souls is his discussion and solution of these problems.

The Vision of Sir Launfal is a character-forming poem of inestimable value. Carefully read, its spirit absorbed, it makes an epoch in the life of a young student. It is, primarily, poetry and not preaching. It appeals to every æsthetic sense.

And what is so rare as a day in June?

And what is so rare as this poem's description of the day's beauty?

Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune.

'Tis as easy now for the heart to be true
As for grass to be green or skies to be blue,—
'Tis the natural way of living.

And the lesson of the poem, not offensively intruded, inferred rather than stated, how it rings in the hearts of the young until absorbed into the fibre of their being.

My golden spurs now bring to me,
And bring to me my richest mail,
For to-morrow I go over land and sea
In search of the Holy Grail.

And thus Sir Launfal, the maiden knight, began his pursuit of the higher life, his search for the Holy Grail.

But as he passed over the drawbridge he flung with loathing in his heart a piece of gold to a leper, who refused the alms given in scorn.

He gives nothing but worthless gold
Who gives from a sense of duty.

And the brave young knight who was to go over land and sea in search of the Holy Grail had yet to learn the lesson of charity, of love for his kind.

But when old and frail, wronged of his earldom,

deep in his soul the sign he wore,
The badge of the suffering and the poor.

He now gave of his crust to the leper with love in his heart for his suffering fellow-man. Then he heard the words:

Lo it is I, be not afraid!
In many climes, without avail,
Thou hast spent thy life for the Holy Grail;
Behold it is here,—this cup which thou
Didst fill at the streamlet for me but now;
This crust is my body broken for thee,
This water His blood that died on the tree;
The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,—
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,—
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me.

This is the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man expressed in terms of poetry. And I have seen the countenance glow and the bosom heave from the reading of this exquisite presentation of this great truth.

In Lowell this chord is struck again and again. The brotherhood of man, our duty to God's poor and unfortunate, is the deep undertone to much that he wrote? Lowell's place in the public schools is inevitable. Literature of the right sort is now coming to be looked upon as the solution to the problem of instruction in morals.

There is a time in the life of every young man when "The Present Crisis" is, as it were, a voice from on high. He sees the world torn by warring factions. Truth seems crushed to earth and wrong triumphant. Wickedness sits in high places, and the chosen of God are in captivity. Jim Fiske dwells in a marble palace on Fifth Avenue and William Lloyd Garrison lies in a dungeon cell. Then he reads:

Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness, 'twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

And he is willing to wait for the event.

Or he is hampered by family and party ties. He seems anchored to the past. His father, years before, passed through his period of intellectual ferment to established convictions, and now his views do not change. But a new generation has come upon the scene of action with new problems to solve. New parties arise with all the bitterness of party strife. The son of William Lloyd Garrison is in

politics a Democrat, and to the old men Chaos seems come again. The young man respects his father's position. Proper respect for his father's wish, fealty to his father's friends and his own, loyalty to family traditions, and ancestral pride seem all at stake. But the young man is irresistibly drawn to the undaunted few whose faces are turned toward the rising sun. He finds a solution and peace in that noble stanza :

New occasions teach new duties: Time makes ancient
good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep
abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp fires! we ourselves must
Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the
desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-
rusted key.

And he himself takes up the burdens of life assured that upon his shoulders rests a share of responsibility for the civilization of his day and generation.

(A strong effort is now made in the public schools to teach patriotism. The movement, in its spirit and force, amounts to a crusade. What a glorious selection for this purpose is Lowell's "Commemoration Ode!" I can think of no greater privilege in a

teacher's life than to take a class of bright, eager young people through this noble ode. I should have them read it slowly, dwell upon it, engrave it on their hearts forever!)

I will not take time to discuss the Biglow Papers nor "The Cathedral," which has been called "the crown and top of the whole temple of American poesy," nor other great messages which our poet has given to the world. I do not attempt to suggest a course in Lowell for the schools, but simply to press the claims of this great American poet upon the schools of America. Here is great thought expressed in terms of beauty. Here is a stimulating, vital force enriching the heart and instructing the conscience. Here is a great moral reformer whose message is set to music. Here is the poet who is himself, as he said of Dante, "an influence, part of the soul's resources in time of trouble." Here is the American gentleman who in the presence of crowned heads and princes of the blood could so bravely and boldly and yet so courteously assert the lofty place of "Democracy" in the world's future. }

In the increasing interest which the public schools are taking in literature as the best unsectarian means of instruction in morals, Lowell's place in their curriculum will without doubt be sure and high.

IV.—LOWELL'S MESSAGE, AND HOW IT HELPED ME.

BY W. T. STEAD.

O Lowell! I first gave to thee
My boyhood's love and loyalty.
My youth took fire at thy words,
And thou my manhood's spirit stirred
To lofty faith and noble trust.

—MINOT J. SAVAGE.

When James Russell Lowell died, on August 12th, the greatest of contemporary Americans passed away.

He had no compeer since Emerson died; he has left no successor. On this side the Atlantic there still linger veterans not unequal to him whom we have just lost. But neither on one side of the Atlantic nor on the other is there any poet left us whose verse is instinct with so much inspiration, or one who has in him so much of the seer of these latter days.

Out rushed his song, like molten iron glowing
To show God sitting by the humblest hearth.
With calmest courage he was ever ready
To teach that action was the birth of thought.

And still his deathless words of light are swimming
Serene throughout the great deep infinite
Of human soul, unwaning and undimming,
To cheer and guide the mariner by night.

THE MAN AND HIS MESSAGE.

It is idle for me to try to do a Character Sketch of such a man. He was many sided. Those who knew him intimately have written much, and will yet write more, about the personal characteristics,

about his genial humor, of his wide and varied culture, and also, no doubt, about his after-dinner speaking, and his services as diplomatist at Madrid and at London. But all these things are but as the mere carving on the pediment of the Pharos from which streams far and wide over the troubled and turbid waters the light of his Divine message. This man was one of the prophets of the nineteenth century—the Milton of an epoch which had in Lincoln no unworthy representative of Oliver Cromwell. That was and is his supreme significance, and it would almost savor of the profane to devote this article to anything but a humble and reverent attempt to explain, so far as I can, what his message is and wherein, from my own experience, consists its helpfulness to the present generation.

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

In what I write there is an autobiographic note that is not to be avoided, for this article is simply the fervent outpouring of the gratitude of one among the thousands whom he has helped—a thanksgiving and an experience rather than a criticism or a biography. In some of the critical moments of my life I

found in Lowell help such as I found in none other outside Carlyle's "Cromwell" and Holy Writ. And it may be that I can best help others to find help there by telling faithfully and gratefully how in Lowell's verse and prose I found that which I sorely needed, and which became an abiding possession and a strength for evermore.

I was little more than a boy of fifteen when first I felt the inspiration of Lowell's word. In those days, which seem far away down the vista of nearly thirty years, I chanced at a country house upon a yellow-backed shilling edition of the Biglow Papers, lying side by side with a well-thumbed copy of Artemus Ward, as a specimen of American humor. But it was not the humor of the delicious verse that made a dint on my life. In those days the ambitions of my boyhood took anything but a journalistic bent. My father used sometimes to quote Thomas Binney's saying that if the Apostle Paul were alive to-day he would edit a daily paper; but most editors seemed to have but little of the Pauline inspiration, and none of the glowing enthusiasm of humanity calculated to kindle the imagination or stir the sympathy of a lad full of day-dreams from the poets and high imaginings drawn from the traditions of the Puritan and Covenanting struggle of the seventeenth century.

I. HIS IDEAL OF JOURNALISM.

It was not till several years later that I ever thought myself of journalism as a profession; but I think I can trace the first set of my mind in a journalistic direction to reading the preface to the Pious Editor's Creed, which, as many of my readers may never have seen it, I make no scruple about quoting almost entire.

"I know of no so responsible position as that of the public journalist. The editor of our day bears the same relation to his time that a clerk bore to the age before the invention of printing. Indeed, the position which he holds is that which the clergyman should hold even now. But the clergyman chooses to walk off to the extreme edge of the world, and to throw such seed as he has clear over into that darkness which he calls the Next Life. As if *next* did not mean *nearest*, and as if any life were nearer than that immediately present one which boils and eddies all around him at the caucus, the ratification meeting, and the polls! Who taught him to exhort men to prepare for eternity, and for some future era of which the present forms no integral part? The furrow which Time is even now turning runs through the Everlasting, and in that must he plant, or nowhere. Yet he would fair believe and teach that we are going to have more of eternity than we have now. This *going* of his is like that of the auctioneer, on which *gone* follows before we have made up our minds to bid—in which manner, not three months back, I lost an excellent copy of Chappelow on Job. So it has come to pass that the preacher, instead of being a living force, has faded into an emblematic figure at christenings, weddings, and funerals. Or, if he exercises any other function, it is as keeper and feeder of certain theologic dogmas, which, when occasion offers, he unkennels with a *staboy!* 'to bark and bite as 'tis their nature to,' whence that reproach of *odium theologicum* has arisen.

"Meanwhile, see what a pulpit the editor mounts daily, sometimes with a congregation of fifty thousand within reach of his voice, and never so much as a nodder, even, among them. And from what a Bible can he choose his text,—a Bible which needs no translation, and which no priestcraft can shut and clasp from the laity,—the open volume of the world, upon which, with a pen of sunshine or destroying fire, the inspired Present is even now writing the annals of God! Methinks the editor who should understand his calling, and be equal thereto, would truly deserve that title which Homer bestows upon princes. He would be the Moses of our nineteenth century: and whereas the old Sinai, silent now, is but a common mountain stared at by the elegant tourist and crawled over by the hammering geologist, he must find his tables of the new law here among factories and cities in this Wilderness of Sin (Numbers xxxiii. 12) called Progress of Civilization, and be the captain of our Exodus into the Canaan of a truer social order."

THE ORIGIN OF "THE NEW JOURNALISM."

I feel to-day, as I transcribe these words, as if all my life long, ever since I read them, I had been doing but little else but trying as best I could to circulate and propagate the ideas contained in this preface. All that is real and true in what Matthew Arnold called "the New Journalism," and which he said I had invented, is there in germ. That great ideal of the editor as "the Captain of our Exodus into the Canaan of a truer social order" still glows like a pillar of fire amid the midnight gloom, before the journalists of the world. But, alas! it may still be asked, as it was when the Rev. Homer Wilbur preached the sermon which led the editor of the *Jaalam Independent Blunderbuss* unaccountably to absent himself from the meeting-house, of the thousands of mutton-loving shepherds who edit our newspapers, "How many have even the dimmest perception of their immense power, and the duties consequent thereon? Here and there haply one. Nine hundred and ninety-nine labor to impress upon the people the great principles of Tweedledum, and the other nine hundred and ninety-nine preach with equal earnestness the gospel according to Tweedledee."

HOW I FIRST GOT HIS POEMS.

It was three or four years before I again felt the kindling touch of Mr. Lowell's genius. Like many other youths in those days, I was in the habit of competing for the modest prizes offered for essays in the *Boys' Own Magazine*, which was then published by S. O. Beeton. I wrote several, always under the name of W. T. Silcoates, and only succeeded once in gaining a prize. My solitary success was an essay on Oliver Cromwell, in compiling which I took a great deal more pains than in writing any book that I have since published, so at least it seems to me, looking back twenty years and more, and I certainly enjoyed much more keenly that first triumph than any literary successes achieved in later years. The prize was one guinea, which had to be taken out in books published by the proprietors of the *Boys' Own Magazine*. I remember as well as if it were yesterday carefully going through the little

catalogue making up my guinea's worth, and after selecting books valued at twenty shillings, I chose "the Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell" to make up the guinea. That little volume, with its green paper cover, lies before me now, thumbed almost to pieces, underscored, and marked in the margin throughout, and inside there is written, "To W. T. Silcoates, with Mr. Beeton's best wishes." It was one of "Beeton's Companion Poets," and bore on its cover "Books of Worth." With the exception of the little copy of Thomas Kempis, which General Gordon gave to me as he was starting for Khartoum, it is the most precious of all my books. It has been with me everywhere. In Russia, in Ireland, in Rome, in prison, it has been a constant companion.

II. HIS PASSION FOR HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

That little book reached me at a somewhat critical time. I was saturated with the memories of the Puritans, and filled with a deep sense of the unworthiness of my old literary ambitions. My health, impaired by over-study, affected my eyes, and for some terrible months I was haunted by the consciousness of a possible blindness. I had to give up reading at night-time and in the train, and by way of occupation I committed to memory long screeds of verse—Byron, Longfellow, Coleridge, and Campbell being special favorites. All chance of literary success seemed to fade and disappear with my dimming sight, and I looked out on life in a sadder and more serious mood than any I had formerly entertained. It was then that I came upon Mr. Lowell's little-known poem, "Extreme Unction," which I find marked in pencil,—*"This poem changed my life."*

Go! leave me, Priest; my soul would be
Alone with the consoler, Death;
Far sadder eyes than thine will see
This crumbling clay yield up its breath;
These shrivelled hands have deeper stains
Than holy oil can cleanse away,
Hands that have plucked the world's coarse gains
As erst they plucked the flowers of May.

Call, if thou canst, to these gray eyes
Some faith from youth's traditions wrung;
This fruitless husk which dustward dries
Has been a heart once, has been young;
On this bowed head the awful Past
Once laid its consecrating hands;
The Future in its purpose vast
Paused, waiting my supreme commands.

But look! whose shadows block the door?
Who are those two that stand aloof?
See! on my hands this freshening gore
Writes o'er again its crimson proof!
My look-for death-bed guests are met;
There my dead Youth doth wring its hands,
And there, with eyes that goad me yet,
The ghost of my Ideal stands!

God bends from out the deep and says,
"I gave thee the great gift of life;
Wast thou not called in many ways?
Are not my earth and heaven at strife?

I gave thee of my seed to sow.
Bringest thou me my hundredfold?"
Can I look up with face aglow,
And answer, "Father, here is gold?"

I have been innocent: God knows
When first this wasted life began,
Not grape with grape more kindly grows,
Than I with every brother-man:
Now here I gasp; what lose my kind,
When this fast ebbing breath shall part?
What bands of love and service bind
This being to the world's sad heart?

Christ still was wandering o'er the earth
Without a place to lay his head;
He found free welcome at my hearth,
He shared my cup and broke my bread:
Now, when I hear those steps sublime,
That bring the other world to this,
My snake-turned nature, sunk in slime,
Starts sideway with defiant hiss.

Upon the hour when I was born,
God said, "Another man shall be,"
And the great Maker did not scorn
Out of Himself to fashion me;
He sunned me with His ripening looks,
And Heaven's rich instincts in me grew,
As effortless as woodland nooks
Send violets up and paint them blue.

Yes, I who now, with angry tears,
Am exiled back to brutish clod,
Have borne unquenched for four score years
A spark of the eternal God;
And to what end? How yield I back
The trust for such high uses given?
Heaven's light hath but revealed a track
Whereby to crawl away from heaven.

Men think it is an awful sight
To see a soul just set adrift
On that drear voyage from whose night
The ominous shadows never lift;
But 'tis more awful to behold
A helpless infant newly born,
Whose little hands unconscious hold
The keys of darkness and of morn.

Mine held them once; I flung away
Those keys that might have open set
The golden sluices of the day,
But clutch the keys of darkness yet;
I hear the reapers singing go
Into God's harvest; I, that might
With them have chosen, here below
Grope shuddering at the gates of night.

O glorious Youth, that once wast mine!
O high Ideal! all in vain
Ye enter at this ruined shrine
Whence worship ne'er shall rise again;
The bat and owl inhabit here,
The snake nests in the altar-stone,
The sacred vessels moulder near,
The image of the God is gone.

REPENTANCE AND REMORSE.

It may seem somewhat fantastic that a lad of eighteen should have appropriated to himself the reproaches which the poet placed in the mouth of an

octogenarian. But youth is a rare self-torturer. With my enfeebled health and failing eyesight, an oppressive sense of having lived for myself and my own ambitious day-dreams, it did not seem unnatural then; it seemed only too terribly real. I don't think any four lines ever printed went into my life so deeply as these:—

Now here I gasp; what lose my kind,
When this fast-ebbing breath shall part?
What bands of love and service bind
This being to the world's sad heart?

These questions used to ring in my ears night and day. And the only answer that came was Richard's bitter death-cry—

There is no creature loves me,
And if I die no one will pity me.

All this, I dare say, was very morbid. Probably few lads of eighteen had more relatives and friends to love and pity him. I was of a large and singularly united family, and I had my Sunday-school class besides. But there was that guilty sense of having lived for myself, of having had my ideal of life on the plane of personal literary success, and I felt I deserved to feel all that Lowell's octogenarian felt.

INSPIRATION AND HOPE.

At the same time this remorseful horror would sometimes abate somewhat, probably owing to occasional better health, and then an immense inspiration thrilled me from the lines:—

On this bowed head the awful Past
Once laid its consecrating hands;
The Future in its purpose vast
Paused, waiting my supreme commands.

If I recovered and my eyesight did not fail, perhaps, after all, I might yet live to better purpose. To what purpose? The answer came in the next verse—

God bends from out the deep, and says,
"I gave thee the great gift of life;
Wast thou not called in many ways?
Are not my earth and heaven at strife?"

The idea that everything wrong in the world was a Divine call to use your life in righting it sank deep into my soul. And there, in the darkness and the gloom of that time of weakness and trial, I put away from me, as of the Evil One, all dreams of fame and the literary ambitions on which I had fed my boyhood, and resolutely set myself there and then to do what little I could, where I was, among those who surrounded me, to fulfil "the trust for such high uses given." It was one of the decisive moments in my life. Since then I can honestly say that I have never regarded literary or journalistic success as worth a straw, excepting in so far as it enabled me to strike a heavier blow in the cause of those for whom I was called to fight.

A PASSION FOR HELPFUL FELLOWSHIP.

The yearning for helpful fellowship with my fellows grew under Lowell's influence to control my

life. Living in a village where you knew every one, and every one knew you, it was almost with a sense of positive pain I would find myself in a great city; and feel that, of all the hundred thousands around me I did not know one. To meet and mingle with hurrying myriads and to know that of all those multitudes you knew none, had helped none, and that not a human being cared in the least whether you lived or died, maddened into despair, or broke your heart in solitude, was appalling to me. There seemed something unnatural about it. How well I remember, night after night, looking down from the Manors railway station over the house-crowded valley at the base of All Saints' Church, Newcastle, which towered above them all, all black and empty, like the vast sepulchre of a dead God, and thinking that behind every lighted window which gleamed through the smoky darkness there was at least one human being whose heart was full of all the tragedies of love and hate, of life and death, and yet between them and me what a great gulf was fixed? How could bands of love and service be woven between these innumerable units so as to make us all one brotherhood once more? There they sat by lamp and candle—so near, and yet in all the realities of their existence as far apart as the fixed stars. And there grew up in me, largely under Lowell's influence a feeling as if there was something that blasphemed God in whatever interposed a barrier impeding the free flow of the helpful sympathy and confident intercourse between man and man.

LIKE THE BLAST OF A TRUMPET.

But how could anything be done? It was hard to say, beyond endeavoring, each in his own sphere, to be as helpful, as loving-kind, and as sympathetic, as he knew how. Yet, how trivial seemed everything you could do; how infinitesimal the utmost that any individual could achieve. But when in this desponding mood, Lowell's memorial verses to W. Lloyd Garrison inspired me as with the blast of a trumpet:—

In a small chamber, friendless and unseen,
Tolled o'er his types one poor, unlearned young man,
The place was dark, unfurnished, and mean;—
Yet there the freedom of a race began.

Help came but slowly; surely no man yet
Put lever to the heavy world with less:
What need of help? He knew how types were set,
He had a dauntless spirit, and a press.

Such earnest natures are the fiery pith,
The compact nucleus, round which systems grow!
Mass after mass becomes inspired therewith,
And whirls impregnate with the central glow.

O Truth! O Freedom! how are ye still born
In the rude stable, in the manger nursed!
What humble hands unbar those gates of morn
Through which the splendors of the New Day burst?

What! shall one monk, scarce known beyond his cell,
Front Rome's far-reaching bolts, and scorn her frown?
Brave Luther answered YEs: that thunder's swell
Rocked Europe, and disarmed the triple crown.

Whatever can be known of earth we know,
 Sneered Europe's wise men in their snail-shells curled;
 No! said one man in Genoa, and that No
 Out of the dark created this New World.

Who is it will not dare himself to trust?
 Who is it hath not strength to stand alone?
 Who is it thwarts and bilks the inward must?
 He and his works, like sand, from earth are blown.

Men of a thousand shifts and wiles, look here!
 See one straightforward conscience put in pawn
 To win a world; see the obedient sphere
 By bravery's simple gravitation drawn!

Shall we not heed the lesson taught of old,
 And by the Present's lips repeated still,
 In our own single manhood to be bold,
 Fortressed in conscience and impregnable will?

We stride the river daily at its spring,
 Nor, in our childish thoughtlessness, foresee,
 What myriad vassal streams shall tribute bring,
 How like an equal it shall greet the sea.

Oh, small beginnings, ye are great and strong,
 Based on a faithful heart and weariless brain!
 Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong,
 Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain.

That is good, healthy teaching, which helped to
 stiffen the backbone and encourage one to perse-
 vere. It is also a stepping-stone that brings us into
 the heart of the great abolitionist campaign, which
 practically saved the soul of the American people.

III.—THE CHRISTIANITY FOR OUR DAY.

Mr. Lowell was a Puritan by heredity, and the
 moral fervor of the men of the Mayflower was
 wrought into the utmost fibre of his being. But
 his Puritanism was a living force applied to the
 living issues of to-day. That is what constitutes his
 peculiar helpfulness to the present generation. There
 is a constant tendency in creeds to petrify. The liv-
 ing faith of one century becomes a mere sarcophagus
 in the next. To prevent this only one specific is
 known to man, and that is to be constantly in cam-
 paign against the evils of the world. One of the
 great uses of the devil is to keep the Church from
 the lethargy that ends in death. If there is but a
 sufficiently resolute warfare kept up against the
 wrongs, the abuses, and the miseries of the world,
 the living Spirit will perpetually renew, reshape,
 and revolutionize the methods adopted to achieve
 success. The Puritan revolt against ritual, the
 Quaker revolt against sacraments, were natural and
 necessary. But the same law of combat led in time
 to a revolt against the worship of the doctrine of
 the Puritans. Men are always prone to bow down
 and worship their nets and their bows and their
 spears, forgetting that they were fashioned not to
 be worshipped but to be used. It is not necessary
 to be disrespectful to the discarded rite, or the sup-
 pressed doctrines. It is not necessary to prove that
 they are false; it is only obvious that they have be-
 come obsolete. To hear some good people talk

you would imagine that it was necessary to de-
 nounce the inventor of the bow because Armstrong
 forges rifled cannon. The bow was very good in
 its day, but no degree of respect for the first bowman
 would justify our substituting bows and arrows for
 the magazine rifle.

CHRISTIANITY OUT OF GEAR.

Mr. Lowell's poems are all instinct with help in
 this direction. There is nothing in his writings
 that repudiates or disowns any of the vital doctrines
 of the men of the Mayflower. He reverences his
 spiritual ancestry. But he refuses in his own phrase
 to make their creed his jailer, and protests against
 making

Their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free,
 Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender
 spirits flee,
 The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them
 across the sea.

The great, the central doctrine of the Christian re-
 ligion, belief in Christ, with its development in the
 doctrine of justification by faith, is constantly get-
 ting out of gear. That is to say, it is under the
 stress of circumstances always exposed to the danger
 of being held in such a way as to make it of no
 effect as a practical motive force in life. Against
 this falsification of Christ's teaching I know no
 more effective, no more inspiring protest than is to
 be found in Mr. Lowell's poetry.

We talk glibly about slavery, and no one of us real-
 ize what it means. But if we want to understand
 the extent to which the Christian creeds, as inter-
 preted by the Christian Church, have been harmon-
 ized with the most damnable negation of every-
 thing that Christ came to teach, it is necessary to
 recall such scenes as those which are described in a
 little book, just published in America, by the Rev.
 Calvin Fairbanks, a stout old Abolitionist, who for
 his zeal in the cause of the oppressed passed seven-
 teen years in jail, where he received no less than
 thirty-seven thousand lashes. Every one sees to-day
 that the doctrines of grace, of the atonement, and
 of justification by faith had got sadly out of gear
 before slavery's wrongs could be perpetrated in
 broad daylight in a Christian land. And the worst
 of it is that as soon as these doctrines get out of gear,
 they operate absolutely in an opposite direction to
 that in which they were instituted to work. It is not
 that they are false. They are only applied the other
 way on, and instead of acting as spurs to urge men
 to redress wrong, they act as opiates to their
 consciences, and hell is tolerated on earth because
 Christians imagine that they have secured themselves
 against hell hereafter.

"GOD'S NEW MESSIAH."

Against this hideous perversion of God's truth Mr.
 Lowell took up his parable, and in one pregnant line
 he pierced the hollow sham of a Christianity which
 maintained such horrors. It occurs in the "Lines
 on the Present Crisis":—

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide
 In the strife of Truth with Falsehood for the good or evil side;
Some great cause God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
 Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
 And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

The only objection to make to this verse is that the choice does not come once only. It is of constant recurrence. Whenever a duty is shirked there Christ is rejected. Whenever we act knowingly and deliberately as we know that Christ would not have acted had he been in our circumstances, then we proclaim our disbelief in Him. And whenever we refuse to try to remedy wrongs which degrade our brother or our sister, and render it impossible for them to lead a divine or even a decently human life, there also we deny Him, and crucify him again in the person of the least of these His brethren.

A PREACHER OF THE LIVING CHRIST.

It was in thus harmonizing the broadest humanitarianism with the strictest orthodox theories of the Divine mission of Christ that Mr. Lowell was most helpful to me. For he enabled me to hitch on all that was best and noblest in human endeavor to the old, old doctrine of Calvary. He has been and long will be the most potent preacher of the living Christ that this century has produced. There is no denial of any of the older theories of the atonement in its supernatural, invisible side. There is no questioning of the sacraments. They are all left just where they were. But the test is supplied with loving but unsparing severity. "What are you doing with the least of these My brethren?" Doctrine, ritual, sacrament—all these may be unimpeachably correct, but if these little ones are being crucified, what does it avail? Nay, worse still, if they were made in the image of God, are being made again in the image of the brute and the fiend, what avails it? This is admirably put in Mr. Lowell's "Parable."

Said Christ our Lord, "I will go and see
 How the men, My brethren, believe in Me."
 He passed not again through the gate of birth,
 But made himself known to the children of earth.

Then said the chief priests, and rulers, and kings,
 "Behold, now, the Giver of all good things;
 Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state
 Him who alone is mighty and great."

With carpets of gold the ground they spread
 Wherever the Son of Man should tread,
 And in palace-chambers lofty and rare
 They lodged Him, and served Him with kingly fare.

Great organs surged through arches dim
 Their jubilant floods in praise of Him;
 And in church, and palace, and judgment-hall,
 He saw His image high over all.

But still, wherever His steps they led,
 The Lord in sorrow bent down His head,

And from under the heavy foundation stones
 The Son of Mary heard bitter groans.

And in church, and palace, and judgment-hall
 He marked great fissures that rent the wall,
 And opened wider and yet more wide
 As the living foundation heaved and sighed.

"Have ye founded your thrones and altars then,
 On the bodies and souls of living men?
 And think ye that building shall endure
 Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?"

"With gates of silver and bars of gold
 Ye have fenced My sheep from their Father's fold;
 I have heard the dropping of their tears
 In heaven these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt;
 We build but as our fathers built;
 Behold Thine images, how they stand,
 Sovereign and sole, through all our land.

"Our task is hard—with sword and flame
 To hold Thine earth for ever the same,
 And with sharp crooks of steel to keep
 Still, as Thou leftest them, Thy sheep."

Then Christ sought out an artisan,
 A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,
 And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin
 Pushed from her faintly want and sin.

These set He in the midst of them,
 And as they drew back their garment-hem
 For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said He,
 The images ye have made of Me!"

SERVING GOD BY HELPING MAN.

The last two stanzas are texts which should be preached upon in every pulpit in Christendom, at least on one stated occasion in every year. But their echo should never be absent from any Christian congregation. That is the Christianity that is wanted for our day, for every day—a Christianity that re-fashions the character of the individual and makes him feel and see in every departure from the Divine ideal in his fellow-man or woman a concrete blasphemy against God and His Christ. The helping of man is the best serving of God.

He's true to God who's true to man; whenever wrong is done
 To the humblest and the weakest 'neath the all-beholding sun,
 That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base
 Where love of right is for themselves and not for all their race.

It is the constant vibration of the same idea in all his more serious verse that will make Lowell the poet-prophet of the Christian Democracy. We may apply to him the observation he applied to another poet when he said:—

"Wordsworth was not a great artist in the technical sense of the word, neither was Isaiah; but he had the gift, in some respects rare, of being greatly and suddenly inspired."

There is much in his poetry that is not poetry at all. There is a good deal of his artistic work which,

although graceful and pretty, is mere filigree and polish. The real abiding power which dwelt in him when he was "greatly and suddenly inspired" lies in those poems where he reveals the Christ still wandering among men seeking to help and to save.

THE SEARCH FOR CHRIST.

There are two other poems of his besides the Parable which express this thought very clearly and beautifully. One is "The Search," the other, "The Vision of Sir Launfal." In "The Search," Lowell tells us how he went to seek for Christ, "for Christ, I said, is King." He searched for him in the solitude of nature, and found Him not, and then 'mid power and wealth I sought, but found no trace of Him. The churches had become the mere sepulchre of their risen Lord, and divine service a mere formal muttering as for roll-call of men in the empty tomb.

And all the costly offerings I had brought
With sudden rust and mould grew dim;
I found his tomb, indeed, where, by their laws,
All must on stated days themselves imprison,
Mocking with bread a dead creed's grinning jaws,
Witless how long the life had thence arisen;
Due sacrifice to this they set apart,
Prizing it more than Christ's own living heart.

The poet-seeker then turned to the heedless city, where he came led by fresh-trodden prints of bare and bleeding feet, and found his quest.

I followed where they led,
And in a hovel rude,
With nought to fence the weather from his head,
The King I sought for meekly stood;
A naked hungry child
Clung round His gracious knee,
And a poor hunted slave looked up and smiled
To bless the smile that set him free;
New miracles I saw His presence do,—
No more I knew the hovel bare and poor,
The gathered chips into a woodpile grew,
The broken morsel swelled to goodly store;
I knelt and wept; my Christ no more I seek,
His throne is with the outcast and the weak.

THE TRUE VISION OF THE HOLY GRAIL.

In the Vision of Sir Launfal, a longer poem which Lowell is said to have dashed off in a kind of inspired ecstasy of forty-eight hours, during which the subject of his work held a sort of spiritual possession of the poet, the same thought is worked out more fully. The poem is a great Christian parable, which should be read once a year in all the churches. Sir Launfal was a knight of the North Country, who made a vow to travel over sea and land in search of the Holy Grail. Before he departs he sleeps, and in the dreams of the night he sees a vision of what is and what will be. As from the proudest hall in the North Countree Sir Launfal flashed forth in his unscarred mail, he saw a leper crouching by his gate, "who begged with his hand and moaned as he sate." A loathing came over Sir Launfal; for this man, so foul and bent, seemed a blot on the summer morn. "So he tossed him a piece

of gold in scorn." Years seemed to pass Sir Launfal, old and gray, returns from his weary quest, to find his heir installed in his place. The seneschal rudely turns him away from his own gate.

Little he recked of his earldom's loss,
No more on his surcoat was blazoned the cross,
But deep in his soul the sign he wore,
The badge of the suffering and the poor.

As Sir Launfal sits down in the snow outside and muses of summer chimes, he hears once more the leper's voice, "For Christ's sweet sake, I beg no alms." Sir Launfal turns to the sound and sees again "the gruesome thing," the leper cowering beside him lone and white, "as the ice isles of the northern seas, in the desolate horror of his disease."

And Sir Launfal said, "I behold in thee
An image of Him who died on the tree;
Thou also hast had thy crown of thorns—
Thou hast also had the world's buffets and scorn—
And to thy life were not denied
The wounds in the hands and feet and side;
Mild Mary's Son, acknowledge me;
Behold, through him, I give to thee!"

So he parted in twain his single crust, and broke the ice on the streamlet's brink, and gave the leper to eat and drink. Then lo, a wondrous transformation!

As Sir Launfal mused with a downcast face,
A light shone round about the place;
The leper no longer crouched at his side,
But stood before him glorified,
Shining and tall and fair and straight
As the pillar that stood by the Beautiful Gate,—
Himself the Gate whereby men can
Enter the temple of God in Man.
And the voice that was calmer than silence said,
"Lo, it is I, be not afraid!
In many climes without avail,
Thou hast spent thy life for the Holy Grail;
Behold, it is here—this cup which thou
Didst fill at the streamlet for me but now;
This crust is my body broken for thee,
This water His blood that died on the tree;
The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share—
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungering neighbor and me."

The sequel tells how Sir Launfal woke from his dream exclaiming that "The Grail in my castle here is found." His armor is hung up on the wall, and the reign of an ideal socialism is established.

The meanest serf on Sir Launfal's land
Has hall and bower at his command.
And there's no poor man in the North Countree
But is lord of the earldom as much as he.

SPIRITUALIZING THE OLD FORMULAS.

This method of interpreting the sacraments, of sublimating the outward and visible into the inner and invisible, is scouted by many on the same general principles that the Jews in the Gospel objected

to the teachings of Jesus. Lowell's poems are full of this spiritualization of the old formulas. Here, for instance, is "All Saints," new style:—

One feast, of holy days the crest,
I, though no Churchman, love to keep,
All-Saints,—the unknown good that rest
In God's still memory folded deep;
The bravely dumb that did their deed,
And scorned to blot it with a name,
Men of the plain heroic breed,
That loved Heaven's silence more than fame.

Such lived not in the past alone,
But thread to-day the unheeding street,
And stairs to Sin and Famine known
Sing with the welcome of their feet;
The den they enter grows a shrine,
The grimy sash an oriel burns,
Their cup of water warms like wine,
Their speech is filled from heavenly urns.

About their brows to me appears
An aureole traced in tenderest light,
The rainbow-gleam of smiles through tears
In dying eyes, by them made bright,
Of souls that shivered on the edge
Of that chill ford repassed no more,
And in their mercy felt the pledge
And sweetness of the farther shore.

Like unto this is "Godminster Chimes," in which
"The ages one great minster seem that throbs with
praise and prayer "

All the way from Calvary down
The carved pavement shows
Their graves who won the martyr's crown,
And safe in God repose,
The saints of many a warring creed,
Who now in heaven have learned,
That all paths to the Father lead
Where Self the feet have spurned.

Is this not the essential principle of Christ's Gospel, freed from the confused and often confusing tangle of many dogmatic theologies, the soul alike of the Westminster Confession, the Prayer Book, and the Catholic Missal?

A REAL GOSPEL WITH GRIP IN IT.

The usual objection made to these sublimated essences of religious belief is that they have no grip on the soul and heart of man, that they are as misty as they are ethereal, and that they are a miserable substitute for the rugged but substantial doctrines of the orthodox creeds. But is this so? Has not the Gospel according to Lowell a closer grip on the heart, a more close, realizing sense of the immanence of God and the presence of Christ, to say nothing of the brotherhood of man, than the older creeds which, as they have too often been taught, made Christianity consist primarily in the utterance of theological shibboleths. the performance of certain rites, or the conscious acceptance of a plan of salvation? I have no quarrel with the older creeds. They served their turn and contain no doubt much saving truth. But if you try to save the soul

of one of your skeptical friends by bringing him to Christ, you will probably find you can get more directly at your object by the way of Lowell than by way of Calvin or Thomas à Kempis.

It is not orthodox! Perhaps. But is that not an argument in its favor? There is more truth than is generally recognized in the jesting couplet about Theodore Parker—

He's seized the idea—by his martyrdom fired—
That all men—not orthodox—may be inspired.

Mr. Lowell was never weary of satirizing the complacent conceit of those who "think the great God is theirs alone"; nor would he ever listen patiently to those who declare that the Good Shepherd is more careful for the fashion of His crook than for the salvation of His flock.

HIS PROTEST AGAINST IRRELIGION.

But he was not unmindful of the great services rendered to mankind by the narrowest and most intolerant of the churches. No man ever paid a more eloquent tribute to the greatness of the Puritans. On one occasion the newspapers reported an outburst of his, provoked by the disdainful tone in which some agnostics of the sniffingly superior school had alluded to Christianity, which shows how far he was from sharing the supercilious attitude of many modern Liberal thinkers. The report says that after listening with some indignation to the sneers of the scornors, Mr. Lowell rose and spoke as follows:—

"The worst kind of religion is no religion at all, and these men, living in ease and luxury, indulging themselves in the amusement of going without a religion, may be thankful that they live in lands where the gospel they neglect has tamed the beastliness and ferocity of the men who, but for Christianity, might long ago have eaten their carcasses like the South Sea Islanders, or cut off their heads and tanned their hides like the monsters of the French Revolution. When the microscopic search of skepticism, which has hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to disprove the existence of a Creator, has turned its attention to human society, and has found a place on this planet ten miles square where a decent man may live in decency, comfort, and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted—a place where age is revered, infancy respected, manhood respected, womanhood honored, and human life held in due regard—when skeptics can find such a place ten miles square on this globe, where the gospel has not gone, and cleared the way and laid the foundations and made decency and security possible, it will then be in order for the skeptical literati to move thither and ventilate their views. So long as these men are dependent upon the religion which they discard for every privilege they enjoy, they may well hesitate a little before they seek to rob the Christian of his hope and humanity of faith in that Saviour who alone has given to man that hope of life eternal which makes life tolerable and society possible, and robs death of its terrors and the grave of its gloom."

THE IMMANENCE OF GOD.

At the same time he had but scant sympathy with those who blow old altar coals with the sole desire to weld anew the Spirit's broken chains. In "Rheucus" he says:

God sends His teachers unto every age,
To every clime, and every race of men,
With revelations fitted to their growth
And shape of mind, nor gives the realm of Truth
Into the selfish rule of one sole race:
Therefore each form of worship that hath swayed
The life of man, and given it to grasp
The master-key of knowledge, reverence,
Unfolds some germs of goodness and of right.

And again in his "Bibliolatries" —

God is not dumb, that He should speak no more;
If thou hast wanderings in the wilderness
And find'st not Sinai, 'tis thy soul is poor;
There towers the mountain of the Voice no less,
Which whoso seeks shall find, but he who bends,
Intent on manna still and mortal ends,
Sees it not, neither hears its thundered lore.

Slowly the Bible of the race is writ,
And not on paper leaves nor leaves of stone,
Each age, each kindred, adds a verse to it,
Texts of despair or hope, of joy or moan
While swings the sea, while mists the mountains shroud,
While thunder's surges burst on cliffs of cloud,
Still at the prophet's feet the nations sit.

IV.—THE RELIGION OF POLITICS.

I suppose every young person on making his first entry into active political life feels chilled and disheartened at the contrast between the mean banalities of wire-pullers and his visions of heroism and self-sacrifice. It is a far cry from the pages of Plutarch to the proceedings of a caucus. Nor is it always easy to hear the far-off thunders of Sinai in the lobbies of the House of Commons. But the lesson which every one has to learn is that the heroic and the divine are still present with us, and that the issues which confront us at the polling-booth and in the committee-room offer opportunities for serving God and man not less noble than those which have afforded our ancestors the means of making glorious the history of our race. Lowell helped in enabling English-speaking men to realize the inner soul of the great agitation against slavery, which culminated at Gettysburg and Richmond. The abolitionist movement was ridiculed. It was unpopular. It was next door to seditious. Respectable society would have nothing to do with it. It was scouted by statesmen of both parties. It had, in short, all the credentials of Divine origin. Longfellow and Whittier, with clear, true note, spoke much and well on the right side. But Lowell was the prophet bard of the great cause. His poems "On the Capture of Fugitive Slaves near Washington," and his "Lines on the Present Crisis" approach as nearly the prophetic fire of Isaiah and Ezekiel as any writing in prose or verse of modern time. They have all the insight of the seer,

and blaze with the indignant passion of outraged humanity.

IN WAR TIME.

The uprising in Eastern Europe, which began in 1875 and culminated in the treaty of San Stefano of 1878, was one in which I reaped continuous benefit from Mr. Lowell's poems.

The analogy between the war of liberation in the East and the war of emancipation in the West was so close that there were few of Lowell's spirit-stirring poems which were not equally applicable to the crisis which led Russia to the walls of Constantinople as to that which ended in the fall of Richmond before the advance of General Grant. For slaves read Slavs, and the fiery appeals of the American abolitionist fitted to a nicety the mood of the champions of Bulgarian independence. The English government in those days played the same unworthy part which her ruling classes played in the days of the slaveholders' rebellion. I remember reading aloud most of her later war poems to Madame Novikoff when the fate of Plevna still hung in the balance and the Russians were almost as indignant with Lord Beaconsfield for his support of the Turk as the Americans were with England at the time when the *Alabama* was destroying their mercantile marine, and we both marvelled to find how exactly the circumstances of the war in the West were reproduced in the East. The end fortunately was also identical. The protégés of the British jingo, alike in the Balkan peninsula and the Southern States, went down before the irresistible advance of the liberating hosts from the North. And in all the varying vicissitudes of the great struggle I found in Lowell's verse at once consolation and inspiration. When the *Daily Telegraph* and its allies were harping upon the "atrocities" of the Slav insurgents, sufficient answer lay ready in the first stanzas of the "Ode to France, Feb., 1848":—

THE REVOLUTIONISTS' EXCUSE.

So grew and gathered through the silent years
The madness of a People, wrong by wrong.
There seemed no strength in the dumb toiler's tears,
No strength in suffering: but the Past was strong:
The brute despair of trampled centuries
Leaped up with one hoarse yell and snapped its bands,
Groped for its right with horny, callous hands,
And stared around for God with bloodshot eyes.
What wonder if those palms were all too hard
For nice distinctions,—if that Manad throng—

* * * * *
Whose chronicles were writ with iron pen
In the crooked shoulder and the forehead low.
Set wrong to balance wrong,
And physicked woe with woe?

* * * * *
They did as they were taught, not theirs the blame
If men who scattered firebrands reaped the flame:

* * * * *
What wrongs the Oppressor suffered, these we know;
These have found piteous voice in song and prose;
But for the Oppressed, their darkness and their woe,
Their grinding centuries,—what Muse had those?

"MAN IS MORE THAN CONSTITUTIONS."

When appeal was made to the letter of the treaties guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, there was the ready reply:—

Though we break our father's promise, we have nobler duties first;
The traitor to Humanity is the traitor most accursed;
Man is more than Constitutions; better rot beneath the sod
Than be true to Church and State while we are doubly false to God!

While to those who trembled at the emancipation of Bulgaria as if it portended the general overthrow and the end of all things, there was the cheery confidence of the words he placed in Cromwell's mouth:—

The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change;
Then let it come: I have no dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind;
Nor think I that God's world will fall apart
Because we tear a parchment more or less.

"ON THE PRESENT CRISIS."

For me at least Lowell supplied the psalms of the Crusade of 1876-8, and for nearly four years my leading articles—and in those days I had to write a leading article every day six days a week—all had as their constant refrain the substance of these familiar stanzas:—

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land?
Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 'tis Truth alone is strong,
And, albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng
Troops of beautiful tall angels, to enshield her from all wrong.
Backward look across the ages and the beacon-moments see,
That, like peaks of some sunk continent, jut through Oblivion's sea;
Nor an ear in court or market for the low foreboding cry
Of those Crises, God's stern winnowers, from whose feet earth's chaff must fly;
Never shows the choice momentous till the judgment hath passed by.
Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth for ever on the scaffold, Wrong for ever on the throne—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.

It was in that faith we fought and in that faith we conquered, and the verse which had rung as a clarion across the American continent was not less inspiring when it sounded on the ear of the Older World.

V.—HIS FAITH IN HUMANITY.

There was another phase of Lowell's teaching which was not less helpful, and that was his inexhaustible faith in the inextinguishable "spark of God" in the human heart. In this he resembles Victor Hugo, whose novels are long treatises on the "never completely out-trampled divine." He ever sees "beneath the foulest faces lurking, One God-built shrine of reverence and love."

All that hath been majestic
In life or death, since time began,
Is nature in the simple heart of all
The angel heart of man.

Evil, he insists, its errand has as well as good, and he proclaims that—

Art's fittest triumph is to show that good
Lurks in the heart of evil evermore,
That love, though scorned, and outcast, and withstood,
Can without end forgive, and yet have store;
God's love and man's are of the self-same blood
And He can see that always at the door
Of foulest hearts the angel nature yet
Knocks to return and cancel all its debt.

But the love of God is infinite, that of man is too often circumscribed and limited. That is the refrain of his touching poem, "The Forlorn." It is a simple tale of "One poor, heart-broken, outcast girl" who dies on the doorstep of a house on a wintry night where she heard a woman's voice within singing sweet words her childhood knew. "From out the want and cold, That song had borne her soul in peace"—

For whom the heart of man shuts out
Sometimes the heart of God takes in,
And fences them all round about
With silence 'mid the world's loud din.

HIS FEALTY TO WOMANHOOD

And here I may note in passing how uniformly true Lowell always was to womanhood. No woman, however "polluted or forlorn," is beyond the pale of sympathy. Nor did he hesitate to condemn the flagrant injustice of the social ban which crushes the woman who yields and suffers while the man who exults and triumphs escapes scot-free. In "The Legend of Brittany" occur these noble stanzas:—

Grim-hearted world, that look'st with Levite eyes
On those poor fallen by too much faith in man,
She that upon thy freezing threshold lies,
Starved to more sinning by thy savage ban,
Seeking that refuge because foulest vice
More godlike than thy virtue is, whose span
Shuts out the wretched only, is more free
To enter Heaven than thou wilt ever be!

Thou wilt not let her wash thy dainty feet
With such salt things as tears, or with rude hair
Dry them, soft Pharisee, that sitt'st at meat
With him who made her such, and speak'st him fair,
Leaving God's wandering lamb the while to bleat
Unheeded, shivering in the pitiless air:
Thou hast made prisoned virtue show more wan
And haggard than a vice to look upon.

"What hope of grace," he asks, "may the seducer win?" When Sir Charles Dilke ended his career in the divorce court, Mr. Lowell remarked to Mr. Julian Hawthorne, "The Dilke case did not greatly surprise me. I knew Dilke, and he had great ability, but there were traits in his character which prepared me even for what happened. As for Mrs. Crawford, one of the counsel for the defence told me she was the most remarkable witness who ever went on a stand. It was impossible not to believe every word she said."

This, however, is by the way. Mr. Lowell's sympathy for the masses was such that he would not even tolerate an aristocracy of the elect. God is on the side of the masses :—

Believe it, 'tis the mass of men He loves.
And, where there is most sorrow and most want
There most is He, for there is He
Most needed.

The most extreme of all his writings is that revolutionary poem, "Hunger and Cold" :—

You're not clogged with foolish pride,
But can seize a right denied;
Somehow God is on your side,
Hunger and cold!

But I have said enough to show why I regard Lowell as one of the prophets of the Latter Day. He has gone from amongst us, but, like his own Prometheus, he will be—

A great voice
Heard in the breathless pauses of the fight
By truth and freedom ever waged with wrong.
Clear as a silver trumpet, to awake
Huge echoes that from age to age live on
In kindred spirits

VI.—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Although I had been a fervent disciple of Mr. Lowell from my boyhood, I only met him once. It was at his house in Lowndes Square, whither I went as a pilgrim to offer with humility and gratitude my tribute to my teacher. He received me with that simple, cordial hospitality which characterized him, and I rejoiced to have an opportunity to thank him for all he had done for me. I had written him once before briefly in the same sense, and he had replied kindly, but saying that he did not care much for his own handiwork. It was a relief to me to find that he did not speak in that strain, although it was impossible not to be impressed by the difference between "His Excellency" the Minister and the fervid seer of the Abolitionist movement of 1840.

The later Lowell was more cultured and critical. He was an essayist rather than a poet, and he had exchanged his prophet's mantle for a Court dress. He had troops of friends, and he made after-dinner speeches which filled those who heard them with despairing envy; but, with one exception, nothing of his later work left any deep impression on the public mind. The solitary exception, however, was

very important, for it related to the greatest of all political problems before the world to day—the reconciling of the two great branches of the English-speaking world.

THE PROPHET OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITY.

Eight years ago, or more, I ventured to send Mr. Lowell the first article in which I had ventured to air the idea of the establishment of a permanent tribunal, which would form the first substantial nexus between the Empire and the Republic. Mr. Lowell in reply wrote, saying, "It is a beautiful dream, but is none the worse on that account. Most of the best things in the world began by being dreams." He had written long before of another :—

And if it be a dream
Such visions are of morning.
There is no vague forewarning,
The dreams which nations dream come true
And shape the world anew.

No one has done more than Mr. Lowell to make the dream a reality. He is the author of the only title by which the unity of the race can be described. British is even more objectionable than English. Anglo-Saxon drives the Irish wild, but English-speaking covers all. And in a score of speeches he drove home to the mind and heart of the English-speaking world the idea first of its unity and secondly of the fact that London is the natural and historic centre of the new race.

ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

I will only make one extract from one of the best known of all his speeches, that which he delivered in 1888 to the Society of Authors :—

"I also sympathize most heartily with what has been said by the chairman with regard to the increasing love for England among my countrymen. I find on inquiry that they stop longer and in greater numbers every year in the old home, and feel more deeply its manifold charms. They are also beginning to feel that London is the centre of the races that speak English, very much in the sense that Rome was the centre of the ancient world; and I confess that I never think of London, which I love, without thinking of that palace which David built for Bathsheba, sitting in hearing of one hundred streams—streams of thought, of intelligence, of activity. One thing about London impresses me beyond any other sound I have ever heard, and that is the low, unceasing roar one hears always in the air; it is not a mere accident, like a tempest or a cataract, but it is impressive, because it always indicates human will, and impulse, and conscious movement; and I confess that when I hear it I almost feel as if I were listening to the roaring loom of time. We, as well as you, have inherited a common trust in the noble language which, in its subtle compositeness, perhaps is the most admirable instrument of human thought and human feeling in cunning hands that has ever been unconsciously devised by man. Let our rivalries be in fidelity to that trust. We have also inherited certain traditions, political and moral, and in doing our duty towards these, it seems to me we shall find quite

enough occupation for our united thought and feeling."

"Nothing can be more important," he was always saying, "than to preserve the friendliest relations between the two greatest representatives of this conquering and colonizing race," and in this, although dead, he still speaketh. He, more than any man, has helped to undo the consequences of the great mistake of George III. Let it be for us who come after him to carry on the good work to its full completion.

A SPECIMEN DESPATCH.

Of the man of letters as ambassador much might be said if I had not exhausted my space with weightier matters. But I cannot resist giving one characteristic specimen of Mr. Lowell's despatches. It was written from Madrid in July, 1878, as a despatch to the Secretary of State at Washington —

"One of the devices of Fourcarde which came within M. Silvelo's own knowledge when in another department of the government is so ingenious and amusing as to be worth recounting. The French man's object was to smuggle petroleum into Madrid without paying the octroi. To this end he established storehouses in the suburbs, and then, hiring all the leanest and least mammalian women that could be found, he made good all their physical defects with tin cases filled with petroleum, thus giving them what Dr. Johnson would have called the pectoral proportions of Juno. Doubtless he blasphemed the unwise parsimony of Nature in denying to women in general the multitudinous breasts displayed by certain Hindoo idols. For some time these seemingly milky mothers passed without question into the unsuspecting city, and supplied thousands of households with that cheap enlightenment which cynics say is worse than none. Meanwhile, M. Fourcarde's pockets swelled in exact proportion to the Quaker breastworks of the improvised wet-nurses. Could he only have been moderate! Could he only have bethought him in time of the *ne quid nimis*! But one fatal day he sent in a damsel whose contours aroused in one of the guardians at the gates the same emotions as those of Maritornes in the bosom of the carrier. With the playful gallantry of a superior he tapped the object of his admiration, and it tinkled. He had "struck oil" unawares. Love shook his wings and fled. Duty retired frowning, and M. Fourcarde's perambulating wells suddenly went dry."

If there were many such despatch-writers Blue Books would be as popular as three-volume novels.

MR. LOWELL AS MINISTER.

When Mr. Lowell was in England as minister, he was quite irascibly touchy in asserting his rights, not as an individual, but as Minister for the American Republic. While he was being abused in the States as unduly British, in England he was notorious for the excessive punctiliousness with which he insisted upon due respect being paid in the smallest affairs to the majesty of the Republic which he represented.

Mr. Lowell read classical literature four hours a day, and, like Mr. Balfour, paid little attention to the newspapers. At one time the only English newspaper that he ever read was the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a journal which in those days he was wont to say, "edited England." He was always a keen politician, a convinced believer in democracy, but quite alive to its defects. Like most Americans, he was utterly unable to see why Ireland should be refused Home Rule, and unlike most Americans, he was a declared Free Trader.

A POET-SEER OF OUR TIMES.

But Mr. Lowell, however admirable as a man of letters, a diplomatist, a wit, and a diner-out, will live in the memory of the English-speaking race by virtue of his vision and faculty divine as the seer. He recognized that the serious moral element contributed of the Puritans and their descendants was the saving salt of the States where English is spoken, and as long as that element exists it will regard Mr. Lowell as one of the most vigorous and faithful of its exponents.

It may be glorious to write
Thoughts that shall glad the two or three
High souls, like those far stars that come in sight
Once in a century;—

But better far it is to speak
One simple word, which now and then
Shall waken their free nature in the weak
And friendless sons of men;

To write some earnest verse or line,
Which, seeking not the praise of art,
Shall make a clearer faith and manhood shine
In the untutored heart.

He who doth this, in verse or prose,
May be forgotten in his day,
But surely shall be crowned at last with those
Who live and speak for aye.

V.—A LAST INTERVIEW.

BY RAYMOND BLATHWAYT.

This in no way professes to be anything more than a desultory conversation with the dead poet; but as the personal reminiscence of possibly the last Englishman with whom he really talked, it cannot fail of a certain interest. It is only a few short weeks since I walked up the pretty garden pathway that led me to the door of Mr. Lowell's simple, old-fashioned, quaintly English and home-like resi-

dence near Boston. A maid-servant opened the door and admitted me to the presence of the poet-ambassador himself. At the very first glimpse I saw how ill he was; the transparency of his complexion, the weak voice, the trembling hand, telling me the sad truth all too plainly. But he would not hear of my calling again. "On no account, Mr. Blathwayt," said he, "I want to hear the latest about

England. You know the English and I are great friends."

THE DECAY OF DIPLOMACY.

Replying very heartily in the affirmative, adding that no ambassador had ever done so much in his own person to establish and to maintain an *entente cordiale* between two nations as he, we then discussed the duties and the office of an ambassador. Nor can I forget his smiling remark, "But after all,

too, but I don't like him as well even as I used to, and he never was a great favorite of mine. His humor always struck me as being forced, and his style was not always as refined as it might have been." We then fell into a discussion as to the influence of journalism upon literature—literature, that is, pure and simple, which most affected the other, and so on; the respective merits of English and American journalism. "Your papers," he said, "would be far too stately for us. In one respect you have borrowed from us, and, I may add, improved upon us. Your 'interviews' are vastly superior. It strikes me that an English interviewer does take the trouble to know something at least of the life and works of the man he is interviewing. And certainly you are much more discreet. I suffered once myself very severely, and at the hands of the son of a dear old friend. However, that is an old tale."

HIS EXCEEDING GENTLENESS.

At this moment the maid brought in his very simple luncheon—an egg beaten up in milk, I think it was, which he told me was almost the only thing he could take. He made many gentle apologies for dieting himself before a stranger. I rose to take my leave, but he would not hear of my doing so. "Oh, no! I have not nearly finished with you yet; you

must have a cigar with me, and we will go on with our chat," and he handed me one of his special brand, remarking, as he did so, "You will find that most like your own English cigars." His gentle courtesy, his bright smile, were very winning; indeed, with an experience of many of the best-known people of the day, I can recall no one with such grace and exceeding gentleness.

IN MR. LOWELL'S STUDY.

As I write, a mental picture of the whole scene rises up before me. He is seated in an arm-chair with his back to that far-famed "study window," out of which he has so often gazed. He sits there and looks quietly at his visitor, now and again raising a delicate hand to stroke his beard and mustache, or to press down the tobacco ashes in the very small pipe he is smoking, and which he tells me is an old favorite. The room is very untidy, papers lie scattered about, there is a little bust in the corner, a dog lies sleeping on the hearth-rug. The great simplicity impresses me forcibly. I can scarcely realize to myself that I am sitting quite alone with one of the most famous of living men. The quaint,

THE POST'S GARDEN AT ELMWOOD.

it is a very 'clerkly' office nowadays. What with railways and telegraphs and steamboats, all the romance and much of the responsibility of the position of an ambassador has passed away. It may have its good side, it doubtless has; but now that a minister is in such easy distance of his superiors, he never feels his own master; he is at every beck and call from the people at home; he has little or no chance of distinguishing himself. There is nothing now to call forth his dash and energy, no means now by which he can show the world what a nation, in the person of her ambassador, can do. Many a bold stroke of policy is left undone nowadays which in the old time would have electrified the world. It may be all for the best," said Mr. Lowell, with a slow, doubtful smile, "but too many cooks, you know, spoil the pudding, and I am quite sure they spoil the ambassadorial temper."

SCOTT, DICKENS, AND JOURNALISM.

An open volume was lying on the table. "You see," said he, taking it up, "one goes back to one's old loves as age creeps on. Scott is always fresh and new to me. I have been dipping into Dickens,

homely, farm-like surroundings, scholarly and refined though they be, do not strike me as carrying out the general idea of the surroundings of a poet of world renown. I recall but dimly the pictures on the wall. A portrait of Tennyson he specially valued. I commented upon the portrait of his own brother-in-law, the celebrated orator, George William Curtis, who is also the editor in *Harper's* "Easy Chair," and with whom I had very recently been lunching. "Ah," said Mr. Lowell, "I am glad you have met him; he is a man in a thousand; you ought to have had him and not me at St. James's."

GORDON, SALISBURY, AND BEACONSFIELD.

I asked him something about his English friends and the best-known men he had met over here. He spoke very highly of Gordon. "Oh, why did you let him die," said he, "he was a very Galahad." He was exceedingly enthusiastic in his praises of Lord Salisbury as a politician. "He always reminds me of Tennyson's still strong man in a blatant land"; "not that I mean," he added with a smiling bow, "that yours is a blatant land." "I never really knew Lord Beaconsfield," he went on, "and I regret it. I met him once shortly before his death. I am always sorry that I was unable to accept the invitation of Lord Cranbrook, who was then Gathorne Hardy, to spend a week at Hemsted Park, where Disraeli was a guest. It always seemed to me that 'Dizzy' was laughing in his sleeve at everything and every one. He was an Oriental to his fingertips. He used to give me the idea that he was living a chapter of one of his own novels, a perpetual incarnation of one of his own characters. He might have been an ancient Egyptian or a Roman Augur, or even an American, but never an Englishman."

THE CARDINAL AND CATHOLICISM.

"Cardinal Manning, again, he is a perpetual puzzle to me. An English gentleman, an Italian Cardinal, a prince and a courtier, a Radical reformer—there is a curious mixture—and yet one of the most winning of men." He was much interested in my telling him of some conversations I had had with the Cardinal.

"I asked his Eminence once," I said, "if he was not now and again conscious of the old leaven of Protestantism," and Mr. Lowell laughed heartily when I told him that the Cardinal smiled and laid his hand on my knee, and said, "Do you know that that is a very home question indeed?"

"I quite believe it," replied Lowell. "I can distinctly trace Puritan influence here in America in Roman Catholics."

He was evidently pleased when I told him that only a few days previously the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, Dr. Corrigan, had been regretting to me that the old spirit of Puritanism was dying out in America. "Did he, indeed?" said my host; "that is very interesting, and a very noble remark for him to make. But the decay of our Puritanism is only in creed; its influence amongst all classes is strong and healthy still. Re-

ferring to the Roman Catholics, it is essential to remember that we influence Rome quite as much as she influences us; it is perhaps a delicate political matter for me to discuss, but I must say that I think their demands as to the religious education of their children are not only natural but reasonable."

Drifting on in a conversation which in a very sketchy and "impressionist" manner included, amongst other things, a reference to Baron Hirsch and his scheme for the colonization of the Jews, and his choice of Mr. Arnold White as a commissioner, a choice of which Mr. Lowell much approved, "Mr. White," said he, "seems to have done some very earnest work for your poor and destitute."

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN SLAVE-OWNERS.

Drifting on, I say, in such a manner, I happened to make a remark on the respective attitudes of the Southern whites and blacks, and I am afraid I more

"BEAVER BROOK," NEAR ELMWOOD.

than half hinted that perhaps both parties were happier and more contented in the old days. "Oh, but," Mr. Lowell replied, "however that may have been, and I think you are quite wrong, you must not forget the principles involved. Nothing on earth can condone slavery. I never understood the preference of the English aristocracy for the Southerners; although living in England explained much to me that used to be quite incomprehensible. Your social differences, with their exact parallel religious inequalities, Church and Dissent, solved much of the mystery. But nowadays there would be much

less of that very wrong sympathy with the South than there was thirty years ago."

"YOU CAN'T CHEAT OLD AGE."

I asked him, knowing well his love for England, which nation was dearest to him. "Well, my own land, of course. And yet I have more friends on your side than I have here. I can never pass Longfellow's house, which, as you know, is close by here, without a thrill. Then Emerson has gone, too. We are all going, you know; the old order changeth, giving place to new, and yet it is all as it should be, all for the best. Oliver Wendell Holmes, gay youth that he is, often comes over to chat with me." I remarked that I had spent the previous afternoon with the old autocrat. I told him what he had said to me about his age: "There are times when I don't feel it, but you must catch the old man asleep, you must watch him come down the stairs. You can't cheat old age." "No," replied Mr Lowell, "that is true, of course. I am many years his junior, but yet I don't feel old; I don't feel my age as I am told by books I ought to feel." I ventured to ask him how old he was. I could scarcely believe him when he replied, "Seventy-two years." His bright, easy manner, especially his voice, quite untouched by the influence of time—all these things pointed, despite his manifest delicacy, to the very prime and not to the sunset of life. I rose to take my leave. "Oh, must you really go? I am so glad to have seen you; try and come again on Friday."

ELMWOOD AND ITS MEMORIES.

As we stood a moment in the sunshine—for he himself came to the door with me—I commented on the very English aspect of his little home. "I am glad you think so, but it is easily explained. We have lived here for some generations. At the back of the kitchen fire-range you will find the Royal Arms of England and the monogram G.R. My grandmother, you know, was a loyalist to her death, and whenever Independence Day (July 4th) came round, instead of joining in the general rejoicing, she would dress in deep black, fast all day, and loudly lament "our late unhappy difference with his most gracious Majesty."

The strains of a distant waltz floated by on the summer air. Mr. Lowell smiled. "Dear me, that does remind me of England! I think I heard that last at Lady Kenmare's. How music can link the present with the past!"

It was a curious reflection—a reflection that lost none of its interest as I looked at him who had uttered it. The then and now linked by a passing strain of music.

As I passed down the little path I turned once again to look at the gentle figure, standing frail and delicate, with fast whitening hair and beard, illumined by the light of the westering sun. An unerring presentiment stole upon me that even then he was fast passing "to where beyond these voices there is peace"; and, alas! that now it is so.



"ELMWOOD," LOWELL'S HOME.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE CAUSE OF THE NEXT GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

M. de Blowitz on Continental Politics.

In the September *Harper's* the Paris correspondent of the *London Times* assumes with considerable gusto the rôle of Cassandra. Under the awkward title "Germany, France, and General European Politics," he draws a vivid picture of the political situation in Europe.

As to the two foremost figures, France and Germany, M. de Blowitz puts emphasis on the fact—which fact is hardly a revelation, as he would have it—that the ownership of Alsace and Lorraine is far from being the Franco-German question.

If Germany were to give back Alsace to-morrow, France would hate her all the same, and still be determined to revenge the overthrow of 1870. But it is not in that direction that war will break out. Germany will not make war, because she has nothing to gain and everything to lose; and France will not make war because, victorious or vanquished, the Republic would disappear.

FRANCE TORN BY LIONS.

Says M. de Blowitz: "If I had to depict figuratively in a manner that would be striking to the eye the present state of parties in France, I should draw a large circle in which would be represented five lions. France is prostrate in the middle of the circle. The largest of the lions—the present republic, moderate, reassuring, but yet uneasy—extends her two immense paws over the body of France. This lion has its head erect, its eye wide open and anxious; it dares not lower its head to devour its prey for fear of seeing the others rush upon it to dispute its booty. On the left, its right paw almost touching France, is the radical lion. The aspect of this lion is less reassuring. It has already drawn near enough to touch the body of France, but has not yet ventured to place its paw on the coveted prey. It prevents the republican lion from setting its teeth into the flesh. It is waiting and watching. At the first sleep of the republican lion it will with a bound seize on the booty, ready to show its teeth and drive off the present republic. The lion of anarchy of all shades, from radicalism to socialism, to permanent revolution, to confiscation, to political murder, to spoliation, to the complete ruin of the country, is watching behind the radical lion for a moment of weakness in order to seize on France and inflict on it a mortal wound. Facing it, the patient and resigned lion looks on from a distance, watching without ardor or conviction, lying in ambush without hope. Hungrier and yet further off is the lion of the empire, lean and famished, awaiting the moment when France, abandoned and unresisting, will roll towards it, having no longer the strength to snatch herself from its grasp, the inert prey of whoever is able to seize on it."

This bold metaphor, worthy of a *Don Quixote*, bears on its face the reason that France cannot at present indulge her lust for war. The republican lion must be on his guard, "reassuring"; he fears to attempt a bold stroke, which, if it were successful, would but lead to Napoleonism; if unsuccessful, to hydra-headed anarchy. Nor, Mr. Blowitz reminds us, should we ignore the patient Grisel of monarchy, which may at any time assert herself.

Austria's natural opponent, if she must make war, would be Russia. "And why should she make war against Russia, seeing that in that case her two allies would confine themselves to immobilizing France? But the latter, if

she attacked, would be one against three; and if in this situation she did not venture to attack, she would leave Austria single-handed against Russia for a combat the aim of which cannot be explained or guessed. If, on the contrary, it is Russia who attacks, the situation is the same in the west, but is quite different in the east, where with trivial exceptions, the entire Balkans, from the Bosphorus to the Danube, from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, would

PRINCE FRANCIS FERDINAND

rise at the cry of alarm of attacked Austria to struggle desperately against the descent of the Muscovite yoke on all eastern Europe."

From what quarter, then must we look for the great European war which all anticipate but which may be indefinitely postponed?

AUSTRIA THE DANGER POINT.

M. de Blowitz answers his own question by asserting that the lawless love of Prince Rudolph, which hurried him into suicide, was the final act which made inevitable the coming war. The Emperor Franz Joseph is only sixty-one, and he may live some time. When he goes he will be succeeded by a man who seems to have been created for the express purpose of destroying the empire. M. de Blowitz says: "Francis Joseph has a brother, Charles Louis, who is the father of Francis Ferdinand Charles Louis Mary of Este, now considered presumptive heir of the Austro-Hungarian throne. Francis Ferdinand is twenty-eight years of age. He is unmarried. He is not known to have any friend of either sex. He is almost always seen alone. He has the long, wan face of the Hapsburgs, sheepish, and without character; a leaden eye, a thin and expressionless mouth, a slow and tired gait. His physiognomy is at once timid, sly, and malicious. He hunts, he rides, he drives a four-in-hand, and that is about all he does. He is one of the most ignorant

princes of the day. He can scarcely write even German; he writes meagre and worse than ordinary French; he has never been able to speak a word of English; and he is ignorant of all the various languages spoken on the soil of Austria. At eighteen, when he was emancipated, and when his professors bade him adieu, he burnt all his books, vowing that he would never touch another book in all his life, and he has so far kept his word. While in garrison at Linz one day, after a hearty lunch, he galloped across the fields, followed by a few officers who had been his guests. On the way he met a coffin carried by four peasants. He ordered it to be set on the ground, and made his horse leap over it, indulging in this horrible steeplechase in the presence of the bereaved family. The Bishop of Linz was angry, and went to complain to the Emperor. The latter sent for his nephew, struck him, and fined him 2000 florins for the benefit of the outraged family, and the same sum for the Church, and banished him from court for twelve months."

A PAIR OF BROTHER BRUTES.

"He was then eighteen. His brother Otho, who is younger than Ferdinand, but already married, is even worse. He, too, following the example of his elder brother, burnt his books at eighteen, vowing not to touch them again, and he too has kept his word. Of Otho this story is told: After a dinner, followed by the officers of his regiment, he wanted to enter the room where his wife was in bed to have tea made there. The commandant of the town objected to this unmannerly invitation. Others complained. The Emperor approved the general. Thereupon Otho seized a dish of spinach and poured it over the bust of the Emperor which was in the dining-room. Summoned before the Emperor, he received the same treatment as his brother—the Emperor struck him, and banished him from court.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

"Such are the two brothers, the elder of whom is to ascend the throne of the Hapsburgs, while the younger stands next in succession. The Archduke Charles Louis, the father of these princes, has had three wives. He had no children by the first. By the second, Maria Annonciata, Bourbon of the two Sicilies, he had three sons, Francis Ferdinand and Otho, already spoken of, and Ferdinand Charles, who at twenty-three is superior to the others, but has no prospect of the succession, Otho having already a son four years old. By his third marriage, with Maria Theresa, Duchess of Braganza, Charles Louis has two sons. This Maria Theresa has been anything but a good step-mother to the second wife's children. She is ambitious, and since the Crown Prince's death she dreams of the throne, and makes no secret of it. Her husband is a bigoted Russophile two centuries behind his age, and the only maxim which he inculcated in his sons was this: Middle-class morality does not apply to you; you need take no account of it; the only opinion which you have to study is that of your family.

"Attempts have been made recently to give Francis Ferdinand the demeanor of an heir to the crown; but his nature, refractory to all constraint, disheartens the most persevering; and the Emperor Francis Joseph, who tried to educate him politically, after a year's heroic persistency had to abandon the task.

"In the face of these nullities, antipathetic and apathetic, ignorant and retrograde, unpopular and scornful, incapable and haughty. Imagine this Austro-Hungarian empire, a mosaic of eighteen or twenty provinces, districts, kingdoms, or duchies, in which one hostile race elbows another—Magyar and Czech, Transylvanian and Corinthian, Illyrian

and Tyrolian, German and Croatian—differing more widely than the poles in aspect, manners, habits and language, and you will be able to form an idea of the outburst which will be imminent the day when Francis Joseph, the only now recognized symbol of unity, who ascended the throne at the eleventh hour of feudalism, shall have disappeared from this confusedly composed monarchy. Imagine Germany, who reckons among these motley nationalities 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of her own people lost among these Slav races, hostile to them and execrated by them in return—imagine Germany, who has long been dreaming of the annexation of this fine kingdom of Premysl and Libussa, ready to open her arms to the willing arms of the Germans of upper Austria; imagine Italy, who has been demanding so long to extend her power from Venice to Trieste, to turn around the Adriatic to complete her maritime circle, and to carry it to the extreme limits of the Dalmation coast; imagine Russia, like an immense siphon, sucking in the Slav elements contained in Austro-Hungary, and from the banks of the Danube dreaming of carrying her dominions to the wild and broad banks of the Save, or at least of creating a Slav kingdom, of which holy Russia would be the protector and patron; above all, imagine Russia ridding herself of that Austro-Hungary which watches like a sentinel on the threshold of the Bosphorus. And to resist all these strivings and yearnings of the nations what have we? Two unknown and ignorant nullities, Francis Ferdinand and Otto.

PUPILS OF THE JESUITS.

"Finally, it may be added, these two princes were educated by the Jesuits. In such conditions—namely, Jesuit education, paternal precepts such as the one just quoted, the harsh treatment of a step-mother, and the influence of an extremely Russophile father—were these two young men brought up, and developed into princes who would make even the firmest throne totter; and yet these are the princes who will be called upon to maintain a throne which for forty years has been threatening to collapse amid a general break-up of the empire.

"Is it not evident that Russia, Germany, and Italy will immediately constitute a formidable band and league for dividing among themselves the spoils of the Hapsburgs?"

SHALL GERMANY SEIZE ARGENTINA?

A Scandalous Proposal by the Marquis of Lorne.

Under the title "Possibilities," the Marquis of Lorne publishes an article in the *Deutsche Revue* for September which Britons will read with amazement not altogether unmixed with indignation. It would seem hardly the duty of the son-in-law of the Queen, an ex-Governor-General of Canada, to go out of his way to spur the Germans into a war of conquest in the western hemisphere. The Marquis of Lorne, not satisfied with the trouble and danger entailed by the recent awakening of German colonial ambitions, writes the greater part of his article to an attempt to goad the Germans into further efforts in the same direction. Here is the way in which he addresses himself to this mischievous task:—

"Is it not surprising that the German nation, which has colonized half of the world, does not possess any colonies worthy of the name? Does it not sound something of a paradox when one considers this fact? On the whole east coast of England and Scotland the population is so Germanized by the mixture with Saxon blood that to-day many words and whole phrases are still in use just as they were brought over by the Angles and Saxons, and as they have been in use in Germany ever since that time. And our Anglo-Saxon language is now the language of

intercourse for some 120 millions of persons, who are scattered over the whole world, but of all this English-speaking territory not a single acre belongs to the German Fatherland. The Germans themselves are scattered about all over the United States. There are places there in which the Germans are so numerous that one may speak of German cities, but their descendants in the second or third generation speak nothing but English, and their German origin becomes for them a purely historical fact without practical value, and for which they have no special interest. Is it not a wonder that there is no New Hesse, no New Mecklenburg, no New Saxony, while everywhere where your English cousins wander, there a New England, a New Scotland, or a Victoria has risen? Nay, more. As long as the German is at home he prefers to live under an energetic leader, to whom he gives every possible respect. How is it now that the Germans when they emigrate from the Fatherland never take a leader with them, and that they prefer to leave their beloved officials quietly at home? All this is extraordinary and difficult to explain. In any case, it is somewhat shameful for the German that he, as soon as he has emigrated, takes pains to become an Englishman, an American, or an Australian, when he has become the father of children who know nothing about his fatherland. As soon as the Germans turn their backs on their old country, their old governments, and their old officialdom, they go under as Germans."

This may, perhaps, be deplored by a German, but surely it is a consummation devoutly to be desired by every English-speaking man. This, apparently, is not Lord Lorne's opinion, for he proceeds by taunt and gibe to compel the Germans into a desperate attempt to found a German empire over sea:—

"And how does the matter stand to-day after the interest in a colonial policy has been awakened? We see how the German flag has been hoisted in every quarter of the world, in the hottest and most worthless countries which are to be found. The peak of Kilima-Njaro is almost the only place where an energetic colonist may hope for a cool retreat in which he may remain what he is. Everywhere else the enterprising traveller may expect either to die of heat, or that they will be succeeded by foreign unsympathetic people. Our bold colonist on the Kilima-Njaro will, perhaps, have no grandchildren; and if the settlers in other German colonies do have grandchildren, these will be Germans no longer.

"Yes, I am quite certain that the German Empire is still capable of acquiring fame and advantage by its conquests, warlike or diplomatic. If other nations can protect their traders with the force of arms, and send soldiers after the advancing merchant, till a new country has been added to the Empire, Germany can do the same. But where? it will be asked. Where can such an attack be made with success and with honor? Can the colonies in New Guinea be further extended? Yes, if nothing more than disappointment is wanted. Or in Africa? There is nothing there but fever, midgets, and Portuguese. Or in the southern seas? There you would clash too much with your jealous cousins, and half a hundred South Sea Heligolands would not suffice to calm the rising wrath. Where then? There is a country—which after recent events can not easily be forgotten, the one country in which there is nothing but men to despise, the one country in which many citizens live who are not only of your blood, but who will also help you to cast your little crown, as our heralds say when a new throne is to be mounted. Yes, there is a country, of whose needs in every department of administration and finance we have heard enough lately,

a country whose climate is pleasant and healthy, whose people have no self-consciousness and no eternal unity, and whose welfare depends on a foreign power preventing them from knocking off each other's heads every few years, a pleasure they always take whenever they are left to themselves. There is a country with a beautiful capital, a splendid harbor, a good soil, in which everything is excellent except the government. This country—which only requires a European Protectorate to bring into it the long-desired order, and to make it an Eldorado—is Argentina. Here German rule, established in the form of a Protectorate or in any other form, would be welcome, because it would be capable of helping the country out of its distress. Now, I will be told that for that object it is too soon for Germany, and that we should of necessity be involved in a war; that is work for volunteers, but not for the Empire, and so on, and that it is all good and beautiful, but then it is to be regretted if the Germans have not the means to enter upon the work to their advantage. One day another power will come and do what must one time be done there, and the Germans at home, as well as our solitary friend on the Kilima-Njaro, will be angry, but then it will be too late."

The Marquis de Lorne has perhaps never heard of a certain "Monroe doctrine" which is to the effect that no portion of the New World is to be considered as subject to European conquest. Can he have forgotten Maximilian and Mexico? and does he suppose that the republics of the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Chili would now permit Germany to seize the Argentine Republic? Most assuredly there is no field for European conquest in any of the Americas.

From Another Point of View.

In curious contrast to this article by the Marquis of Lorne in the *Deutsche Revue* there is his brief paper entitled "The British in East Africa," in the *Nineteenth Century* for September, the gist and object of which is to urge the English to exert themselves diligently in supporting the British East African Company for the sake of East Africa. More than four thousand slaves have been freed by the East African Company in eighteen months, and he asks whether it is manly or just to throw obstacles in the way of the regeneration and improvement of the natives, among whom has been already established the *Pax Britannica*. Lord Lorne says: "The British Africa that will give our people another market for their goods will extend, for the purposes of commerce, from the Cape to Alexandria, from Zanzibar and Mombassa to the settlements at the mouth of the Congo. It will not be all under our flag; but our flag will fly on a continuous series of stations from south to north, whether our friends like the prospect or not, before another generation has come and gone."

THE FOUNDER OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

As South America becomes every day more interesting, the historical details of the foundation of its early republics will be every day thought more worthy of attention. The *Nouvelle Revue* is to be congratulated in having secured from the pen of M. Araujo the sketch, short as it is, of the founder of the Republic in Brazil while his memory is still fresh in the hearts of his family and friends.

Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães was born in 1833 on a Brazilian farm in the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro. His father was Portuguese, his mother was Brazilian. Both were poor, and their son had the honor of dying, after a fifty years' struggle with the world, rich in the esteem of his contemporaries, and as poor in worldly goods as he was born. His widow and children were left in the early part of this year to the care of the state

which had been his first care. It is needless to say that his poverty did not result from any lack of practical ability. From early youth he gave evidence of both talent and energy. His father died when he was a boy, and he entered the army because it was, on the whole, the pro-

fore the deciding jury of his Positivist principles, and added that if he obtained the professorship he intended to use his position for the purpose of teaching the doctrines in which he believed in so far as they related to the science he professed. Further, he declared his conviction that the social outcome of positive philosophy would be a republic. He was determined to live under no false colors, and desired to know whether under these circumstances it was open to him to compete. Permission was granted, and he won the prize. It could not, however, be expected that such an official would be regarded with favorable eyes by the ministers of Dom Pedro's court. He took part in many competitions, won many a first place, but never was again appointed to an advantageous position. His promotion was barred. His scientific studies perhaps benefited, and in these years he became a recognized authority in the world of mathematics. He also devoted himself more and more to the spread of Positivism throughout Brazil, thus consciously or unconsciously preparing men's minds for the days of action which were to come. Amongst the other scholastic achievements of this period of his life was the foundation of the Ecole Normale of Rio Janeiro, over which he presided up to the moment of the Revolution.

THE REVOLUTION.

It was not until the threatened monarchy, awake to the dangers which invaded it on all sides, confided the duty of saving the dynasty by means of extreme measures against Republicanism to the Ouro Preto ministry in 1889, that Magalhães became definitely a politician. The parallel currents of action and contemplation which had hitherto run separately in his being now joined their forces and produced a man capable of organizing and carrying out a revolution for which he was convinced that his countrymen were ready. He flung himself into the struggle with the same ability, force, and, above all, readiness for self-sacrifice, which had hitherto distinguished his private career. He organized the co-operation of army and navy, he put himself in touch with the political leaders of the Republican party, with the press, with civilian feeling generally. He studied, organized, and proposed the plan of the Revolution. He did not fear to support his views by public speech. On the 15th of November he was at General da Fonseca's side at the head of the troops which besieged the headquarters of the monarchic government. He harangued the people. So long as there was a danger to run, or a point still unconquered, he exposed himself without a second thought. When the Revolution was an accomplished fact, and the Republic safely established, he withdrew. He wanted nothing for himself. The people conferred upon him the rank of brigadier-general, by the same act which raised General da Fonseca to the post of commander-in-chief. He declined the honor. Afterwards he was forced to accept it, with the portfolio of minister of war, and he devoted the last year of his life to the reorganization of the army, which presented itself in the light of a bit of serious work yet waiting to be done. His conception of the right direction of military reform may be divined by the introduction to his report on reorganization, in which he sketches the ideal of the citizen soldier of the future, who shall represent the incarnation of national honor and shall be the intelligent centre of "peace, progress, and reform." Working busily to the last moment, he died of heart disease on the 22d of January of this year. The honors which he rejected in his lifetime as being "entirely opposed to the plan of conduct" which he had traced for himself, were heaped upon him at his death, and his name goes down to posterity respectfully inscribed upon the

BENJAMIN CONSTANT BOTEELHO DE MAGALHÃES.

fession which was the most accessible to his limited choice. He entered the army in 1852, and eagerly seized the opportunities of instruction which were offered by the various military courses and schools open to the intelligent young soldier. M. Araujo says comprehensively of this part of his life:

"His studies were brilliant, and he took part in all revolts against all tyrannies." While he was yet a student he eked out his slender resources by giving private lessons, and managed to support both himself and his mother. The special bent of his mind was determined by coming one day in the course of his mathematical studies upon the work of Comte upon the Calculus. From this he was to study the philosophy of the great Positivist. It answered to his increased needs. He became and remained to the end of his life a Comtist. From 1863 to 1865 he studied in the Astronomical Observatory of Rio Janeiro. In 1868 he became a captain and took a brilliant part in the war with Paraguay. But he was essentially a modern soldier—that is, a man over whom science and humanity had far more influence than the love of adventure and the brute belief in force. On leaving the theatre of war he returned to his scientific studies, and after an interlude of what strikes the European mind as a strange occupation for a soldier, namely, presiding over an institution for the blind, he obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Military College. It was in 1870, just after the foundation of the third French Republic. Republicanism was much excited in Brazil, and feeling ran so high that a portion of the Conservative party objected to a Positivist holding any post under the imperial government. The professorship went by competition. It was feared that Magalhães would not be permitted to compete. On the day of the opening of the competition he made a public declaration be-

records of Congress as the Founder of the Brazilian Republic.

FIRST STEPS TO ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITY.

A Suggestion by Mr. Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a paper entitled "An American View of Imperial Federation." Mr. Carnegie's paper consists of two parts. The first part, in which he attacks the programme of the Empire Trade League and vindicates generally the policy of unrestricted free trade for England, although clearly and forcibly written, is not the part of the paper that will do most good. The important part is the latter half.

A WIDER IDEAL THAN THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Carnegie objects to Imperial Federation on the very natural and sufficient grounds that the unity of the English-speaking races is a much higher and better ideal than that of the Imperial Federation of Great Britain and her colonies. In other words, Mr. Carnegie states with his customary courage the great truth that—as we are accustomed to phrase it—very little will be done until the mischief that followed from the obstinacy of George III. has been counteracted by the establishment of an alliance between England and the United States. The English-speaking people outside the United Kingdom and the United States only number eleven millions, whereas the United States added twelve and a half millions to its population in the last ten years. Mr. Carnegie calculates the child is born who will see more than four hundred millions English-speaking people in the United States. Therefore, any proposal to unite the English-speaking people which leaves the United States out is to propose to play "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet left out. "What kind of federation is that which leaves the Republic out? There is no obstacle to forming any tie with the Republic that can possibly be formed with the Commonwealth of Australia or the Dominion of Canada."

RACE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Carnegie therefore asks all Imperial Federationists to consider some of the ideas that have been forced upon him from his study of the question. The first of these ideas is that Imperial Federation and Empire Trade Leagues should give place to Race Alliances, the only test being "if Shakespeare's tongue be spoken there, and songs of Burns will rend the air." Secondly, Mr. Carnegie thinks that the parent land should urge her colonies to declare their independence. He thinks that much can be done to hasten the union of Canada with the United States by constantly reminding the Dominion of the union between England and Scotland and the happy results that have arisen therefrom. Thirdly, it would be well if English people would not continue to speak and act as if any state that did not adopt a policy of Free Trade was a fitting subject for an inquiry in lunacy. Fourthly, everything should be done to promote the assimilation of the political institutions of all English-speaking countries. That is to say, the nations enjoying the same language, literature, religion, and laws should also have the harmonizing blessings of common political institutions.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Having thus cleared the ground, Mr. Carnegie proceeds to explain how he would give practical effect to the movement for the confederation of all the nations that have sprung from the race nurtured in the British Isles.

"The first fruits of this movement would probably be seen in the appointment, by the various nations of our

race, of international commissions, charged with creating a system of weights, measures, and coins, of port dues, patents, and other matters of similar character which are of common interest. If there be a question upon which all authorities are agreed, it is the desirability of introducing the decimal system of weights, measures, and coins; but an international commission seems the only agency capable of bringing it about."

CANADA THE LINE.

After this stage has been reached, and Mr. Carnegie, curiously enough, fails to insist upon the obvious point in his own favor that would be supplied by the merging of Canada in the United States, he sees clearly enough that it would remove a barrier, but he does not see that it would necessitate the establishment of a closer tie. Canada has grown up as part and parcel of the British system. Its law courts look up, not to Washington, but to London, and when the shifting of allegiance comes, there will be endless chaos unless some court common to both countries can be established that will harmonize the difficulties that would otherwise be almost insuperable. Although he ignores this aspect of the case, Mr. Carnegie is fully alive to the necessity of establishing such a court on general grounds. War between English-speaking countries would now be regarded as fratricidal civil war, and therefore not to be thought of.

WANTED, A SUPREME COURT.

From this point Mr. Carnegie goes on as follows:—

"Is it too much to hope that after this stage has been reached and occupied successfully for a period, another step forward would be taken, and that, having jointly banished war, a general council should be evolved by the English-speaking nations, to which may at first only be referred all questions of dispute between them? This would only be making a permanent body to settle all differences instead of selecting arbiters as required—not at all a serious advance—and yet it should be the germ from which great fruits should grow."

"The Supreme Court of the United States is extolled by the statesmen of all parties in Britain, and has just received the compliment of being copied in the plan for the Australian Commonwealth. Building upon it, may we not expect that a still higher Supreme Court is one day to come which shall judge between the nations of the entire English-speaking race, as the Supreme Court at Washington already judges between States which contain the majority of the race?"

"The powers and duties of such a council once established may be safely trusted to increase; to its final influence over the race, and, through the race, over the world, no limit can be set; in the dim future it might even come that the pride of the citizen in the race as a whole would exceed that which he had in any part thereof; as the citizen of the Republic to-day is prouder of being an American than he is of being a native of any State in the Union."

A SECURITY FOR FUTURE PEACE.

This is a far look ahead, but Mr. Carnegie looks further and sees in the federated English-speakers a power that will be able to veto war throughout the world. The English is the only race that is soon to become so much stronger than any other race or possible combination of races as, if united, to be omnipotent upon the earth. Mr. Carnegie concludes his article by declaring that

"Each member must be free to manage his own home as he thinks proper, without incurring hostile criticism or parental interference. All must be equal—allies, not dependants."

THE STATESMEN OF HUNGARY.

In the *Letsure Hour* for September the statesmen of Hungary have their turn. The article, which is longer than most in this series, is illustrated with portraits of Count Hecsenyi, Kossuth, Francis Deák, Tisza, Szapary, Mallagyi, Von Baross, and Count Apponyi. Of all these statesmen by far the most interesting is the fallen chief-tain Tisza, of whom a very entertaining and, on the whole, appreciative account is given:—

"This man, who for many years has filled a large place in the public life of his country, was by his personality in no ways suited to inflame their ardent Oriental imaginations. Whoever has beheld the small thin figure, clad in curiously fitting garb, with its long flowing hair, thin beard, and large blue spectacles, would imagine with difficulty that he saw in this undignified form the Prime Minister of a people devoted to show and pomp. Tisza has neither the glowing temperament of Gladstone nor the wise moderation of Deák. He does not possess the art of winning over the crowd; he is not a great man, and nevertheless he is a remarkable one. In order to get to know him, it was necessary to frequent Parliament and the party clubs; both here and there he showed himself ever ready for combat, a debater who was never at a loss for a reply, surveying his domain with sure looks, detecting in cool blood the weaknesses of his adversary, and utilizing them with patience and self-possession."

He was ousted upon a trumped-up question about the citizenship of Kossuth, but, says the writer —

"Tisza knew well that the cause of his fall had been a mere pretext, that it was the clerical aristocracy who had wielded this weapon against him, angered at the law concerning mixed marriages that he had allowed to pass. The aristocracy, the clergy, high born ladies, all agitated against this law, which, though it passed the House, has remained a dead letter. This agitation gave a new power to the aristocracy, who had ever been irreconcilable foes of the Cabinet, and of the rigid Calvinist at its head, who remained apart from all the social diversions of the rich land-owners, whose frugal, modest mode of living contrasted unfavorably with that of the spendthrift nobles with whom he was surrounded. Tisza loved work; they loved idleness."

TISZA.

"The 'General,' as Tisza was popularly called by the people, retired entirely from public life to become a simple soldier in the ranks of his party. Never had he seemed greater or more dignified than at the moment of this self-imposed renunciation."

His successor, Szapary, found no difficulty in settling the Kossuth question, and showed the strength of his hand in dealing with the vexed question of the baptism of children born of mixed marriages —

"It was the Hungarian law that the boys had to follow the religion of the father, and the girls that of the mother but of late the Catholic priests had obtained the upper hand, and, refusing to obey the law, claimed all children born of mixed marriages as belonging to their creed. This obliged Count Csaky to put forth an edict saying that if the law continued to be disobeyed he should fine the clergy very heavily. The Opposition, hoping to gain favor with the populace, tried to rouse fanatic ill-will, but their efforts were vain. Csaky, Mallagyi, and Szapary showed themselves true patriots of the Deák stamp, they declared that if this opposition against the course of the laws was not dropped they would take the offensive. And quite recently in the Chamber the Minister of Justice has declared that he is busy with a law which will regulate these questions, and will put both marriage and the registration of children into the hands of the civil authorities. These declarations on the part of the Ministry proved a bitter disappointment to all those who hoped that with the retirement of Tisza Liberalism in Hungary was laid in the grave forever."

A PAN-REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

In the *New England Magazine*, Mr E. P. Powell has an article on the subject of the Pan Republican Congress. This is a proposed congress of the enlightened and liberal minds of the world to discuss the interests of free institutions, and the best means for their promotion among the nations of the earth."

The first man to conceive this idea is Wm. O. McDowell

of Newark, N. J., an unusual man who does unusual things in a most unusual manner. He himself does not know when the idea of a pan-republican convention first occurred to him, but in 1890 he issued a manifesto proposing that patriotic societies devoted to the cause of republican government send delegates to a great congress which should be convened at some appropriate place and time.

The idea found adherents everywhere, and many of the most prominent men in the country gave their approval. After a few preliminary gatherings two hundred leading American citizens were organized into a committee acting under the name of the Pan-Republic General Committee, which in December, 1890, held its first meeting in New York City, when the general scope of the proposed assembly was defined to be "the consideration of the welfare of free institutions and the best means of promoting the same." Mr. McDowell gives the following list of matters which will appropriately come up at the meeting of this congress, which meeting will be in 1898, in conjunction with the Chicago Exposition. (1) Measures that pertain to universal peace. (2) The formation of a customs union for all governments. (3) The union of all the great ports of republics by close commercial ties. (4) The establishment of uniform customs regulations. (5) The adoption of uniform weights, measures, and copyrights. (6) A common system of coinage. (7) A definite plan of arbitration. In addition to all which he would have discussions of questions of human brotherhood, of labor and capital, of sanitation and health, of machinery and corporations, of banking, of stimulants and narcotics as effecting human degeneration, of economy and taxation, of education, of universal disarmament. It is suggested that the congress might organize an international bureau with triennial sessions "to which all grievances of the oppressed in all nations should be addressed when not righted at home." Before this bureau would come up such matters as the evictions in Ireland, the Jewish wrongs in Russia and Austria, and the penalties of free speech in Germany. The wronged and oppressed, by appealing to such a representative body, would receive such respectful hearing as it could not get elsewhere, and it is thought that by these means the people would be educated in peaceful revolution. Enthusiasm and faith are the great needs in making such a scheme practical and successful, and the responses from leading men everywhere indicate that such qualities will not be wanting. Among the members of foreign committees which have been organized are Louis Kossuth, Señor Castelar, Herbert Spencer, Labouchère, Professor Bryce, and Bartholdi, while in this country men of diverse faith and life are united in insuring the success of the undertaking. "Cardinal Gibbons co-operates with Rabbi Gottheil, Bishop Cheney, and Robert Ingersoll."

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

A valuable paper on "The Government of Cities in the United States" appears in the *Century*, from the pen of President Seth Low of Columbia College.

Mr. Low proposes to answer the questions. "First, what ought a city to undertake to do? Secondly, under what form of organization ought it to try to realize the purposes of its existence?"

In the first place he bends all his energies to disabuse us of the idea that the city is a little state, or has aught of sovereignty in its nature. On the contrary, it is simply a corporation chartered by the State, and the more closely we regard the municipal government in the light of a business concern, exercising certain rights bestowed by the state legislature, the more truly will we be able to

define its limits and its powers. The common council should be called a board of directors.

As an example of the purely business status of the city government, Mr. Low cites the case of Cincinnati, to whom the Ohio legislature granted the right to construct the Ohio Southern Railroad, three hundred miles long, across Kentucky and Tennessee. "The striking fact is that an Ohio city was authorized to expend eighteen or twenty millions of dollars outside the limits of Ohio simply to enlarge its business facilities. Plainly this was a grant of business, not of governmental powers."

As a matter of fact, the extent of power granted by the legislatures has varied from the extreme of liberality, illustrated in the above case, to the opposite extreme of limited authority in local government, as in the case of Memphis, which surrendered its charter, the government of the district being carried on by a state commissions.

"No one will deny," says Mr. Low, "that a charter with large powers is the ideal charter, to be worthy of which every city ought to strive." But as to the practical expediency of proceeding on this theory in the cities of the United States, Mr. Low shakes his head dubiously: "One must be faithful over a few things before he is made ruler over many things."

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE.

"Most of our States—perhaps all of them—have tried to remedy the miscarriage of city government in three ways. They have created special commissions, having their authority directly from the State, to do local work which, under a proper city government, would be performed by city officials. The States have passed mandatory laws compelling localities to undertake public works whether they wanted to or not, and they have interfered generally in the details of city action to an inconceivable extent. Sufficient experience has been had of each of these remedies to make it perfectly clear that the remedy is worse than the disease. It is distinctly worse because, while it has worked no benefit in the long run to the cities, it has carried into the legislature and spread measurably throughout the State the corruption which might otherwise have been limited to the locality. These three points, therefore, seem clear: first, when unusual work is to be done which cannot readily be carried forward by the ordinary officials of the city, the city, and not the legislature, should determine the men by whom the work is to be carried on; secondly, the state constitution should prohibit the legislature from passing mandatory laws to compel a locality to undertake public works to be paid for by the locality; and thirdly, the legislature should not be permitted continually to interfere, to suspend or alter the city charter."

One of the limitations of power, which seems a crying need, is the restriction of the authority to borrow money. Mr. Low advises that the limitation take the form of a percentage on the assessed valuation. He disavows any intention of discussing municipal management of street railways and gas manufacture, but intimates that the great barrier to any reform in that direction is the spoils system.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Low describes the system which New York and Brooklyn have adopted in place of the eminently unsatisfactory control once exerted by the common council in the make-up of the budget. Now the budget is annually prepared by a board of estimate, consisting in Brooklyn of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Auditor and two others representing the county. The meetings of the board are public; the results of its work are final in New

York, while in Brooklyn the Common Council can reduce but not enlarge any item, nor introduce new items. This scheme has worked admirably. The board of estimate, consisting of elected officials, show a "wholesome sensitiveness" to the want of economy, and the principle of responsibility is perfect throughout. "This system and the beneficent results which have followed it are a striking commentary on what has been already said as to the failure of the representative bodies in cities to show itself worthy of any considerable deposit of power. It is to be remembered that this situation has grown up not by intention, but by taking away from the common council, one after another, powers which it had abused. . . . In the matter of city franchises one radical change ought to be made. At present the attitude of the city in granting franchises is entirely negative. The city is allowed to give or to withhold consent to something which somebody wants to do. The proper attitude for the city is just the reverse of this. Its officials should determine what the city's interests demand, and be enabled to offer at public auction a perfected right to supply that demand. Such a sale should be, in fact, a lease for a term of years not exceeding twenty. The new Rapid Transit bill for New York happily illustrates the proper course."

THE EXECUTIVE.

In the executive department of municipal government the principle to be guided by is thoroughness of responsibility; and this is only obtained by the concentration of authority in one person, and it is better that this power should be with the mayor than in the hands of the party boss; if there must be the boss anyway, then it is best that his servant the mayor should be responsible, and thus afford a hold on the autocrat himself.

As for the appointing power, it has become patent that the theoretically good results of the check by confirmation on the part of the council have not materialized, and the arrangement has given the alternative alliterative sorts of "dead-locks or deals." Hence, many of the larger cities have given the mayor the absolute power of appointment, to which, Mr. Low thinks, should be added the power of removal. It is important that the mayor's appointees should have the same term of office as his own, that he should obtain heads of departments in sympathy with himself and, more especially, with each other. Some good thing can even come out of Tammany, for "the so-called 'boss' sometimes has been the only force in a city to compel co-operation between the different city departments."

THE JEWS NOT A PARASITIC RACE.

Mr. Bendavid's Reply to Professor Goldwin Smith.

Mr. Isaac Besht Bendavid, in the September *North American Review*, defends the Jews against Professor Goldwin Smith's accusation that they are a parasitic race. He shows with what high regard they have been held by many European rulers and what services they have rendered various nations. Frederick the Great, who was no lover of the Jews as Jews, regarded them as useful and valuable citizens—contributors to, instead of absorbers of, the national wealth. They it was, too, who drove the Moors from Spain and established the throne of Alonzo *el Emperador*. Instead of the Jew changing his country "more easily than others," as Professor Smith charges, Mr. Bendavid maintains that it is the characteristic of the Jewish race "to cling to the soil of the land in which it has been planted," and that it is for this very reason, in all times and countries, the policy of all who hated the Jew has been to forbid him to own or to till the soil. He cites

historical facts in support of this view. "When Portuguese bigotry drove the Jews from the banks of the Tagus to those of the Garonne, the Jews transplanted to France still called themselves the 'Portuguese nation.' Does not Mr. Goldwin Smith know that to this day, in Servia, in Macedonia, in Roumania, in Bulgaria, the descendants of the exiled Jews of Spain, driven forth from the land they had done so much to redeem and to enrich, still proudly call themselves Spaniards, still preserve the speech of Spain, still cherish in their Eastern homes the memories of an heroic past in Western Europe?" Notwithstanding the fact, Mr. Bendavid continues, that the Jews of Germany were indebted to Napoleon for the equality of rights which came with the establishment of the kingdom of Westphalia, when Germany arose against Napoleon after his unsuccessful Russian campaign "the Jews remembered only that they were Germans." Regarding circumcision, which Professor Smith holds must be given up before the Jews can become as other men are, Mr. Bendavid says: "Mr. Goldwin Smith rebukes the Jews of eastern Europe for adhering to that rite of the circumcision which, as he must assuredly know, is not confined to Jews alone, has prevailed, and prevails, throughout the world from Arabia to Australasia and from South Africa to Central America, and cannot with any sort of accuracy be called a 'tribal' custom. Doubtless Spinoza, who stands alone among philosophers, as does Newton among men of science or Pascal among thinkers—doubtless Spinoza was right when he said that the rite of circumcision would maintain the integrity of the Jewish household of faith. The highest medical authorities of our day maintain that it has also kept up the vigor and vitality of the race. I suppose the Protestant Baptists are right in maintaining the rite of immersion as essential to the maintenance of their sect, and the Quakers in maintaining the custom of wearing the hat; but is an American Baptist less trustworthy as an American because he insists upon immersion?" In a word, Mr. Bendavid agrees with Mr. Isaac A. Hourwich in the August *Forum* that the real cause of Jewish persecution is political, not "social and economic," as Professor Smith maintains. It is only part of a bold plan on the part of Pan-Slavist leaders and agitators to rid Russia of all non-Slavonic elements. The Jews, while they are willing to become Russians, cannot be amalgamated into Slavs.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF 1892.

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge confesses in the *Forum* that the practice of prophesying is dangerous, but he ventures to make a few political predictions as to party issues for 1892, explaining that these "issues seem probable under existing circumstances," but adds that it is a "broad and very unsafe assumption that those conditions will not change materially."

THE TARIFF TO BE A SUBSIDIARY ISSUE.

He predicts that "the dominant issue in the election of 1892 will be the money question, or, in other words, the question of the free coinage of silver." He foresees that "the Democratic editor" will reply that this is "a Republican idea in which the wish is father to the thought, because the Republicans desire to avoid the tariff and to bring on the financial issues." In answer to this charge Mr. Lodge says that from selfish motives the Republicans would prefer to make the tariff the ground of struggle because a year hence they will have the advantage of being on the offensive instead of being called upon as in the last campaign to make a specific defence of a definite measure. Before the 1892 election the Democrats will

have formulated their tariff views in a platform and then the positions of last autumn will be reversed. The Democrats will be compelled to defend a definite measure, while the Republicans can attack it with glittering generalities.

Tariff is an old question which since the foundation of the government has periodically reappeared; it is "an economic, a pocket question," and not a moral one, and it has always yielded in the face of more urgent issues, for it is a characteristic of American political campaigns that the parties concentrate their forces for and against some one great leading question and to minimize all other questions as compared with this one. Is there at present any matter of sufficient importance to thrust into the background the tariff question, and to make itself the definite point of struggle? Mr. Lodge thinks that the question of the free coinage of silver is such.

FREE COINAGE THE DOMINANT ISSUE.

This for several reasons. The recent stringency in the money market has increased the cry for "cheaper money." More important than this is the circumstance that this issue has become the "test question" of a large number of voters of infinitely varied opinions and interests, who are, however, bound together by their general discontent with existing social and financial conditions. The attitude of the two great parties in the last election is significant of the same course. "The Republicans as a party took a position of resistance to free coinage. The Democrats as a party proved themselves by an overwhelming majority to be friends of free coinage. Many Democratic leaders think that a position favorable to this measure will enable them to elect a Democratic President. The attitude which circumstances have compelled the two great parties to assume with relation to the Farmers' Alliance points to the same thing. In certain sections the Farmers' party overwhelmed the Republicans and have hence forced them into an attitude of hostility to themselves, while in other sections it has gained control of the Democratic party. The Alliance has expressed itself in no uncertain tones on the free coinage matter, and it being the "controlling ally" of the Democrats, they must yield to its demands, whereas it will be easy for the Republicans to defy the Alliance in open field. And, lastly, future events will in all probability, have the same determining influence. There is little doubt that the next Congress will pass a free coinage bill, and there is less doubt that President Harrison will veto such a bill, and at this crisis the two parties will make their appeal to the country. For these reasons it would seem, argues Mr. Lodge, that free coinage will be the issue of the next presidential election.

Next to this will be the tariff question, simplified to this extent, that it will be a mere question between Free Trade and Protection, stripped of the hitherto qualifying idea of reducing he surplus.

Ballot reform and civil service reform will doubtless constitute minor issues, and the agitation concerning the restriction of immigration is so increasing that this subject may as early as 1892 be ripe for discussion.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON THE RECENT HAYTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Hon. Frederick Douglass, late minister to Hayti, contributes an article to the *North American Review* in justification of his connection with the recent unsuccessful negotiations with the Haytian government for a United States naval station at the Mole St. Nicholas. The charge made against him that he wasted a whole year in fruitless negotiation, and allowed favorable opportunities for obtaining the Mole to pass, Mr. Douglass flatly denies. He affirms that at no time during the first year of his resi-

dence in Hayti was he invested with any authority by the United States government to negotiate with Hayti for a coaling station at the Mole. Not until late in January, 1891, was he informed that he was to have any connection with the negotiations, and then the part assigned to him was that of subordinate to Rear-Admiral Gherardi.

"Our first conference with President Hyppolite and his Foreign Secretary was held," says Mr. Douglass, "at the palace at Port au Prince on the 28th of January, 1891. At this conference, which was, in fact, the real beginning of the negotiations for the Mole St. Nicholas, the wishes of our government were made known to the government of Hayti by Rear-Admiral Gherardi; and I must do him the justice to say that he stated the case with force and ability. If anything was omitted or insisted upon calculated to defeat the object in view, this defect must be looked for in the admiral's address, for he was the principal negotiator.

"Admiral Gherardi based our claims for this concession upon the ground of services rendered by the United States to the Hyppolite revolution. He claimed it also on the ground of promises made to our government by Hyppolite and Firmin through their agents while the revolution was in progress, and affirmed that but for the support of our government the revolution would have failed. I supplemented his remarks, not in opposition to his views, but with the intention of impressing the government of Hayti with the idea that the concession asked for was in the line of good neighborhood and advanced civilization, and in every way consistent with the autonomy of Hayti; urging that the concession would be a source of strength rather than of weakness to the Haytian government; that national isolation was a policy of the past; that the necessity for it in Hayti, for which there was an apology at the commencement of her existence, no longer exists; that her relation to the world and that of the world to her are not what they were when her independence was achieved; that her true policy now is to touch the world at all points that make for civilization and commerce; and that, instead of asking in alarm what will happen if a naval station be conceded to the United States, it should ask, 'What will happen if such a naval station be not conceded?'"

In reply, Secretary Firmin denies, says Mr. Douglass, that any promises or pledges relating to the Mole had been made by either him or President Hyppolite to the United States government. He admitted that the offer of certain advantages had been made to our government, but held that this offer had not at the time been accepted. "This position of Mr. Firmin," continues Mr. Douglass, "was resisted by Admiral Gherardi, who contended with much force that, while there was no formal agreement consummated between the two governments, Hayti was nevertheless morally bound, since the assistance for which she asked had made Hyppolite President of Hayti. Without intending to break the force of the admiral's contention at this point, I plainly saw the indefensible attitude in which he was placing the government of the United States in presenting our government as interfering by its navy with the affairs of a neighboring country, covertly assisting in putting down one government and setting up another; and I therefore adhered to the grounds upon which I based our demand for a coaling station at the Mole. I spoke in the interest and in support of the honor of the United States. It did not strike me that what was claimed by Admiral Gherardi to have been done—though I did not say as much—is the work for which the United States navy is equipped, manned, and supported by the American people."

HOW LARGE A MAJORITY SHALL I GET?

A Calculation by Mr. Gladstone.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for September Mr. Gladstone discusses the question of what will be the Home Rule majority in the next House of Commons, from the data supplied by the by-elections of this parliament. He reminds us that in November, 1878, on similar data, he calculated that the Liberal majority of 1880 would be from 56 to 76. When the election came, it was proved that he had underestimated his majority, which rose to 115. Without claiming that he has underestimated his figures as much to-day, he subjects the 89 by-elections that have taken place in the present parliament to four different methods by which their political significance can be estimated. These methods are all applied to Great Britain alone. The first is by comparing results of the by-elections solely with the results of the elections of 1886 in the same constituencies. By this method the Liberal majority for Great Britain in 1892 will be 46. By another computation on the same basis, by getting rid of the inconvenient fraction he raises the figure to 53. But by a third method, in which the standard of comparison is the result in these constituencies arrived at in the general election of 1885, he makes the probable British majority at 85. His fourth criterion is the aggregate superiority at the polls, which would bring the figures of the probable majority up to 97. To this solid working majority, varying from 46 to 97 in England, Scotland, and Wales, must be added the certain Home Rule majority in Ireland. At present that majority is 67, but supposing it only a net 50 in the representation of Ireland, then the Home Rule majority in the next parliament will be 96 or 147. Mr. Gladstone, of course, goes into particulars with his figures, and any one who demurs to the justice of his conclusions will find that he has his work set to answer them. Considering the condition of the Midlands, and the fact that many constituencies were not contested in 1886, it would be unsafe to predict that the Liberal majority in 1892 will be much over 120 votes, but that it will be over 100, supposing that Mr. Gladstone lives and that the baneful shadow of Sir William Harcourt is kept well out of sight, is about as certain as any electoral prophecy that has ever been made.

Mr. Gladstone's figures are worth while quoting. The total number of by-elections from the end of August, 1886, to the end of August, this year, excluding Lewisham, the result of which Mr. Gladstone did not receive in time, is 123, 25 of which occurred in Ireland, and in nine of the constituencies there were two by-elections. This leaves Mr. Gladstone 89 constituencies which in 1886 returned 62 Unionists and 27 Home Rulers; in 1885, 45 were Liberal and 44 Tory. Through the by-elections, the constituencies have been brought back exactly to the figures of 1885—that is to say, the 62 Unionists have fallen to 44 and the 27 Home Rulers have increased to 45. Ministers, therefore, have lost two-sevenths of their seats in Great Britain since the general election. As they hold 389 seats altogether, they stand to lose, if the analogy of the by-elections holds good, at the general election, 107 seats, which will give the Liberals a majority of 46. Mr. Gladstone's second method of calculating is based on the rule of three sum. If 89 seats give the Liberals a gain of 18, how much will the 567 give them? Answer, 114; in that case the Liberals will have a majority of 53. Mr. Gladstone's method of calculating from the total polls is somewhat curious. The aggregate polled by the Unionists in 1886 was 75,182—this gives them a majority of 175; the Liberals on the 89 elections had a majority of 10,916 votes. If the electors poll at the general election as they

have polled at the by-elections all down the line, instead of there being a majority of 75,000 for the Unionists there will be a majority of 68,501 for the Liberals. If a majority of 75,182 gives the Tories a majority of 175, what will the majority of 68,501 give to the Liberals? Answer, according to the rule of three sum, 157. Mr. Gladstone, however, thinks that there will be a total of 63 uncontested seats for the Unionists at the general election. Deducting these 63 seats from the Liberal majority of 157, he arrives at his majority of 97. Mr. Gladstone claims that each of his calculations is like a separate strand of a rope—no one singly may be able to bear the stress, but when taken as a whole they come as near to demonstration as the subject-matter will allow.

THE COURT OF CONCILIATION.

A Unique Tribunal of Justice.

Who has not often thought, unless, perhaps, he be of the legal profession, if there were not *some* way to avoid the exasperating delays of justice from legal technicalities and quibbles, the sacrifice of fortune and happiness to the pride of "fighting out" trivial litigations, and the endless miseries of "going to law," which are indeed an ill wind to every one except the lawyers; and the legal element benefited is not often that which we should wish to encourage. "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce" is perhaps no longer possible, but there is abundant room still for the delightful method of settling civil cases at law which Nicolay Grevstad describes under the title "Courts of Conciliation," in the September *Atlantic*. One only feels that the system is too entirely easy and simple and good to be true.

In Norway, "every city, every village containing at least twenty families, and every parish, constitutes a separate 'district of conciliation.' The districts are small, in order to make it as easy as possible for the parties to attend the courts, as personal attendance is the main feature of the proceedings. The court, or commission, as the statute styles it, is made up of two members, one of whom acts as chairman and clerk. These officials are chosen for a term of three years at a special election, by the voters of the district, from among three men nominated by the city or the parish council. Only men above twenty-five years of age are eligible, and the law expressly provides that only 'good' men may be placed in nomination. The court meets at a certain place, day, and hour, every week in the cities, and every month in the country districts. It is not public. The proceedings are carried on with closed doors, and the commissioners are bound to secrecy. Nothing of what transpires is permitted to reach the outside world. Admissions or concessions made by one party cannot be used against him by his adversary if the case should come up for trial in the regular courts. But a party willing to settle before the commissioners is entitled to a certificate to that effect."

Before this informal tribunal all parties to civil or private cases must appear. Failure to answer in person—except in specially prescribed cases, when a representative, other than a lawyer, is allowed—is punished by the obligation to pay all costs of the formal trial subsequent, whatever be its decision. This has proved entirely adequate to insure attendance. A fee of twenty-five cents charged the plaintiff for issuing the summons, and a second of fifty cents in case of a conciliation, are all the costs possible.

The office of commissioner has come to be one of great honor, and the best men in the country are selected, nor have the "courts" been allowed to come into "politics."

Truly, it must be an instructive and a noble sight to see this little tribunal—the two “good” men of the district—take into hand with ready tact and impartial wisdom and human sympathy the hot and vengeful contestants at feud and quietly talk them out of their “caps and bells” of angry pride.

“The influence of the court of conciliation is brought to bear upon a legal controversy while it is yet possible to bridge the chasm by peaceable means. The injured party has made up his mind to seek redress, but before he can rush into court he must pass through the gates of peace. Here the contestants meet without lawyers to spur them on and obscure the issue by legal verbiage. Each tells his own story in his own language, and in a plain, common-sense way. With the statements of both parties before them, the judges reduce the differences to their true proportions, emphasize the uncertainty and expensiveness of litigation, and endeavor to make it plain to the contestants that each, by a comparatively insignificant concession, can have the matter adjusted at once, save a large amount in courts’ and lawyers’ fees, and, in fact, gain more than he would obtain even in court.” The writer makes the remarkable statement that *seventy-five out of every hundred cases* are peaceably adjusted in the courts of conciliation.

Curiously, this ideal method of handling that most difficult of subjects—human nature—is part of the machine of paternal government, and was founded by a royal edict in 1795 and 1797.

“In Norway it is regarded as one of the corner-stones of the national system of justice, and it is not an exaggeration to say that any attempt to abolish it would provoke a revolution.”

POSTAL BANKS.

“When Austria established its postal savings-bank in 1882, a regular check and clearing system was made a feature thereof. This, offering substantially the same convenience as our ordinary private or national banks in this country, together with the additional advantages of absolute security of deposits, and checks good in all parts of the country, has become enormously popular with the mercantile public, so that the regular banking department has quite overshadowed the savings department, important as the latter is. Every post-office in Austria, therefore, has the function both of a savings-bank and a bank of deposit.”

Some plan for American postal-banks, based on the Austrian plan, is the plea of Mr. Sylvester Baxter’s article in September *Arena*. He sets forth the various objections to our present system of national banks, and makes demand especially for some bank which will make the depositor’s interests as safe as is the security of the circulating medium, and he thinks that the remedy for the fault is to be found in the system of postal-banks. He would not have interests paid on deposits, as is done in Austria, because he does not consider this necessary, the additional security and convenience of such a system being sufficient to induce depositors to employ it; but an interest on deposit savings he thinks desirable. Postmaster-General Wanamaker has prepared a bill for the establishment of such a system, in which it is provided that the interest paid on savings shall be 2.4 per cent., and Mr. Baxter thinks that the proceeds should go to the improvement of public buildings and perfecting of the postal service.

Taxation might be reduced by the government utilizing the vast deposits for its expenses.

Possibly objections may arise on the grounds that it would be bad business policy for the government to pay

2.4 per cent. on deposits, when it is all the time lending money at two per cent., but by striking an average between the savings on which the interest is paid and the regular deposits on which nothing is paid, it would probably be found that the government is really paying considerably less than two per cent. on all deposits.

By keeping this large amount of money in circulation, the general rate of interest would almost certainly be lowered.

A PLEA FOR RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, finds in railway consolidation a remedy for “rate wars” and the demoralization that results from “rate cutting.” In the *North American Review* for September he maintains that the consolidation of all the railroads of the country into one grand system would reduce the cost of transportation to the minimum, which would in turn admit of the lowest possible rates to shippers and passengers. Above all, consolidation would do away with the necessity of Inter-State Commerce regulation, which, Mr. Huntington complains, unjustly interferes with railroad corporations in the exercise of their rights, based upon the most obvious rules of business. There would be, he says, “no longer any necessity of charging more for a short than for a long haul, except where water competition existed, as the crossing of railroads at various points would have no further effect upon rate schedules. The raising of rates at non-competing points is one of the things done by railroads which it is hard to explain to the satisfaction of those who buy transportation; but it will continue to be done as long as railroads are controlled by scattered interests, and neither agreements nor laws will entirely prevent it. If, on the contrary, all the railroads of the country were held in joint ownership they would need much less rolling stock than is now required, as the great staple crops of the country are moved at different seasons of the year, and cars and locomotives could be transferred from one section to another as needed, thus saving a large amount of capital which otherwise, for a considerable portion of the year, would be idle.”

By lowering the cost of transportation, consolidation would also extend the margin of cultivation. A market would be opened for products which with the present high freight rates cannot now be raised profitably. Mr. Huntington suggests that the shares or bonds of the united railroads would serve as a substitute for government bonds as they are called in and cancelled. He treats lightly the one great objection to consolidation, namely, that railroads relieved from the regulation of competition would trample on the rights of the people. The judicial department of the government, he asserts, can be depended upon to stand between the rights of the many and the few.

COUNTRY ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

In *Lippincott’s* for September John Gilmer Speed speaks feelingly, in “Country Roads and Highways,” of the consummate stupidity and neglect which Americans have shown in treating this very important subject. Truly it would be hard to find any one more common instance of the recklessness and want of foresight, fostered by the peculiar rapidity of our evolution into a great nation, than is seen in the state of the highways in numerous portions of the United States. To be sure, before we had time to perfect the highway for commercial travel we had the railroad.

Mr. Speed goes so far as to say that our wretched country roads are the “chief cause of the lack of pros-

perity among our farmers. They have never had good roads, nor did their fathers and grandfathers.

"Fortunately, however, many of the best and most active men in the country are keenly alive to the importance of improving our country roads, and in several States such laws have been passed as will enable any enterprising county to build good hard macadam or Telford roads. . . . In several States an effort is being made to have each State build the roads in the first place, and, for a time, at least, maintain them. The Governor of New York and the strong state society devoted to road improvement are in favor of the State building two roads across each county, and the governor in his recent message advocates the creation of a public state debt for this purpose."

Several other States have shown some activity and interest in the better control of roads, and it would seem that there are hopes that we shall not be stuck in the mud for ever. Mr. Speed gives a description of the method of road improvement in his own New Jersey township, which is pretty nearly typical. "When the farmers have finished their spring ploughing and planting, they go out on a kind of picnic frolic on the road. They plough up the grass along the side of the road and put the sods and the muck from the ditches into the centre of the road, and very carefully throw all the small stones up against the fences on either side. I need not tell what the consequence of this is. When the weather is wet the roads are six inches deep with a heavy and adhesive mud; when the weather is dry, as it is apt to be in summer, the roads are fetlock deep in dust."

One of the more comprehensive schemes for reform in the building and management of roads has been put forward by the engineer and inventor, General Roy Armstrong. He proposes that the United States government shall assist the States in the construction of elaborate systems of highways. The money is to be obtained by loans to the States at a small rate of interest.

CAN RAILWAY FARES BE CHEAPENED IN ENGLAND?

By Mr. W. M. Acworth.

There is a very interesting article in the *Nineteenth Century* for September on "Railway Passenger Fares," in which Mr. W. M. Acworth discusses the possibility of England following the example of Hungary in reducing her railway fares. He examines the zone system and thinks it could not be applied to England. The real significance of the Hungarian reform is not the issue of tickets by zones, but the reduction of the price of tickets, and this has led to a widespread movement in the same direction throughout the civilized world.

"Hungary has fired the match, and the train has exploded all over Europe. Roumania has followed suit. Austria has adopted a modification of the Hungarian system, known by the name of the *Kreuzer* tariff, but involving even more sweeping reductions from the old fares than its predecessor. Russia is said to be on the eve of moving in the same direction: in the Swedish and Dutch parliaments there have been animated debates on the subject, and the adoption of the Hungarian system with some modifications is expected before long. The Prussian Ministry of Railways has circulated throughout the kingdom a project of reform involving very large concessions in passenger fares, which, however, has been received in some quarters with outspoken disapproval, on the express ground that the concessions do not go far enough. The French government is negotiating with the great railway companies for a reduction of about 30 per cent. in the third-class passenger fares, in return for the abandonment of some portion

of the very heavy taxes to which the companies are at present liable."

The following is the German official statement as to the comparative costliness of third-class travelling in the various countries of the world: "The price at which it is possible to travel third class ranges downwards (I leave the figures in their German form, as the ratio between them is the only point of importance for our present purpose) from 5.5 pfennigs per kilometre in England and 4.52 in France to 4.25 in Holland, 4.16 in Switzerland, 4.07 in Italy, and 3.92 in Sweden. It varies from 4.67 to 3.0 on the various German railways. It is 3.24 in Hungary, 3.0 in Belgium, 2.81 in Russia, and finally falls to 2.0 in Austria; while in North Germany there are fourth-class fares, ranging from 2.5 in Oldenburg to 2.0 in Prussia, Saxony, and Hesse, for carriages without seats, that are made use of on occasion for the conveyance of cattle."

Mr. Acworth points out that, measured by the wages, a penny a mile is cheaper in England than a fifth of a penny a mile, which is all that is charged in India. He does not think that fares could be much reduced in England, for the reason that no reduction of fares would fill up the carriages that are now run empty. What it would do would be to overcrowd the carriages which are already full. All business people wish to go to London in the morning and return at night. To reduce the fare would simply overcrowd the morning trains in and the evening out. It would not fill the empty carriages out from London in the morning or the empty trains to London in the evening. All that the cheapening of fares would do would be to increase the congestion of traffic which already exists, necessitating more station accommodation and duplication of the line where property is the dearest and most difficult to obtain. Hence as a financial operation Mr. Acworth does not think the railways could materially reduce their fares all round and continue to pay a dividend. His only suggestion is that local authorities should cease to levy rates on railway property, exacting in return for this forbearance greater facilities and cheaper rates for the conveyance of population from the centres of towns to the country outside. Mr. Acworth is somewhat of an optimist, but his paper is very intelligently put together, and, although compacted full of facts and figures, has sufficient thought in it to prevent the information degenerating into a mere babel of statistics.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Mr. Thomas B. Preston, in the September number of the *Arena*, points out some alleged fallacies in the Pope's recent encyclical letter.

That which His Holiness terms a "spirit of revolutionary change" brought on by "a general moral deterioration," is rather an evolutionary change, and the moral deterioration is, in Mr. Preston's words, "due to the efforts of reactionary politicians and churchmen, who aim to retain for the classes all the constantly increasing wealth producing power of the world, keeping the masses down to the same bare level of subsistence as formerly, while their capacity for enjoyment has been vastly enlarged through the increased general average of civilization and refinement."

The Pope complains that "public institutions and the laws have repudiated the ancient religion." "But," asks Mr. Preston, "is not this repudiation in large part due to the refusal of the ministers of the ancient religion to accommodate themselves to new conditions in the world's history, so that with the growth of modern civilization the world has moved more rapidly than the Church, and the latter has become dissociated from the masses, chiefly

owing to the ignorance and intense conservatism of her rulers and their entirely unnecessary distrust of the discoveries of science?"

The Pope, however, is able to see the misery and wretchedness of the poor, and Mr. Preston thinks that charity in its true sense, a sense in which Pope Leo himself often understands it, could have alleviated this condition; but when the Church's charity came to be almsgiving and ceased to be justice it failed to do its work and the world rebelled.

The Pope is strongly biased towards individualism, but fails to see that individualism, which depends upon equality of opportunity, is destroyed as soon as the idea of monopoly enters.

His arguments against socialism are weakened by his want of a logical conception of what constitutes ownership. "He shows in more than one place that he believes private property to be only the result of human labor; but when he comes to apply his ideas he admits of its extension to land and other monopolies, without realizing that because such monopolies are not the creation of human labor, they cannot therefore be rightfully considered as private property."

The Pope upholds the natural law of labor, for he asserts that the laborer has a right to the proceeds of his labor, but he falls into many economic blunders by his failure to distinguish between possession and ownership. "The workman on land must have ownership of those things he has produced, and hence must have exclusive possession of that part of the earth which he tills. But this is not ownership. Some human subsistence, as the Pope says, is derived from labor on one's own land. Some human subsistence is derived from laborious industry on the land of others. And—what the Pope seems to ignore—some human subsistence is derived by owning land and letting others work upon it, taking from them part of the fruits of their labor in exchange for the mere permission to labor. By no construction can such ownership be classed as a laborious industry."

"More than all, does he forget that what labor needs is not the protecting arm of Church or State, but equal opportunity and the fullest possible freedom of access to Nature's bounties. Make monopoly by taxation loosen her grip upon the earth, and labor would have abundant opportunity for all time to come, without the necessity for paternalistic tinkering on the part of either State or Church."

WHY NOT NATIONALIZE THE CATHEDRALS?

A Socialist Journalist's Ideal.

Mr. Massingham, in the *Contemporary* for September, puts in a plea for what he calls the "Nationalization of the Cathedrals." He points out, truly enough, that "disestablishment" has, for the present, somewhat lost ground.

THE DECADENCE OF THE CHURCH.

"Disestablishment as a party watchword has largely lost its magic, and if the Church had with'n her the seeds of a genuinely recuperative movement she might safely have been given another half-century's life. But this is precisely what she will not and cannot show, not so much through any inherent vice of her own, as because the stream of modern tendency is more and more bent to sweep all fertilizing influences from her ancient walls. In the Middle Ages, at all events, the Church had a monopoly of culture, and a directing hand in all the progressive movements of the times, political, social, intellectual.

"To-day the teaching of the chief branches of modern learning, civil law, moral philosophy, chemistry, astron-

omy, anatomy, modern history, botany, biology, and natural history, which in 1843 was the absolute monopoly of the Church, is entirely confined to laymen. To take one great subject, I may mention that in all England and Wales there are fourteen professors of history attached to the universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and London, and the various University Colleges. Only two of these—viz., Professor Boase and Professor Bright—are clergymen. Here, then, is signal proof that the Establishment has long ago ceased to control the springs of national culture. If, in the very seat and centre of her age-long authority, she has seen position after position, involving the most precious and the most coveted educational powers, wrested from her hands, what answer are we likely to get when we ask who are the men who administer her dioceses, control her cathedrals, fill her pulpits, and spread her doctrines and her ritual in foreign lands? It is not simply that the Anselms, the Becketts, and the Butlers have gone and left no successors. The Church has largely lost her able administrators, her scholars, and her thinkers, as well as her statesmen, her poets, her saints, and her heroes."

HOW TO MEND MATTERS.

By way of helping the Church back to its old position, he suggests that the evil of an illiterate clergy in possession of the sinecures of the Church is to be remedied, not by relaxing, but by modifying, the control of the state. He calculates that the Deans of the Cathedrals have an income of £35,000 a year, and the Canons £77,000, making a total of over £100,000 a year, which is available for utilization in other directions. He says:

"Why, then, should not the nation be restored to its share in the rich endowments of leisure which the Church has accumulated, and which she cannot wisely use? In other words, why should we not have laymen deans at Norwich or Canterbury, as well as in Oxford or Cambridge Colleges, and laymen canons of distinction in literature, in art, in science, in travel, and in philosophy, to fill the places of the University passmen who now crowd our cathedral stalls.

"Historically the change would not be in any way an abrupt departure; it would rather be a reversion to older usage, as well as a distinct revival of the earlier notion of the Church as a meeting-place and centre of local and secular business. Indeed, a fairly long list might be made of laymen who have actually been deans and canons of cathedral churches in England and Ireland during the last 300 years."

CANON BUCKLE OF WESTMINSTER AND PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.

"It is surely not extravagant to forecast the time when a Huxley, a Tyndall, a Tennyson, a Stainer, a Sullivan, or a Lecky would be deemed not unworthy occupants of a stall or a deanery. A canonry of Westminster might even be attached to the blue-ribbon of journalism, the editorship of the *Times*, as well as to the passman from Oxford, the fussy partisan, or the obscure writer of half a dozen sermons which nobody reads. If this plan to revive our cathedrals be carried out, no revolutionary change need at once be contemplated in the ritual or doctrine of the Church. The services might go on as before, under the superintendence of the minor canons. As for the duties now attaching to the deans and canons, they might very well be discharged by laymen—including the preaching of sermons. The late Mr. T. H. Green, layman as he was, successfully asserted his right to preach at Oxford, and his sermons are rich contributions to latter-day theology. What cathedral would not have been dignified by the presence in its pulpit of the great Dr. Martineau, of

Carlyle, of Faraday, of Darwin, or of Mr. Gladstone? In cathedral towns the tone of provincial life would be immensely sweetened and strengthened by the practical municipalization of the cathedral and the abolition of the barriers between the Close and the City, which will survive a social exclusiveness recalling the old separate administrations. The cathedral, which is to-day a school of music, might also become a school of art, of architecture, and science. Its walls, adorned with examples of local schools of painting and natural curiosities, would hold within them the elements of the new life as well as the solemn memorials of the past. Local energies would revive, the tone of the local newspaper would be improved, and the sluggish atmosphere of the cathedral city would be quickened with a new breath. 'I have often fancied,' wrote Kingsley to Maurice, 'I should like to see the great useless naves and aisles of our cathedrals turned into museums and winter gardens, where the people might take their Sunday walks, and yet attend service.' The time is surely coming when the effective nationalization of cathedrals will be seen to be necessary to the organization of the democracy, and a valuable aid to the enrichment of its provincial life."

THE FARMER'S ISOLATION AND THE REMEDY.

Under the above title John W. Bookwalter discusses in the *Forum* some aspects of the condition of the farmer, especially the Western farmer.

Among the farmers more than among any other class there is general and profound discontent, and, strange to say, this discontent is most prevalent "in the broad and most fertile regions of our country, where the population relative to the cultivated area is less than in the more sterile portions, where the population is denser."

Answer is sometimes made that the cause of such discontent is to be found in the fact that the farmer has been raised to a higher plane of life than that in which he lived in previous years, and in consequence of luxuries acquired has grown more fond of luxuries. Common-sense observation would refute this explanation, for a hasty glance shows that the improvement in the farmers' condition is altogether disproportionate to that of other classes. However, if observation be distrusted as inaccurate, abundant proof exists in a careful comparison of statistics, whereby it is discovered that in the two past decades the increase in the farmers' wealth is "only one tenth of the increase of the total wealth of the whole country," and this notwithstanding the fact that nearly one half of the entire population in this country is engaged directly in agriculture.

ISOLATION THE CAUSE OF DISCONTENT

The real difficulty "arises from the lack of association and co-operation, the lack of united effort, the diffusion rather than the concentration of energy." The evil results of this isolation are manifold; besides the economic loss and the disadvantageous position in which the farmer is placed in his competition with other classes which are organized, there is a worse effect upon his social nature, which is warped from its original and natural condition. The boys are restless and eager to leave the farm and crowd into the towns. In the case of the farmer who has reached middle life, the result is even worse, for not only has he ceased to be a social animal, but has grown so accustomed to his condition that he fails to observe the change which has taken place within himself. The writer gives a pathetic picture of the domestic life on an average Western farm, the apathy and helplessness of the master, who knows that something is wrong but doesn't know just what, the drudging housewife, on whom the con-

ditions fall heaviest, who day after day, year in and year out, drags herself through the same sordid routine of duty; the neglected children, who are neglected because there is no impulse from without to urge the mother to care for them.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY AS A REMEDY.

Mr. Bookwalter offers a remedy which he says cannot be condemned as Utopian, since it has proved itself practicable in Germany, France, and Switzerland, and furthermore, he considers that the exigency is so extreme that experiments for bettering the conditions should be tried, even if they should fail to be ideally perfect.

This remedy is the segregation of farmers into village communities, such villages to be centrally established among the surrounding farms. A hundred or more families will occupy as many houses, and their individual farms will extend around the village. The benefits to be reaped from such an arrangement are threefold: the purely physical, the intellectual, and the social and moral.

Under the first head is detailed such domestic machinery as the windmill, which would be common to all the inhabitants of the settlement; the village laundry and bakery, relieving the housewife of much drudgery, the butcher, grocer, horse-doctor, and blacksmith, who would be convenient to all calls, instead of living miles away, across well-nigh impassable roads, as is now the case. Those able to employ domestic help would find the servants more willing to remain in such villages than at lonely farm-houses.

The farmer and his family would be intellectually improved by the church, the village-club, and debating society, the latter arousing wholesome ambition and intellectual rivalry. The bad weather which stops farm work and now causes stagnation of mind would afford the villagers opportunity of sharpening their wits against each other.

But the greatest blessing of all resulting from a system of this kind would be the social advantages, the friendly communion of men with each other, and the attrition of mind which is constantly going on where human beings are gathered together.

A PROPOSED EXPERIMENT.

In a foot-note the editor of the *Forum* adds that Mr. Bookwalter is now preparing to carry out his plans in Nebraska, where 12,000 acres will be divided into 150 farms of 80 acres each, and in the centre of the tract will be a village of 150 houses, one house for each family.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN ABILITY.

In the *Century* for September Henry Cabot Lodge has a paper of much interest, entitled "The Distribution of Ability in the United States." Mr. Lodge's not entirely irreproachable method has been to accept as the aggregate of ability the names contained in Appleton's "Encyclopedia of American Biography," over fourteen thousand in number, and arrange and classify the same according to race, and according to birth-place as to States and groups of States. These fourteen thousand persons include all, not immigrants, who "by their ability have raised themselves even slightly above the general level."

Then a second classification is made of two higher grades of ability, determined by the curiously easy device of selecting as the first higher grade those persons on whom Mr. Appleton's work has bestowed the honor of a small portrait, while those pre-eminently distinguished are fixed upon by reference to the large portraits of the *Encyclopedia*. The writer confesses the inadequacy of the last criteria, and perhaps he might have gone farther.

The distribution by States is shown in the following table:

TOTALS BY STATES.	
Massachusetts.....	2,686
New York.....	2,605
Pennsylvania.....	1,827
Connecticut.....	1,196
Virginia.....	1,038
Maryland.....	512
New Hampshire.....	510
New Jersey.....	474
Maine.....	414
South Carolina.....	398
Ohio.....	364
Vermont.....	350
Kentucky.....	320
North Carolina.....	300
Rhode Island.....	291
Georgia.....	202
Tennessee.....	136
Delaware.....	115
Indiana.....	113
District of Columbia.....	75
Louisiana.....	68
Illinois.....	59
Michigan.....	44
Missouri.....	39
Alabama.....	34
Mississippi.....	26
Florida.....	12
Wisconsin.....	12
California.....	5
Iowa.....	5
Arkansas.....	3
Texas.....	1

12,243

This table shows "that the production of ability has been remarkably concentrated, and has been confined, on the whole, to comparatively few States. A few comparisons will prove this. Two States, Massachusetts and New York, have furnished more than a third of the ability of the entire country. Three, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, have supplied almost exactly one-half; and five, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Virginia, have produced two-thirds of the total amount. In the arrangement by groups, we find that the New England group and that formed by the four Middle States must each be credited with more than a third of all the ability produced. The six New England and the four Middle States furnish together almost exactly three-quarters of the ability of the country. If Virginia be omitted, it also appears that Massachusetts alone has furnished a little more, and New York alone a trifle less ability than all the Southern and Western States together, that is, than twenty States and the District of Columbia. In the Western States the wide difference which exists is owing of course, in large measure, to their very recent settlement, for which proper allowance must be made in drawing any deductions from the figures given in the tables."

A second table, which may be instructive, shows the classification according to race:

TOTALS BY RACE.	
English.....	10,376
Scotch-Irish.....	1,439
German.....	659
Huguenot.....	589
Scotch.....	436
Dutch.....	336
Welsh.....	159
Irish.....	109
French.....	85
Scandinavian.....	31
Spanish.....	7
Italian.....	7
Swiss.....	5

Greek.....	3
Russian.....	1
Polish.....	1

"Unluckily only a rough estimate can be made, for there is absolutely no means of knowing exactly the total amount of immigration in any case. I believe that in proportion to their numbers the Huguenots have produced more and the Germans fewer men of ability than any other races in the United States. I think there can be no doubt as to the Germans, for their immigration was larger than any other in the colonial period except that of the English and possibly of the Scotch-Irish. Their comparatively small numbers in total amounts are emphasized by their further decline in the table of single States [the higher grade of ability *à la* Appleton.] The explanation is, I think, obvious. The Germans settled chiefly in two or three States, and by retaining their language for at least a century kept themselves more or less separated from the rest of the community. In other words, they did not quickly become Americans. The result was less ability produced and less influence exerted upon the country in proportion to their numbers than that of a much less numerous people like the Huguenots, who at once merged themselves in the body of the people and became thorough-going Americans. Indeed, if we add the French and the French-Huguenots together, we find that the people of French blood exceed absolutely, in the ability produced, all the other races represented except the English and the Scotch-Irish, and show a percentage in proportion to their total original immigration much higher than that of any other race."

In a further classification according to professions, the most salient results would seem Virginia's superiority to all other States as a producer of statesmen, the very decided lead that Massachusetts shows in literature, and the position of New York as the source of almost all the able representatives of art. New York also leads in business, soldiers and naval officers, Massachusetts in invention and philanthropy, and Virginia in pioneers and explorers.

Mr. Lodge concludes: "The race table shows the enormous predominance of the English in the upbuilding of the United States, and if we add to the English the people who came from other parts of Great Britain and Ireland, that predominance becomes overwhelming. The same table shows also what I think is the most important result of the whole inquiry, that the people who have succeeded in the United States, and have produced the ability of the country, are those who became most quickly and most thoroughly Americans. This is a moral of wide application, and carries a lesson which should never be forgotten, and which, whenever we meet it, should be laid to heart."

THE EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY IN SWITZERLAND.

One of the interesting articles of the month is the description given by M. Louis Wuarin, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of the development of the representative system in Switzerland into something which is not far removed from the original self-governing democracy of ancient history.

THE REFERENDUM.

The first step after the establishment of a Federal Executive and Federal Tribunal, the existence of which was based upon unrestricted universal suffrage, was the acquisition by the people of the form of plebiscite which is more generally known by the name of referendum. It was not enough for universal suffrage to choose its parlia-

mentary representatives; it wanted to have the further rights of controlling their actions after they had passed beyond the immediate tether of the votes. The first attempt to gratify this desire was the constitutional veto which, from 1830 onwards, subjected all projects of constitutional reform to the sanction of the people. The legislative veto appeared a little latter, but the governments of twelve various cantons, jealous of the infringement of their powers, found means to trammel its exercise to such an extent that it remained practically a dead letter. But from 1848 onwards the struggle continued, and gradually in the governments of the cantons and in the federal government itself the right of the people to veto any law of which they disapproved came to be an accepted principle of Swiss public life. With one exception, any law may now be submitted to the popular vote. The exception is for a law for which urgency has been voted, and this will, in M. Wuarin's opinion, undergo restrictions before long which will prevent the vote of urgency from being used by governing bodies for the purpose of escaping the necessities of the referendum. At present any law or decree it is desired to pass without appealing to the people may be declared unjust. In the future it is probable that the class of laws to which a declaration of urgency is applicable will be strictly limited. At present also in many places the referendum is optional. But it will not always have this character. Already in certain cantons, amongst them two of the most important in Switzerland—namely, Berne and Zurich, the optional referendum has been changed into an obligatory law of appeal to the people. The tendency, in spite of opposition, is in this direction. The right of referendum was generalized after 1875. The only change which is ever likely to be tolerated by the people will be to make it in all cases obligatory.

THE RIGHT OF INITIATION.

The natural next step for a democracy to take, after asserting the general principle of its right to be consulted, is to determine when and how it will be consulted. If the referendum were in all cases obligatory, the people must needs be consulted about everything. The process would be cumbersome. In 1874, in the revised constitution which admitted the principle of the optional referendum into federal questions, provision was made that it should be exercised on the presentation of a petition to that effect signed either by 30,000 citizens or by eight cantonal governments. That is to say, that the right of referendum, though nominally optional, should always be exercised as a serious request by the people. This provision carried with it almost necessarily a corollary which came to be known as the right of initiative. The referendum is a right of veto—the power simply to say yes or no to certain measures. The governing power which it confers is negative. The right of initiative confers the positive power of suggesting the case upon which the veto is to be exercised. There are three ways in which it can be used. Either the people can make their wishes in any fair question to the legislative authority and call upon it to draft a bill embodying the popular view, or the people may themselves draft a bill and simply pass it through the legislature to the referendum. Thirdly, the people may draft one bill and the legislature another, and the two may be submitted side by side to the popular vote. The right of initiative in one form or another is in existence almost all over Switzerland. It began in the Canton de Vaud in a primitive shape as early as 1845. Last July it was adopted in the Canton of Geneva by a majority of nine to one, and the entire Swiss people, voting for its adoption in the Confederation, gave it the sanction of a majority of 60,000 votes in an entire voting body of 300,000. It is therefore

to be regarded as no less an immaterial point of the Swiss constitution than the referendum itself. Berne is one of the few cantons in which it has not been adopted for cantonal administration.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

The next step on this democratic ladder is an important one. If the people are to have direct governing powers, how is it to be guaranteed that they will exercise them. For to govern is not all privilege; it is also a duty, which the state cannot afford to see neglected. Swiss republicanism has recognized this principle by the introduction in certain districts of a law which renders voting upon political questions compulsory, under penalty of a small fine. The Canton of Zurich, which is pre-eminently progressive, is the only one which has actually put this law in practice. It is optional in each commune to introduce the law at will. Several have profited by the power, and propose a fine varying from 60 centimes to a franc upon defaulters.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The end towards which these various reforms must evidently tend is towards the great but hitherto unrealizable ideal of justice embodied in the representation of minorities. The country, which is really in the hands of its inhabitants, cannot continue to be governed by the will of the half plus one. The other half, minus one, refuses to abdicate its privileges. Hence the perception, rapidly spreading, of the necessity for the organization of some system of proportional representation. There are many difficulties of a practical nature in the way, but the best brains of all parties in Switzerland are occupied with the means of getting rid of them, and one result of the insurrection of Ticino of last September has been the introduction of the new electoral doctrine into the constitution of that canton. M. Ruchonnet, whose name is well known as a leading member of the federal council, was the medium through whom, at the instigation of the federal government, this solution was proposed. It was accepted by the Tessinois of both parties, and the only obstacle which has been raised is the question of whether the principle shall be applied to the municipal elections as well as to those of the Legislative Assembly. If the principle should obtain general application throughout Switzerland, the effect will be to return to the governing parliaments, on a sounder basis, some of the power which the referendum and the right of initiative have taken from them. The people, feeling that all parties are represented in the governing bodies, and having had experience of the cumbersome nature of popular struggles out-of-doors, will incline to leave discussion to their appointed delegates in the Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN.

The effect which the constitutional government of Japan will have upon other Asiatic countries is the subject considered by Mr. Kuma Oishi, in a carefully prepared article in the September number of the *Arena*. The theory of constitutional government developed in England in the seventeenth century, has worked as potent leaven in the political thought and action of nearly all European governments. But can it be expected that the great movement in Japan will exert a like influence upon the Asiatic continent, or will conservatism, ignorance, and inadaptability for representative government check any such diffusion of the new idea? Mr. Oishi's article is a reply to these doubts which have been suggested.

ASIATIC CONSERVATISM.

Progress is stronger than conservatism, as was proved in the case of France, which, during the seventeenth cen-

tury, looked with no sort of favor on the changes which were in progress in England. But it is not necessary to go so far back, nor even to refer to European nations for evidence of this truth; twenty-five years ago Japan was as conservative as any Asiatic nation, and "western progress" had to force itself upon them. Their opposition to innovation was as intense as was the French desire for it during the great revolution. But now after twenty-five years Japan is one of the most progressive nations of the earth.

PREVAILING IGNORANCE.

It is sometimes argued that the prevailing ignorance in Asia will prove a hindrance to the advance and diffusion of constitutional government on that continent. Yet it does not appear that Japan, previous to the revolution which brought the change of government, was in any way superior in intelligence to other Asiatic nations such as China or Corea, nor can it be said that the Japanese people are possessed of any peculiar characteristic to which may be ascribed their progressive tendency. It is true that they are an imitative people, but they were once a most conservative people, and not until this conservatism had been overcome was it possible for their imitative faculties to exercise themselves. The question is asked why China has so long withstood all inroads of civilization, but this is not hard to understand when we consider the great spirit of "antiquarianism" which prevails in China, that is, the feeling of adoration in which they hold their ancestors and all pertaining thereto, abasing themselves in the dust when they compare themselves with what has been; this spirit, together with the vast territory and enormous population of China, explains its torpidity in all matter of reforms, but, judging from precedent, even China, sooner or later, will yield itself to progress.

INADAPTABILITY FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Nor can it be argued that the Asiatic nations are by nature incapable of constitutional government. The long reign of despotism has taught them the lesson of obedience, and "obedience is a quality essential to the people under constitutional government. Not only they must be obeyed, but also they must obey."

PRESENT CONDITION OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

In the September number of the *Annals of the American Academy* Vicomte Combes de Lestrade describes the condition of the Russian peasants and attempts to show that they are, in reality, no more free than they were before their emancipation. The Emperor Alexander II. earnestly wished to free the serfs, and by the act of emancipation of 1861 he honestly believed that he had accomplished his generous purpose, but in reviewing the actual conditions of the change we must acknowledge that he failed.

When the serfs were liberated, a portion of land was taken from each *seigneur's* domain and handed over to the village community to be cultivated in common as a means of subsistence for the peasants, and by this transfer and the conditions thereof Vicomte de Lestrade thinks that the peasants escaped from the despotism of the *seigneurs* only to fall into more grievous bondage imposed by the collectivity of their brother peasants.

THE MIR, OR VILLAGE COMMUNITY.

At irregular intervals the government divides the male peasant population into a certain number of bodies, each of which constitutes a mir and to which is assigned a certain amount of land. To the mir the government looks for

its taxes, thus dealing only with the collectivity and taking no note of the individual. The community, then, has all control over its constituent members. It elects its officers, chief of which is the Village Elder, exercises control over the individual peasant and his family and, most important of all, makes its own assignments of land to the individual peasants. Its will is supreme, and when the mir has pronounced judgment no one ever seeks to oppose his own will to it, knowing how useless would be such an attempt.

DESPOTISM OF THE MIR.

Enthusiastic visionaries have seen in the Russian mir the fulfilment of their socialistic schemes. All members of a community are drawn into one bond, all have interests in common, the welfare of the individual is indissolubly bound up with that of his brothers, and the most absolute democracy prevails; this is the Utopia to be desired. But a little examination into both the theory and the practical workings of the mir will show that it is in no sense an ideal institution. The peasant has only changed his master, and is not at all a free man.

The land which he is to work is assigned to him in parcels "almost always separated one from another and always distant from his house." The mir uses its absolute authority in making these assignments, and if it so chooses—as it often does choose—it can require an amount of work from a family altogether disproportional to the laboring capacity of the family. For instance, as the assignments are made on the basis of the male population, it can require a widow with five small boys to keep up an amount of land as great as is apportioned to a hale man of middle age with four able-bodied boys to assist him, the theory being that there are five males in each of these families. All this is of course additionally hard to bear when the land is so poor that it yields no revenue.

The mir may banish any member whenever it may so choose, and may even order his transportation to Siberia; while on the other hand, its permission must be granted before a member can leave, and even then this member is subject to recall at the caprice of his associates. This latter prerogative is often exercised in the following manner: When a peasant is at work outside of his mir and his associates learn that he is prospering in his occupation, they officially summon him to return, and at the same time send him an unofficial message to the effect that by paying a certain amount of money he will be allowed to remain where he is.

A peasant who has fallen into debt is not a desirable member, and hence it is granted to such a one to withdraw whenever he may choose to do so. But the conditions of his going are such as to practically nullify the permission. He must abandon his land, pay all his debts to the mir and district, have consent of his parents whether or not he be of age, provide for the maintenance of his children, leave no judgment against him unsatisfied; and lastly, he must choose for himself another mir.

The last item shows how completely he is a slave, so that even if he were able to surmount the enormous difficulties which tend to prevent him from leaving his mir, he has gained nothing, for he must immediately join himself to another.

The peasant has no permanent home, but is subject at each apportionment of land to removal from one place to another. He is simply a nomad to whom not only material improvement, but likewise all moral and intellectual progress, is impossible.

The Vicomte de Lestrade thinks that when Alexander first conceived his great plan of liberating the serfs his advisers should have come forward to point out the real

significance of the change. They should have shown him that the Russian peasants were not prepared for liberty, that the advantages of the proposed method were no greater than those incident to the dependence of the serf upon the *seigneurs*, while the disadvantages were more numerous; and that, in short, the emperor should have left this work to some future successor.

FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON MOLTKE.

By Lord Wolseley.

In the *United Service Magazine* for September there is the first part of an article by Lord Wolseley upon the great military hero of modern Germany. Lord Wolseley begins by a characteristic protest against the philosophy which minimizes the part played by individuals in the evolution of history.

A WORD FOR HERO WORSHIP.

He asks whether any amount of thinking or philosophical writing could ever have created the Germany of to-day. Lord Wolseley maintains that Louis XVI. could easily have suppressed the French Revolution if he had had a little more grit in him, but he admits that this is rank heresy in the opinion of a very prominent school of philosophical theorists.

"To hint that an hereditary Frederick the Great, or an upstart Napoleon in the place of Louis XVI., would have made short work of this wave of human thought, of philosophical aspirations and progress, is as repellent and obnoxious a notion as the notion that behind and above all is the directing though unseen hand of an omnipotent and all-seeing God. That the history of the world is, as Plutarch thought, the history of its great men, is rank and abhorrent treason to the philosophical theorists."

Count von Moltke, says Lord Wolseley, directed and ordered events in a way and degree that has not fallen to any man's lot since Napoleon embarked upon the *Bellèrophon*. Moltke had two great advantages: he had an ancient lineage, the possession of which is at once a spur and a curb-chain to the righteously ambitious man, and he was brought up in that poverty which Napoleon declared was the best school for a soldier.

WHY YOUNG ENGLISH OFFICERS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

After describing his early studies and his visit to Turkey, where the Turks were beaten by refusing to take his advice, Lord Wolseley points out that although the campaign ended disastrously, Count Moltke's four years' service in Turkey was invaluable for him.

"He thus obtained what the great bulk of the English officers secure early in life by service in our colonies and in India. The grooves of ordinary regimental life, and even of staff work at home, are apt to stifle individuality and originality. The life led by our young officers on foreign stations is, on the other hand, calculated to develop self-confidence, quick perception, and sound judgment. Many indeed are the positions at our distant stations where young English officers have to think for themselves and to 'act' off their own bat, as we have lately seen in Manipur. This is one of the many causes which conspire to make our young officers by far the best in the world."

THE SECRET OF MOLTKE'S SUCCESS.

The disastrous defeat of Nisib was the only battle Count Moltke ever saw until he was sixty-four years of age.

"He knew all that books and study could teach him, and, above all things, his mind was full of deductions drawn from that study, and with well thought out, business-like

schemes for their application to the altered conditions of the day. Therein lay the secret of his success in war."

Lord Wolseley, after bestowing a passing word of praise upon the histories of the German General Staff as, "without doubt, the most accurate, truthful, and, for the military student, the most usefully detailed reports of campaigns that have ever been published," eulogizes the great things which Moltke accomplished in reforming the German army. It seriously needed reforming.

ENGLISH BOW-AND-ARROW GENERALS.

A contemplation of the work of Moltke and Von Roon leads Lord Wolseley to deliver himself of the following notable denunciation of our bow-and-arrow style of generals:—

"When shall we succeed in thinking out for ourselves what changes are required in our military system in our drill, training, tactics, and equipment, untrammelled by notions and prejudices which, sound and good a century ago, are now out of date and behind the science and inventions of the day, as would be the bows and arrows of the Middle Ages? We have now plenty of most intelligent and highly educated officers capable of modernizing our army, but they are sat upon by the bow-and-arrow style of generals. Their initiative is too often crushed by our ignorant and intolerant military conservatism."

Lord Wolseley does not bring his history further down than 1864, but incidentally he takes occasion to praise Moltke for being very properly most stern in exacting from the French in 1871 those terms which he deemed the military necessities of the German empire demanded. He especially exults in his freedom from a sentimental feeling for a fallen foe.

MOLTKE'S CHARACTER.

Lord Wolseley's estimate of Moltke's character is to be found in the following sentences:—

"Moltke's light shone before men from first to last with a clear, unclouded ray, and no shadows, no clouds, dim the lustre of his fame. . . . In this age of maudlin invertebrates, he was truly and eminently a strong man—strong in his convictions, and not ashamed of them, or afraid to make his nation fight for them when necessary. . . . A God-fearing man, full of real piety and deep sincere faith in his Maker. The hater of cant and of clap-trap copybook morality, he did not fear to shed blood when it was necessary to do so in the interests of the German people. He believed it to be right and just to do so in such a cause, as it had been for God's chosen people of old in the land of Canaan. Full of merciless common sense, his heroic spirit held in supreme contempt the unctuous humbug to which the modern Pharisee of public life treats the people so copiously. He shuddered as he watched the effect of its blighting influence upon the patriotism of other nations."

IS DRUNKENNESS CURABLE.

The *North American Review* publishes a symposium of articles on the subject of the disease and cure of drunkenness. Each article is written by an expert, and, as the *North American* explains, their utterances are especially timely in view of the recent statements as to the effectiveness of chloride of gold as a cure for the alcohol habit.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond's View.

The first paper in the series is by Dr. Hammond, the great authority on nervous diseases. He says, "Appetites and habits are not under the control of medicines"; therefore, when the nature of alcoholism is clearly understood we will see the futility of attempting to cure it by means

of drugs. Not but that medical treatment is valuable to a certain extent. The patient under treatment for the habit will require certain tonics and sedatives in order to overcome the unusual conditions in his system which may arise from the methods adopted for his cure. But the use of medicine as a specific is most irrational, unscientific, and delusive. The habit is curable, however, by one or more of the three following methods: "First, by absolutely stopping the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors"; but this is neither desirable nor possible. "Second, by putting the person in whom it is desired to stop the habit under such restraint or into such utter seclusion that he cannot by any possibility get liquors." By this method some are cured, but some can only be kept from drink so long as they are imprisoned; as soon as they are released they return to their bad habits. The third method is by wise instruction and such mental influence as will tend to strengthen their will-power. This last method is successful with intelligent people who anxiously desire to be cured of their evil appetites. Still another method, which as yet has not been fairly tested, is hypnotism.

Dr. T. N. Crothers's View.

Dr. Crothers is in charge of the Walnut Lodge Hospital for the cure of inebriates, situated at Hartford, Conn. He writes of the many hinderances which have heretofore prevented the cure of drunkenness, due to a misconception of what drunkenness is. Some have regarded it as a sin and sought the cure in spiritual conversion others consider it a criminal impulse which is to be remedied by criminal punishment; still others would employ drugs in the treatment; while others, again, believing it to be a stomach trouble, attempt to cure it by making the patient use an excess of spirits, which they think will create in him a repugnance for it. Drunkenness is a disease, and its victim cannot be benefited by any merely moral treatment. The question must be treated from its physical side, and a rigorous scientific method must be employed. First, statistics must be prepared in which the cases of many hundreds of inebriates must be recorded, with all the details of their cases. The entire history of each individual must be given, together with the history of his ancestors, their characters, conduct, surroundings, and longevity. The circumstances of his birth, his diseases, accidents, nervous shocks, temperament, etc. Already, a good deal of this sort of work has been done, and the results go to show how little the drunkard is really responsible for his condition. Moreover, such statistics reveal the progress of the disease, the periodicity of the appetite, "halts, diversions, and apparently retrograde marches." Then, after all this has been done, "the curability of drunkenness becomes a question of the application of scientific measures and means to conduct or assist the case back to health." The body must now be built up. This is best done by isolating the patient, subjecting him to a régime of diet and exercise, and furnishing him the means of complete brain and nerve rest. Special symptoms of each case can be carefully watched by the medical attendants and ministered to as seems fittest. "Thus, the drink impulse is overcome and dies away with the increasing vigor of the mind and body." Thus, the following steps should be taken for the cure of this evil: legislation for legal control of the matter; the organization of hospitals everywhere, to be maintained by a tax on the liquor traffic, just as railroads and all such corporations are compelled to pay for casualties occurring through them, and the arrest and commitment of all drunkards, who will be retained in these hospitals until a cure is effected.

Dr. Elon N. Carpenter's View.

Dr. Carpenter, who is a famous expert in the treatment of inebriety, hesitates to assert too positively that the liquor habit is curable, because of the infinitely varied circumstances which enter into a consideration of the subject. "Some men are born drunkards, some achieve drunkenness, and some have drunkenness thrust upon them." The question varies with the conditions of youth, manhood, and old age; while physical and mental strength, occupation and general habits of life, need to be considered. So that "a determination of probabilities" is the most that we can expect.

"Drunkenness is the perversion of a necessary function." The evaporation of the fluid portions of the body causes thirst, notice of which is given by the nerves; if the liquid used to quench this thirst contain any special ingredient affecting the nerves themselves in an abnormal way, there is added to the sense of thirst another and unusual sensation. In this way the craving for liquor is begun, but another step is necessary to make a drunkard: a man must lose his self-control.

It often happens that the will is weakened by some organic disease, and (as is shown in several examples cited) the morbid desire for drink vanishes when the disease is cured. This desire is superinduced by the following general influences: hereditary, excessive mental strain, injury to brain and nerves, social isolation, changes in the brain, and, in the case of women, diseases peculiar to their sex.

"As all these influences lead to one of the two physical conditions, deficient or perverted nutrition, remedies must evidently have reference both to these ultimate influences and to correcting the bodily conditions."

Dr. Carpenter regards the entire question, however, as still an open one.

Dr. Cyrus Edson's View.

Dr. Edson, Chief Inspector of the New York Board of Health, believes, as do the other physicians, that the first thing to do is to come to a thorough understanding of the causes that lead men and women to indulge habitually in strong drink. Most important of these is heredity, and in addition to this we must consider other influences which "arise from bad mental and social conditions, ignorance and vice, lax liquor laws, apathetic public sentiment, vicious or too indulgent early training, a lack of moral rectitude."

Occupations which expose to temptation, occupations exceedingly arduous and monotonous, and no occupation, all tend to increase drunkenness. And still another potent influence is the outrageous adulteration of liquor.

Dr. Edson then gives a detailed account of the action of liquor on body and brain, and concludes that "recovery from habitual drunkenness is not the rule; it is the exception. Preventive measures are worth many pounds of cure."

As measures of prevention, restrictive liquor laws and proper diet are most important. In all attempts to cure habitual drunkards a change of environment is of prime importance. Dr. Edson believes in the efficacy of the inebriate asylum.

HOW TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF CONSUMPTION.

A Plea for the Spittoon.

In the *Fortnightly* for September Professor Tyndall has a very important article on "The Origin, Propagation, and Prevention of Phthisis." It is a condensed account of the result of the discoveries of Dr. Cornet, a colleague of Dr. Koch, at the Imperial Sanitary Institute at Berlin. What Dr. Cornet has discovered practically amounts to

this, that the tubercle bacilli, or the infective matter of consumption, is almost entirely propagated by the conversion of the spatium of consumptive patients into dust, which is afterwards breathed by people. Hence, the true way to prevent the spread of consumption is to induce all consumptive patients to use a spittoon and never to expectorate at large.

DEATH IN DUST.

Dr. Cornet found that the consumptive germ retained its virulence for at least six months. The dust of the room in which a consumptive patient has lived contains the seeds of the disease, which when taken into the lungs of a healthy man may produce consumption. The real cause of consumption running in families is not because it is inherited, but because there is family infection due to the breathing of the dust of the dried expectoration of the consumptive patient. The room in which a consumptive patient has lived, and who has not used a spittoon, the walls and all the furniture are full of virulent bacilli, whereas the dust in rooms where the spittoon is constantly used is absolutely free from the deadly germ.

THE LAW OF THE SPITTOON.

The first law, therefore, which must be laid down for consumptive patients is, never use a pocket-handkerchief and never spit on the floor, and always and everywhere use a proper spittoon. Dr. Cornet would have spittoons in all offices, workshops, all public buildings, corridors, and staircases. In fact, to read Dr. Cornet's suggestions, we seem to be within measurable distance from the time in which, if a consumptive patient is found spitting upon the floor or into his handkerchief, he will promptly be sent to a jail or hospital for a period not exceeding two months.

THE MASSACRE OF NURSES.

Professor Tyndall gives some very remarkable figures as to the mortality of nurses in Germany as the result of their liability to tuberculosis. More than one half the deaths of Catholic nurses in thirty-eight German hospitals were due to this disease. Nursing is one of the deadliest occupations known to man, or rather to woman: a healthy girl of seventeen devoting herself to hospital nursing, dies, on an average, twenty-one and a half years sooner than a girl of the same age in the general population. A woman of twenty-four will live twenty-two years longer in the outside population than what she would do if she were a nurse in a hospital. This extreme mortality, Dr. Cornet thinks, might be reduced by the rigorous use of the spittoon.

HOW CONSUMPTION IS SPREAD.

The following is Professor Tyndall's summary of the German investigator:—

It is universally recognized that tuberculosis is caused by tubercle bacilli, which reach the lungs through the inhalation of air in which the bacilli are diffused. They come almost exclusively from the dried sputum of consumptive persons. The moist sputum, as also the expired breath of the consumptive patients is, for this mode of infection, without danger. If we can prevent the drying of the expectorated matter, we prevent in the same degree the possibility of infection. It is not, however, sufficient to place a spittoon at the disposal of the patient. The strictest surveillance must be exercised by both physicians and attendants, to enforce the proper use of the spittoon, and to prevent the reckless disposal of the infective phlegm. Spitting on the floor or into pocket-handkerchiefs is the main source of peril. To this must be added the soiling of the bedclothes, and the wiping

of the patient's mouth. The handkerchiefs used for this purpose must be handled with care, and boiled without delay. Various other sources of danger, kissing among them, will occur to the physician. A phthisical mother, by kissing her healthy child, may seal its doom. Notices, impressing on the patients the danger of not attending to the precautions laid down in the hospital, ought to be posted up in every sick-room, while all wilful infringement of the rules ought to be sternly punished. Thus may the terrible mortality of hospital nurses be diminished, if not abolished; the wards where they are occupied being rendered as salubrious as those surgical wards in which no bacilli could be found.

THE CONQUEST OF LIFE.

The "Conquest of Life" is a proposal formulated by M. Emile Gautier to approach the problem of the always increasing consumption of food from the opposite end of the scale to that chosen by Malthus. He does not claim originality for his points of view, he assimilates only the discoveries and theories of some of his predecessors. Here is the problem as proved by the Malthusian School:—

When population is not arrested by any obstacle it doubles itself in twenty-five years, and increases by geometrical progression thus: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, etc.

Means of subsistence, on the contrary, under the most favorable circumstances can only increase by arithmetical progression thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

M. Gautier does not deny the first part of the statement. It is with the second that he quarrels. It is a mistake, he asserts, to suppose that the last word has been heard upon production, and that society is right to devote itself to a consideration of how to bring consumption down to a level with production. We have been fighting with the wrong end of the stick, and the real object of consideration is how to bring production up to consumption. He has no doubt that it can be done.

THE FABRICATION OF PLANTS.

We can make everything else, but we have allowed ourselves to imagine that we cannot make corn and fruit. Here is our primary mistake. We have not given a sufficiently intelligent attention to agriculture. What is needed for any ordinary industry? Raw material, intelligence, and labor. With these we have the habit of saying that anything may be made. Yet regard the process a little more closely. The most that manufacturing industry can do is to transform, that is, out of one material to make another. Agriculture multiplies. One match-box will not produce two. One grain of wheat will produce many. But the days of miracles are passed. Nothing, therefore, is made out of nothing. Wheat making is no less transformation than match-box making. Here again raw material and labor are required.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

M. Gautier deals first with the raw material of plants. It appears that the result of chemical analysis has been to prove that

"In the essential composition of all vegetation, without exception, of lichens, seaweeds, and mosses, of humble shrubs and giant trees, of the mushroom as of the olive, of the beet-root as of the haricot, of rye as of clover, of the potato and the heliotrope, there are comprised, not as we might have imagined, millions of different elements, but simply fourteen substances. Not one more and not one less."

These fourteen original substances are to plants as the letters of the alphabet are to literature. By their infinite

variety of combination the infinite of plant life is produced. They subdivide themselves into the two categories of organic and mineral elements, and the completed list is as follows:—

First. Organic Elements: Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and azote

Second. Mineral Elements: Phosphoric acid, sulphur, chlorate, silica, iron, magnesia, manganese, lime, soda, potash. The first four are called organic because they are found in living creatures; the other ten are mineral because they are found in the mineral husk of the globe. You may do what you will with any plant,—“burn it, pound it, chop it small, boil it, distil it, let it rot,” never by any process can you find anything more in it than these four organic and ten mineral elements. These facts once fully taken in, the first step in the desired course of instruction has been taken. We know, at least, what is the raw material needed for every plant. The next question is, how to produce them. With regard to ninety-seven hundredths, we need give ourselves no trouble. They are everywhere present in the earth, air, and water, which nature supplies. The remaining three hundredths may have to be artificially given. These three are made up in part of one organic element and three mineral elements which are not invariably present. They are: azote, lime, potash, and phosphoric acid. Give the soil enough of these and it will “never be weary of producing.”

THE LABOR.

M. Gautier works out his proposition with detail and in figures which limitation of space renders it impossible to reproduce. But among the figures none are more interesting than those relating to the labor which is to be employed in converting the collected raw material into food. He quotes them from his prophet, M. Georges Ville. First, the mind must be cleared of the notion that the labor is to be supplied by men. The part of the workman is simply to prepare the soil and the seed, as in many industries his part is merely to feed a machine with its material. In agriculture the machine is the plant itself; the energy which works it is the sun. In order to appreciate the force of this working energy—

“Take a conical mirror, in the centre of which you have placed a little boiler communicating with a steam-engine. If the sky is bright the solar rays collected in the mirror will heat the boiler and cause the water to boil and set the machine in motion. Here the sun furnishes the heat of which the mirror concentrates the effect, and which the boiler utilizes. Light is transformed into mechanical labor.”

Substitute a plant for the mirror and the process is reversed. The plant absorbs the working energy of which the existence was demonstrated by the mirror. Under its influence dead chemical substances become wheat or apples, as the case may be. All that human intelligence has to do is to supply the raw material in due succession. “What is the amount of working energy given by the sun in ordinary bright weather to realize one harvest?” “Eight thousand days of steam horse-power per hectare, which is equivalent to 40,000 days of men’s labor.” Thus, upon fourteen millions of hectares, which represents a quarter the surface of France, a mechanical force equal to the labor of 560 milliards of men, or five times the entire human race, is every year available. But for the want of the human intelligence to supply all the raw material which is required this immense force is in great parts allowed to go to waste. The article is not intended as an advertisement of chemical manures, but it is scarcely possible to read it without a desire to set to work at once

upon the earth and see what an intelligent system of artificial fertilizing would produce.

AN ACTRESS’S VIEW OF HER PROFESSION.

Under the misleading title, “Reflections of an Actress,” Clara Morris sets forth in the *North American Review* her ideas as to the elements of good acting.

Considering her own intense realism, her readers may experience some surprise when they learn that she places foremost in her list *imagination*. One may doubt, however, that she has the ordinary conception of this quality when she adds “quick volatile sympathies, open to external impressions.” The next point is *observation*, and what she has to say in this connection will be read with quickened interest, for one instinctively feels that in expounding this quality she is in her native element, treading confident her own demesne, and the reader’s *a priori* conceptions will be strengthened when he has read her account of her painstaking search for living models. Some of the object-lessons were dearly bought, but the price was paid by others—the unfortunates whom she found in hospitals and insane asylums. The play-going public knows how well this ambitious and undoubtedly conscientious actress has profited by her experiences. The third indispensable requirement which Miss Morris names is “*judgment* in adapting one’s knowledge to the requirements of the stage.”

These three things, then, imagination, observation, and judgment, Miss Morris gives as a reply to a supposed questioner who has asked, “What qualities are absolutely necessary in a man or woman for the making of a successful actor?”

THE “FLYING-MACHINE” IMMINENT.

Reliable Proofs of its Feasibility.

In the *Century* for September, S. P. Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, gives under the heading “The Possibility of Mechanical Flight,” a brief and lucid résumé of some striking results attained in his four years’ study of the subject.

Experiments were made by driving through the air planes of metal and other substances, the urging power being a ten-horse engine acting on a long arm, to which the planes were attached.

In our every-day experience we have evidences sufficient of the fact that a body moving over a yielding medium tends to require less and less support with every increase of speed; that is, a fast skater will dart over a thin sheet of ice in safety, while, if he stopped, it would not bear him for an instant. A train may dash over a weak bridge at the rate of seventy miles, while the structure would collapse with the same cars going at thirty-five miles. So that we are not surprised to read that when the long arm of Mr. Langley’s apparatus swept through the air a sheet of brass, at high speeds of fifty to seventy miles an hour the metal seemed to be buoyed up, and tended less to sink through the air. But a far more important result was shown, and one that cannot but appear paradoxical to the mind of the lay reader.

A STARTLING PARADOX.

When a spring-balance was applied between the “long arm” and the plane of brass, the apparatus being at rest, the instrument, of course, registered the weight of the brass. When the engine was set in motion and the suspended plane was projected horizontally through the air, the spring-balance registered a *less and less pull for every increase of speed*. This and numerous analogous experi-

ments enabled Mr. Langley to formulate the following extraordinary law: "If in such aerial motion there be given a plane of fixed size and weights, inclined at such angles and moved forward at such speeds that it shall always be just sustained in horizontal flight, then the more the speed is increased the less will be the power required to support and advance it, so that there will be an increased economy of power with each higher speed up to some remote limit not yet attained in experiment."

The impression that may obtrude itself on the minds of the uninitiated is that if we only go fast enough in our future air-ships we shall not need any impelling power at all.

In a particular experiment Mr. Langley found that one horse-power could transport and sustain in horizontal flight "over two hundred pounds' weight of loaded planes at the rate of fifty miles an hour; by which it is meant that such planes actually did rise up from their support, under the reaction of the air at this speed, while carrying weights in this proportion to the horse-power, and soared along under all the circumstances of actual free flight, except that they were constrained to fly horizontally." When engines can be constructed as they now can, at a rate of twenty pounds to the horse-power, including fuel, it does seem that the essentials of mechanical flight are at hand.

Mr. Langley disclaims any attempt at working out the details of a feasible air-ship. Though these details will be perplexing—especially in the matter of steering and starting, which last he does not mention—still he is sure that they are but subordinate questions; and he hazards the prophecy that aerial locomotion is a thing of the near future.

"Progress is rapid now, especially in invention, and it is possible—it seems to me even probable—that before the century closes we shall see this universal road of the all-embracing air, which recognizes none of man's boundaries, travelled in every direction, with an effect on some of the conditions of our existence which will mark this among all the wonders the century has seen."

This, coming as it does, from the Secretary of the Smithsonian, after a patient course of scientific study, would seem to be a most important assertion.

PRESENT PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION.

The *Forum* for September has five articles devoted to educational topics, each article written by some one well qualified to speak upon his or her particular subject.

The Ideal Boys' School.

In the first of these Dr. Henry A. Colt, Rector of St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., explains the objects which the ideal American boys' school should hold in view. The chief object should be not so much the simple filling of the boy's head with knowledge as the perfect development of all his powers, physical, mental, moral, and spiritual. The American school should be in every sense national—not provincial on the one hand nor imitatively foreign on the other, but broadly American.

Advantages of the New University.

President David S. Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, shows that while a new university loses much in lacking the traditions of an older institution, it is not, however, altogether to be pitied. Many a college is only hampered by its traditions; it would fain cast them off and fall in with the progressive step of the ~~the~~ but

ancient tradition rooted in prejudice hinder it. A new institution has all the history of all older institutions by which to profit. It adapts to itself their successful experiments and carefully avoids their errors. Moreover, it starts with a new faculty, which it can fill with live men, instead of being encumbered, as are the older universities, with the burden of retaining in its ranks men who have long since outgrown their usefulness.

Technological Education.

Professor H. W. Tyler, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reviews the growth of technological schools in this country, and explains their value to education, science and industry. The history of technological training in the United States begins with the establishment in 1824 of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy. Since then there have been founded all over the country schools for this branch of study, varying from the simon-pure school of technology, where nothing else is taught, to the university department, where such a course is offered as only one of many others. So in the scope of their work they are quite different, some through choice or necessity confining their labors to some one branch of the subject, others covering the whole field and being in a true sense *polytechnic*. Happily, it is coming to be an antiquated idea that he only is educated who has spent four years in studying those things which are altogether foreign to the work which he expects to do in life; and the youth who has successfully mastered his technological course is now considered as much a man of education as is his brother student of the classics. The school and shop are each coming more and more to value the other, and theory and practice are continually coming into closer touch. It is only by their union that science can be promoted.

Methods of Educating Women.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer graduated at the University of Michigan, was for years the president of Wellesley College, and is now the wife of a Harvard professor; hence, she has good right to speak with authority concerning the three methods of the higher education of woman, co-education, separate colleges for women, and the annex. She sets forth clearly the advantages and disadvantages of each method without revealing herself a partisan of either, though by her lucid exposition it is likely that the average disinterested reader will see in the separate college the true solution of the problem. Mrs. Palmer's only plea is that the old-time prejudice against *all* methods for giving women higher education may speedily die.

Health and Education of Girls.

Miss Charlotte W. Porter, the principal of "The Elms" school for young ladies, writes concerning the physical hinderances to teaching girls, confining herself to the question of girls in private schools. Such girls, and especially the daughters of wealthy parents, prove incapable in many cases to bear the routine of school life, which in itself is not at all arduous. This weakness is not a constitutional necessity, generally, but is to be charged to the account of over-indulgent parents, who conceive that in pampering their children they are doing them kindness, and to unwise physicians, who are cautious where caution it not needed, and neglectful where care is needed. When these persons acquire common sense and a due realization of responsibility, girls will be as capable as boys of acquiring education.

INDIVIDUALITY IN AUTHORSHIP.

By Professor Woodrow Wilson.

In his *Atlantic* paper on "The Author Himself," Mr. Woodrow Wilson makes an eloquent plea for individuality in literary creation. When we look around on the sea of printed and bound paper, what part of it is to survive three generations? What constitutes literary immortality? Obviously, in many cases of "literary monuments" there are especial causes, but Mr. Wilson discerns one common essential—"in every case of literary immortality there is present origination. Not origination simply,—that may be mere invention, which in literature has nothing immortal about it—but origination which takes its stamp and character from the originator, which is his substance given to the world, which is himself outspoken.

"Individuality does not consist in the use of the very personal pronoun, *I*. It consists in self-expression, in tone, in method, in attitude, in point of view; it consists in saying things in such a way that you will yourself be recognized as a force, an influence, in saying them."

THE ATMOSPHERE WHICH KILLS.

"Now the noteworthy thing about such individuality is that it will not develop under every star, or in one place as well as in another; there is an atmosphere which kills it, and there is an atmosphere which fosters it. The atmosphere which kills it is the atmosphere of sophistication, where cleverness and fashion and knowingness thrive: cleverness, which is froth, not strong drink; fashion, which is a thing assumed, not a thing of nature; and knowingness, which is naught."

A LITTLE IGNORANCE IS A GOOD THING.

What is the atmosphere which fosters? What is at the root of this subtle charm which culture kills and which is impossible in the proportion that it is striven for?

"In the first place," says Mr. Wilson, "a certain helpful ignorance. It is best for the author to be born away from literary centres, or to be excluded from their ruling set if he be born in them. It is best that he start out with his thinking, not knowing how much has been thought and said about everything. A certain amount of ignorance will insure his sincerity, will increase his boldness, and shelter his genuineness, which is his hope of power. Not ignorance of life, but life may be learned in any neighborhood; not ignorance of the greater laws which govern human affairs, but they may be learned without a library of historians and commentators, by imaginative sense, by seeing better than by reading; not ignorance of the infinitudes of human circumstance, but knowledge of these may come to a man without the intervention of universities; not ignorance of one's self and of one's neighbor, but innocence of the sophistications of learning, its research without love, its knowledge without inspiration, its method without grace; freedom from its shame at trying to know many things, as well as from its pride of trying to know but one thing; ignorance of that faith in small confounding facts which is contempt for large reasoning principles."

In short, Mr. Wilson thinks, and says with a completeness of charm and vigor that cannot appear in a review, that our literature is in need of energy, not culture. He deprecates the "bullying omniscience" of critics, and the "literary worldliness" which fixes and would keep constant a standard of taste.

"Our culture is, by erroneous preference, of the reasoning faculty, as if that were all of us. Is it not the instinctive discontent of readers seeking stimulating contact with authors that has given us the present almost passionately

spoken dissent from the standards set themselves by the realists in fiction, dissatisfaction with mere recording of observation? And is not realism working out upon itself the revenge its enemies would fain compass? Must not all April Hopes exclude from their number the hope of immortality?"

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

In the September number of the *Forum*, Mr. Geo. H. Putnam holds up the reverse of a matter not new to readers of literature,—the quarrels of authors with their publishers

AUTHORS' COMPLAINTS.

From Martial and Horace down to Walter Besant, authors have complained of the rascality of publishers. Viewing the subject historically, many modifications should be considered before the publisher is condemned; such statements as authors have made derogatory to the publisher are *ex parte* and in the few instances in which the other side has been brought out, as in publishers' memoirs, a very different light has been thrown on the subject. Authors are proverbially irritable, and in many instances their peculiar constitutional frailties render them incapable of viewing dispassionately any matter which concerns themselves; the number of disgruntled authors bears but a small proportion to the total number who have made contracts with publishers, and lastly, it is only the publisher whose shortcomings are immortalized in literature.

PUBLISHERS' PROFITS.

The real business of Mr. Putnam's article, however, is "to consider the principles and methods which are at present in practice for the division of the profits of literature." Without a clear comprehension of these principles no one is at liberty to pronounce judgment on the publisher, and the woes of many an aggrieved author are due to his ignorance on these points.

Mr. Putnam explains the three prevalent forms of agreement between author and publisher in which the risk and expenses are respectively assumed by the publisher, assumed by the author, and shared between them, after which he sets forth the principles governing each arrangement.

In many instances the financial success of a book is as much due to the publisher as to the author. This is notably the fact in the case of a series planned and worked out by him in which the success of a single volume is due in large part to the success of the series, and likewise in the case of a book written by an unknown author and set forth on the market by some prominent publisher whose prestige is sufficient to call attention to any book bearing his imprint.

The publisher can consider a book only at its probable market value, and his powers of forecasting such value are subject to human limitations, for publishers are not infallible in their judgments, as Mr. Besant seems to think they are. The major proportion of the books published in America prove a financial failure, and in consequence the royalties paid on all books must be smaller than they should be were all books published self-sustaining. As a matter of necessity, the successful author must share the losses of his less fortunate brothers.

The machinery by which books are sold is far more complex now than it was formerly when the educated classes lived compactly within a comparatively small area. Extensive advertising, "travelling salesmen," and the increased discount to dealers, all combine to lessen the profit on books; and yet this loss is borne entirely by

the publisher, for the royalty to authors has not been reduced.

The increased number of readers has not at all increased the sale of the "average book." The vast number of "average writers," the cheap magazines, and the great Sunday newspapers have all tended to check such increase.

Mr. Putnam thinks that in a case when the publisher is willing to assume the risk and expense the most equitable arrangement is to pay the author a royalty under which "the returns to him are in direct proportion to the extent of the sales."

He believes that there should be a lengthening of the term of copyright. This with international copyright will greatly benefit the author.

MUCH NEEDED WORDS FROM THE GERMAN.

The writer of an interesting little article on "Cousins German," in *Cornhill* for September, maintains that however much inferior the German language is to the English in many points of view, it contains three words which are much needed. The first is "backflsch," to describe a girl from fifteen to eighteen years of age who keeps a diary, climbs trees secretly, blushes easily, and has no conversation. The second word, which is even more needed than "backflsch," is "bummeln." One who bummels is an aggravated edition of our loungers. The most indispensable word of all, however, is "schwärmen," of which the writer says—

"The best definition of this word seems to be the falling in love in a purely impersonal manner with the artistic or intellectual gifts of any more or less distinguished man or woman. It is possible, for example, to 'schwärmen' for actors, singers, authors, doctors, military commanders, preachers, and painters. A German girl can schwärmen for any or all of these, whether they be male or female, and openly avow the same without even her mother taking alarm. A man can schwärmen, too, but the objects of his schwärmerlei very seldom happens to be of his own sex. Now, English people are no whit behind their German cousins in the practice of 'schwärmung,' but they have no term wherewith to express their enthusiasm which shall never be liable to misinterpretation. Therefore, it is much to be wished that the words backflsch, bummeln, and schwärmen may be introduced into the next English dictionary."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

By Mr. Bret Harte.

Mr. Bret Harte contributes to the *New Review* a criticism on Mr. Russell Lowell's place in literature which has only one fault: it is too short. As befits an American, Mr. Bret Harte is proud of Lowell, but proud of him with limitations. Bret Harte, being a Californian, cannot help feeling that Lowell was too much of a New Englander. Still, this is forgiven him in death, although possibly if he had been alive Bret Harte would have put it more strongly. Mr. Lowell's chief achievement in literature, he declares, was the discovery of the real Yankee.

"It remained for Mr. Lowell alone to discover and portray the real Yankee—that wonderful evolution of the English Puritan, who had shaken off the forms and superstitions, the bigotry and intolerance, of religion, but never the deep consciousness of God. It was true that it was not only an all-wise God, but a God singularly perspicacious of wily humanity; a God that you had 'to get up early' to 'take in'; a God who encouraged familiarity, who did not reveal Himself in vague thunders, nor answer

out of a whirlwind of abstraction; who did not hold a whole race responsible—but 'sent the bill' directly to the individual debtor."

Mr. Bret Harte also points out the extraordinary completeness of Mr. Russell Lowell's career:—

"A strong satirical singer, who at once won the applause of a people inclined to prefer sentiment and pathos in verse; an essayist who held his own beside such men as Emerson, Thoreau, and Holmes; an ironical biographer in the land of the historian of the Knickerbockers; and an unselfish, uncalculating patriot selected to represent a country where partisan politics and party service were too often the only test of fitness—this was his triumphant record. His death seems to have left no trust or belief of his admirers betrayed or disappointed. The critic has not yet risen to lament a wasted opportunity, to point out a misdirected talent, or to tell us that he expected more or less than Mr. Lowell gave. Wonderful and rounded finish of an intellectual career."

A Personal Friend's Estimation.

An anonymous writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September, who was apparently a personal friend of Lowell, says:—

"He was a remarkably accomplished linguist. He could read and converse fluently in several languages; and in the course of his miscellaneous studies he had attained to an exceptional knowledge of the old Provençal language and literature."

"Lowell was one of the very few Americans whom England could ill afford to spare; and in some sense his death is an international loss. An American and an enlightened patriot of the sound old Puritan stock, he was a good deal of a cosmopolitan and entirely an Englishman."

"Although he always seemed to take life tolerably easily few men have studied more regularly. He generally devoted several hours each day to what may be called serious reading, and the more ephemeral literature that took his fancy was the favorite recreation of his leisure moments. His wonderful memory served him well, and a marvellous amount of miscellaneous knowledge had been carefully pigeonholed in it. When writing in vein—and he seldom could write against his grain—he always knew where to look for the facts or the quotations which he had seldom occasion to verify. His essays are full of unfamiliar information, and moreover, he had the knack of bringing new and original treatment to brighten subjects that might seem to have been worn threadbare."

An English View.

Mr. Sydney Low contributes to the *Fortnightly* for September an intelligent and appreciative criticism of James Russell Lowell. He recognizes the fact, ignored by so many of Lowell's superfine critics, that Mr. Lowell was at bottom a prophet and an apostle.

"He was in no sense a mere scholarly dilettante, as some have chosen, with surely very little warrant, to consider him. His taste for experiment and imitation did not for a moment lead him to intellectual servility. If he some times played on other men's instruments he played his own tune. It was the tune which he had heard in the Atlantic breezes as they swept through the trees round the old home at Elmwood. That the spirit of the Lord moves upon the face of the waters and over the dry land, that the mills of God grind exceeding small, that man is born to fulfil his destiny, and that it is his destiny to be 'free' above all, that justice, and law, and righteousness are things for which any man with an immortal soul in him would willingly die—these formed the

stock of axioms with which the son of the Massachusetts minister started in life. At the root of him there lay the earnestness, the gosselling fervor, of the New England Calvinist."

Mr. Low seems to prefer the later Lowell of cosmopolitan culture to the earlier Lowell of the anti-slavery struggle. Speaking of his earlier poems, Mr. Low says: "The critic may point out that there is no great distinction in these poems, that the sentiment is hollow, and the style frequently thin and prosaic. It may be so; but nevertheless there is something in this kind of verse which appeals to many thousands of men for whom the voice of the best poetry is mute—something that comes home to them 'striking upon the heart,' to use a beautiful phrase of Hazlitt's, 'amidst unquiet thoughts and the tumult of the world, like the music of one's native tongue heard in some far-off country.' There is a good deal of Lowell's minor poetry, like a good deal of Longfellow's, which does convey that impression to many readers, however little it may satisfy the higher critical canons."

Those who prefer substance to semblance, and are more in sympathy with the vigorous soul of an earnest man than the fastidiously polished verse of a singer who has nothing particular to say, will naturally prefer the earlier Lowell to the later.

The Andover Review's Estimate.

In a spirit of manly restraint the editor of the *Andover Review* forms a judicious estimate of Lowell. As professor, editor, and diplomat, he thinks that Lowell will leave no lasting mark, and even more important than the question as to whether or not his fame as a poet and man of letters will be perennial is the question of his influence upon the times in which he lived. That this was very great, there can be no doubt, and his hold upon the public is all the more remarkable in consideration of the manner of the man, for he was in no sense a popular man; his speeches were not of the kind to tickle the fancy of the populace, but were always the chastened utterances of the scholar. Yet his heart was so in sympathy with humanity and his insight into human nature so deep that by force of these things he became a prophet to whom all men listened.

"The permanent interest in his work will lie chiefly in the fact that the sources of his inspiration sprung from the deep ethical and spiritual nature of the man. Behind the critic in him lay the poet; behind the poet was the humanitarian, the patriot, the instructor and interpreter of the public conscience; and within and blending with them all was the pure strain of a noble, fearless, self-respecting Christian manhood. In a word, Lowell's greatness came from his source of character."

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF TOLSTOI.

The study of "the Gospel according to Tolstoi" has spread into Italy; and the well-known critic, G. Boglietti, discusses the subject with considerable ability in the pages of the *Nuova Antologia*, under the somewhat forcible heading, "The Damnation of Tolstoi." He describes the doctrines of the greatest of living Russians, as they appear in "My Religion," "My Confession," and the more recent of his novels, as being "a form of evangelical humanitarianism which is the natural reaction against the depressing conclusions of modern science on the value of personal existence and man's destiny on earth. It is a desperate effort to reconstruct on a basis of faith the harmony of the world, giving to life a meaning which it had lost through the influence of pessimistic philosophy." In order to understand rightly the developments of his later teaching, it must be remembered that Tolstoi was a pessimist,

not only in his youth, but up to his fiftieth year. "Occupying a prominent social position, and gifted with unusual physical and intellectual qualities, he drank deeply at the fountain of life. He possessed love, riches, glory, and a refined appreciation of the arts, but everything was flavored with the bitter sap of skepticism. It was not long before he realized the emptiness of such a life. Life, as he understood it, and as the majority of men understood it, appeared to him to be devoid of sense. . . . In the end he concluded with Schopenhauer that life was an unmixed evil."

Every reader of that most enthralling of novels, "Anna Karenina," will remember the mental tortures undergone by Levin in his struggles from skepticism to faith. The picture is in reality drawn from life, and represents the author's own experiences as he emerged from darkness into light. After describing Tolstoi's conception of faith, his Italian critic points out how of necessity the Russian peasant is the man predestined to incarnate his idea of a religious renovation.

"The Moujik has all the qualities requisite for the task: Faith, ignorance, simple habits, resignation, suffering. How curious is the fate of the Russian Moujik! Fifty years ago Alexander Herzen, and with him all the Russian Hegelians, presented the Moujik to the world as the fortunate being who was to represent in himself the new era of the revolution heralded by Hegel. And here is Tolstoi holding up this same Moujik as the instrument of a religious revolution! I do not myself believe that the Moujik will be any more fortunate in this new mission assigned to him than he was half a century ago.

"But how do Tolstoi's doctrines of universal love and non-resistance to the evil lead him to the greswome teachings of the 'Kreutzer Sonata'?"

"After having attacked all the other individual impulses of mankind as causes of pain and misery, he could not make an exception for love, the most egotistical of all the passions. He was obliged at all cost to destroy love in order to create that mystical unity of the human race of which he dreamt. From sexual love there sprung up the family, a group of families, the city, the state, all of which imply personal and particular interests and tendencies, all the thousand things which exist to-day before our eyes, and which Tolstoi wishes to destroy. Sexual love must therefore be placed under the ban. This Tolstoi does by taking his stand once again on the Gospel, and armed with a verse from St. Matthew, declares matrimony to be mere adultery. . . . The 'Kreutzer Sonata' is in fact a violent and bitter tirade against continuous adultery under the name of matrimony. The profound knowledge of the human heart which Tolstoi displays in his most successful books, and his marvellous literary skill, serve him admirably in his present taste of throwing discredit, shame and abuse on matrimonial unions. These are represented in the 'Sonata' as a succession of miseries, torments, profound dissimulations, and ferocious and implacable hatreds, the whole crowned, be it understood, with deception and a second adultery. . . . It is by voluntary chastity that we shall prepare for the end of the world, an end which has been foretold by science as well as by Scripture."

There is much more of his early pessimism in his latest utterances than Tolstoi himself supposes. But the world is not likely to adopt his views; for, says Signor Boglietti, we are all more or less of the opinion of Madame Caroline in Zola's "Argent," who, putting aside all wearisome speculation as to primary causes, gave herself up gayly to the "joy de vivre," to the intense, unique happiness of health and sunshine.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Christie Murray, in the *Contemporary* for September, concludes his interesting papers on the Antipodeans. He is sympathetic, but faithful, and some of his facts are startling indeed. The Australians, he says, are among the best educated people in the world, but they are also the least commercially sound, the rowdiest, and the most drunken. In Victoria and New South Wales

"We find an insolvency to every 1700 of the population, as against every 6000 in the United Kingdom; twenty-nine convictions, as against seven in the United Kingdom; and seven deaths from alcoholism, as against three in the United Kingdom.

"The figures for insanity, alcoholism, suicide, and crimes of violence are sadly large. In Victoria one person in every 105 of the population was in prison during some part of the year 1888. In the United Kingdom for that year the average of convictions in proportion to population was 3.64 per 10,000. In New South Wales it was 8.59, and in the whole of Australasia it amounted to 6.15, although South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania showed a joint average of only 3.81. In the United Kingdom the average of suicide is 5.5 to every 100,000. In Victoria it is 11.6, in New South Wales 9.5, and in Queensland 13.7. In the United Kingdom the average of deaths from excessive drinking is 54 in 1,000,000. In Victoria it is 113.50—more than double. In New South Wales crimes of violence are almost four times as numerous as in New Zealand, where everything is tolerably normal from the British standpoint."

Western Australia consumes more alcohol than any other colony, and Queensland drinks three times as much per head as is drunk in England.

"Parental control, as we know it in England, has faded out entirely. There is no reverence in the rising generation, and the ties of home are slight. Age and experience count for little. The whole country is filled with a feverish, restless, and reckless energy. Everybody is in a hurry to be rich."

Mr. Christie Murray laments that the slang of Australia is not good; it is ugly, and good for nothing but to be forgotten. The people confound courtesy with servility, and there is more swearing to the square mile than suffices for the crowded millions of Great Britain. The new racial type which is being produced in the country is less healthy and hardy than the English, but taller, slimmer, more alert, and the best horsemen in the world.

Another Observer.

As a kind of supplement to Mr. Christie Murray's article in the *Contemporary*, we have Mr. Francis Adams's paper on "The Social Life in Australia" in the *Fortnightly* for September. Mr. Adams is a good writer, and his picture of Australia is vivid, although he exaggerates somewhat the genius and influence of the *Sydney Bulletin*. He says what he has to say clearly, and writes what he believes,—qualifications not always combined. Speaking of the moral side of the Australians, Mr. Adams says that they have the taint of cruelty, and that they have a suppressed viciousness which is twice as dangerous as the outspoken wrath of the Anglo-Saxon.

"Educated in a secular manner, even in the denominational grammar schools, our new-world youth is a pure Positivist and Materialist. Religion seems to him, at best, a social affair, to whose inner appeal he is profoundly indifferent. History is nothing to him, and all he knows or cares for England lies in his resentment and curiosity concerning London, with the tales of whose size and wonders the crowd of travelling 'new chums' forever troubles him."

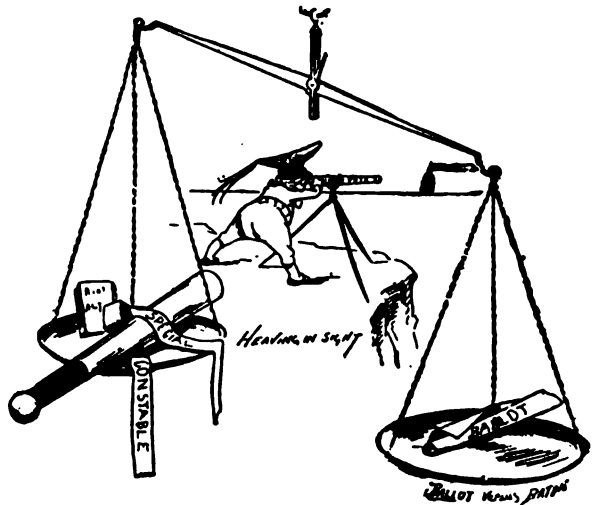
Melbourne, he says, is in reality pagan, with a raw Presbyterianism which closes its museums on Sundays. Sydney is equally pagan, minus Presbyterianism.

"Sunday is rapidly becoming Continental. Public galleries are open; endless trips and picnics about the harbor and to pleasure resorts; boating and sailing in all sorts of yachts—more and more the characteristics of a careless, pleasure-loving race are developed as secularly educated Young Australia, the true religious Gallo, gets his own way. The art sense, too, begins to show itself, and is happily ignorant of the didactic."

Mr. Adams is a fearful pessimist concerning the greater ideals of our race:—

"History is identified with religion, and as such excluded from the 'curriculum'; so that the sense of the poetry of the past and the solidarity of the race is rapidly being lost to the young Australian. To the next generation, England will be a geographical expression, and our Empire a myth in imminent danger of becoming a bogey."

He concludes his paper by telling us that the culture of the Antipodes is in as bad a way as its society.



A PROPHECY.

—From the *Sydney Bulletin*.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for September the Hon. John Fortescue, in an article entitled "Guileless Australia: A Rejoinder," replies to Mr. Willoughby's defence of Australian credit in an article in which he repeats many disagreeable things which he has carefully gleaned from the Australian press. He sticks to it that the labor party will land Australia in bankruptcy, and that repudiation will necessarily follow.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE GARDENS AT OSBORNE.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for September Mr. L. R. Wheeler describes her Majesty's private garden at Osborne. The garden is the private property of her Majesty and not under control of the Office of Works. It is here that are kept all the relics of the gardening practices of the present royal family when they were small children, together with a museum of curiosities, from all parts of the world, collected by these same children after they had grown up.

"SWISS COTTAGE."

Osborne House, which has been added to frequently since the queen first took possession, is some distance away from

the private gardens. They are called the Swiss Cottage from the fact that in the middle of this miniature paradise for flowers a *chalet* stands surrounded by huge pines and other trees such as one sees growing luxuriantly in Switzerland. To these gardens, morning and evening in summer, the queen proceeds in her small pony phaeton, Princess Beatrice walking by her side, and the faithful henchman in attendance.

Armed with special permission, Mr. Wheeler had no difficulty in entering the gardens and enlisting the services of the head gardener, who had previously been in service with the late Lord Beaconsfield, at Hughenden, and Dean Stanley, and Lady Augusta; and many were the affectionate reminiscences the gardener had to tell of both his previous employers. Every portion of the ground, some three acres in extent, under his charge was a blaze of color.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A CARPENTER.

On the right of the entrance gate stands the children's tool-house, built (as a slip of wood in the queen's handwriting reports) by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, in 1857. It is still in splendid preservation, for the late Prince Consort always taught his children to do things well. Judging from the large tool-house, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were no mean adepts at carpentering, the boarding of the sides being substantially put together and the gables of the roof mortised in true form; frequently, when the Prince of Wales visits the gardens, he looks critically round this shed to see that the joinings are secure. It is kept exactly as it was when the princes and princesses were young, the barrows and garden tools being in an excellent state of preservation. Each child had a perfect set of tools with a barrow and wagon, and the queen had a special wagon for herself, in which the children often drew her about. The initials of each of the royal children are painted on the back of the implements, with the exception of those of Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Albany, who were then very young and had to put up with a toy horse and cart and a very small barrow.

PRINCE ALFRED AND PRINCE ARTHUR AS MASONS.

The Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught were very fond of building stone and brick work, and their handiwork can be seen in another part of the gardens in the shape of a miniature fortress called "the Albert Barracks," which was finished October 2d, 1860. It was under the eye of the Prince Consort these fortifications were commenced, and splendid sham battles were fought here by the children, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Edinburgh defending their works against the combined attack of their brothers and sisters. It is an oft-repeated story that sometimes the attack, led by the Prince of Wales, was too much for Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, who were driven off the battlements into the underground chamber, which was proof against capture, and in which they had a separate store of arms. The fortress is kept in exactly the same order as it was then, and the Duchess of Albany's and the Princess Beatrice's children often now scamper over the deep ditch in front and play again the games of their uncles and aunts.

THE MARRIAGE A MYRTLE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Close to the fortress grows a tree which has one of the most interesting of histories. It is a myrtle some five feet high, growing luxuriantly, although nipped considerably by last winter's harsh winds. This tree, as the inscription tells us, was grown from a sprig of myrtle taken by the queen from the Princess Royal's wedding bouquet on the day of her marriage with the late German emperor.

The inscription under the tree states, "Myrtle grown from a Sprig of the Princess Royal's Marriage Nosegay, January 25, 1858. Planted by Queen Victoria, February 7, 1878, in honor of the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Charlotte of Prussia." The latter was the eldest daughter of the Empress Frederick. Sprays from this tree have since done duty in the bouquets of other royal brides, and, to judge by its condition, the tree will provide bouquets for many years to come.

TREE PLANTING FOR DEATH AND MARRIAGE.

Every tree planted in these gardens seems to flourish, particularly the many trees planted by the royal family in February, 1862, to perpetuate the memory of their father, the late Prince Consort, who died in December, 1861. These form an avenue in themselves of exceeding beauty.

What might almost be called a sacred grove of trees is in another part of the gardens, close to the museum, stocked with curiosities collected by the royal family in all parts of the globe: a crocodile from the Nile, shot by the Duke of Connaught; a huge eagle shot by the Prince of Wales in the East; huge tusks of ivory, nearly eight feet long; a mummy in its case, and various shells, butterflies and pebbles. In front of this is the glade of trees which commemorates the marriage of each one of the queen's children. First come two splendid firs in memory of the Prince of Wales's wedding, planted there by the Prince and Princess after their honeymoon; then two planted by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh; and near at hand the budding trees of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Beatrice and the Duke and Duchess of Albany. The queen frequently takes her afternoon tea on the lawn amidst these emblems of the happy union of her children.

THE GARDENS OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN.

There is only one bed of flowers in this beautiful grass plot which is in summer fragrant with the scent of pinks and carnations, and this is always watched by the Princess Beatrice, who tends and cares for the flowers for the queen's delight. The queen loves gardening, and all her children were taught to dig and plant flowers, fruit, and vegetables in season. Each child had a separate garden, and each had exactly the same kinds of vegetables and flowers. These gardens are still kept up exactly as the Princes and Princesses cultivated them years ago. There are fourteen beds in each garden, consisting of two flower beds, two strawberries, two gooseberries, two currants, two raspberries, and one row each of beet, turnips, potatoes, onions, carrots, asparagus, peas, beans, parsnips, and artichokes.

Princess Beatrice is still very fond of her gardens and may often be seen with her children weeding and hoeing them. She has, however, another care in a field quite close that takes more attention, and this is a huge pack of rabbits of the long-wooled or Angora species. Their wool is used by the Princess for spinning, and with it she weaves most beautiful articles, which she contributes to charity bazaars.

GOLDEN PRAGUE AND ITS JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

"Golden Prague!" That is how the Bohemian speaks of his capital, and indeed Prague not only has a glorious past to boast of, but it is one of the architecturally interesting cities of the world. It is now the scene of an industrial exhibition, which came into existence as a fitting commemoration of a similar exhibition at Prague a hundred years ago. As Bohemia has a reputation for its

glass industry, specimens of its manufactures in glass are accorded a place of honor. Quite a number of pavilions have been built by the aristocrats of the country, and are called after them. They contain specimens of the products of their great estates. Prague is a city of churches and bridges. It has forty-seven Catholic churches, besides twenty-three chapels, three evangelical churches, ten synagogues, a Russian Orthodox church, and twenty-two convents and monasteries. In *Ueber Land und Meer*, Heft 2, Dr. Adolph Kohut describes Prague at length, while the *Kritische Renue aus Oesterreich* contends that the exhibition is a political affair.

THE WELL-BRED WOMEN OF JAPAN.

The general impression with regard to the well-bred Japanese woman is that she does not exist. The European traveller's ideal has been formed in the tea-house and other places of public resort, and the impression has been more sympathetic than respectful. M. Tinsau, writing in the *Nouvelle Revue*, introduces his readers, with some unnecessary apology, into the more sacred precincts of the Tokian home.

EARLY EDUCATION.

The age at which the little Japanese girl's education begins is about the same as elsewhere. At about six or seven years of age she passes from the hands of servants to the care of a governess, who does not herself teach much, but whose business it is to conduct her charge to classes where she must, if possible, be made to learn. The schools are usually under the superintendence of the government, and education is conducted on a strictly scientific graduated principle. Quite young children are taught a good deal in the open air, and their course of instruction resembles that of the Kindergarten of the Western countries. They learn to sing childish songs, to use their fingers in making little objects of folded paper, and from the beginning to appreciate flowers and plants. They also learn by degrees to read and write and to recite fables. To this extent the course of public instruction is the same for rich and poor. At home the governess never leaves her pupil's side. The little girl's food, dress, health, and deportment are all the objects of her care. She also watches over the preparation of lessons, and is appreciated by the parents of her charge in proportion to the place taken by the child in public classes. The amount of private cramming to which the system must give rise is painful to reflect upon, for as the young lady advances in age and leaves the elementary school she enters upon a course which is by no means child's-play. It includes history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, modern languages—of which French and English are the ones most usually taken up—music, painting, embroidery, "all feminine occupations," national literature, and in addition to all this the essential accomplishment of writing in prose and verse. Calligraphy, which is carried to a high degree of perfection, is taught in the most advanced classes. The schools in which this course of study may be pursued are very various. The most aristocratic is that known as the School of Nobility, at Tokio. This is patronized by the Emperor and regularly visited by the Empress, but establishments of a less exclusive description are not wanting, and it is estimated that altogether there are about 800,000 girls undergoing instruction in Japan.

RENUCE AND AFTER MARRIAGE.

The course which has been described is continued usually into her early teens. On the completion of it there is still a further course which takes place at home. The

Japanese young lady must now learn fine manners, the etiquette of society, and, above all, the arrangement of flowers. The passion of the Japanese for flowers is well known. The mistress of a house who was unable to arrange them would be regarded as absolutely incompetent to take her place in the world; and not only must she have the artistic sense of color and form, she must be learned in the deeper science of allegoric significance. Flower language is one of the tongues in which she must be able to converse. Her previous education will have, to some extent, prepared her for the acquisition of these graceful accomplishments. One year is devoted to them, and before the question of her matrimonial establishment is opened, one more year must be given to the serious study of housekeeping. Upon this it is felt that her future happiness mainly depends. Throughout the whole there is one supreme maxim upon which the conduct of a well-bred woman is made to turn, and this is "obedience." Life, the Japanese girl is taught, divides itself into three stages of obedience. In youth she is to obey her father, in marriage her husband, in widowhood her eldest son. Hence, preparation for life is always preparation for service. The marriage of the Japanese girl usually takes place when she is about seventeen. It is contrary to all custom that she should have any voice in it. Once married, she passes from her father's household into the household of her husband, and her period of self-abnegation begins. Her own family is to be henceforth as nothing to her. Her duty is to charm the existence of her husband, and to please his relations. Custom demands that she shall always smile upon him, and that she shall carefully hide from him any signs of bad humor, jealousy, or physical pain. His house should also be beautifully kept, and especial care paid to the meals. For it is not only the husband who has to be satisfied. His father, his mother, his brothers, and his sisters must be considered, and if their tastes are not satisfied, they have not only the right to complain, but even, in the case of the parents, to demand a divorce. It is, in fact, only when the young lady is married that the full necessity for her elaborate education becomes apparent. She may love her husband. M. Tinsau asserts that, such being the natural goodness of the Japanese woman, she invariably does. If so, the parents' power of divorce becomes only the more terrible. A careful perusal of this article may be conscientiously recommended to all young English wives.

DIAMOND DIGGING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One of the brightest and most interesting papers in the September magazines is Lieut.-Col. Knollys's account of diamond digging in South Africa, which appears in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September. A more vivid picture of that extraordinary treasure-trove, the possession of which enabled the De Beers Company in 1887 to produce over £4,000,000 sterling worth of diamonds from four mines of a total area of one hundred and eleven and a half acres, has never been written. Such a crop was never before harvested from so small an area. The whole process of the harvesting is carefully but brilliantly described by Lieut.-Col. Knollys. Fifteen hundred white men at £1 a day, and 12,000 natives at 5 shillings for twelve hours' labor, find constant employment at the diamond mines. They work in the diamondiferous region, which is enclosed and screened by means of high barbed wire-fencing and lofty corrugated-iron boarding, as skillfully guarded as one of Vanhan's fortresses, and is further safe-guarded externally at night by numerous armed patrols, and by powerful electric lights casting a glare on every spot otherwise favorable to intending marauders.

IN A DIAMOND MINE.

At the bottom of a long incline in tunnels nearly 800 feet below the surface of the earth the mine runs through the very heart of the diamond-bearing stratum. It is hot, stifling, and intensely dark. The natives work as nude as statues, and as unconscious of their nakedness as Adam and Eve before the fall. The mine is sloppy and dirty, and every now and then a deafening roar announces that dynamite blasting is going on in a neighboring chamber.

"Almost the only fatal accident of magnitude recorded in the annals of these mines occurred three years ago, when some timber caught fire and over three hundred imprisoned natives were choked to death. The ruling passion for gain then proved strong up to the last; many bodies were found in attitudes which showed that their dying gasps had been expended in efforts to plunder their comrades of the little leather purses which most of them wear suspended round the waist."

HOW THE DIAMONDS ARE PICKED OUT.

Lieut.-Col. Knollys found members of well-known English country families working as day laborers, and there is a tradition in the mines of a tallyman who employed the interval between counting trucks by reading an elaborate treatise on cubic sections. The blue diamondiferous earth is sent to the top in trucks each of which holds 1600 lbs., from which in due course of time one and a half carat weight of diamonds will be extracted. The diamondiferous earth is distributed over the open country to the depth of two and a half feet, where in six months the weather disintegrates the earth with the assistance of constant harrowing and watering. Then the disintegrated soil is taken to the washing machine and the smallest diamonds are extracted with the most absolute certainty by an ingenious machine which Lieut.-Col. Knollys describes as clearly as he knows how. Ten pounds worth of diamonds are said to be stolen, chiefly by the English laborers, for every £100 worth discovered. Every visitor is watched carefully and constantly. The precautions taken to prevent natives removing the diamonds are most elaborate.

THE DIGGERS IN THEIR COMPOUND.

Lieut.-Col. Knollys' account of the native compound covering an area of one acre and a half, surrounded by a corrugated iron wall ten feet high and guarded by warders, bolts, and bars like a prison, is very interesting. Beer, spirits, and alcohol in any form are rigidly excluded. Gambling goes on without check, but there is not the slightest difficulty experienced in maintaining order. A certain number of tribal princelets who receive wages but never do a stroke of work contribute materially to maintaining the peace. The different tribes have different quarters assigned to them. Each native binds himself to remain a prisoner for three months at least, and during that period they are not allowed to quit the enclosure on any pretext whatever. They seem to be very happy, and have adopted a fashion of smoking their cigars with the lighted end in their mouths, a method which is said to be warm, comforting, delicious, and far superior to the usual mode. Lieut.-Col. Knollys was at the opening of the Wesselton Diamond Fields.

RHODES'S COUNTRY.

He praises the Beaconsfield Institute, and club, and boarding-house, where every provision has been made for supplying meals, washing, reading, writing, and recreation on a complete scale of civilized comfort. He has even greater praise for the Kimberley Town Hospital. In conclusion he says:—

"In truth, Englishmen have every reason to be proud of this South African town, as worthily representing our

nation. Free from much of the rowdiness and sharp practice of many gold mining districts, from the surly loutishness and savage treatment of natives which render odious certain Boer settlements, and from the bar-and-billiard propensities of a very considerable section of torpid Cape Town manhood, the law-abiding characteristics of Kimberley are unimpeachable, its energy and enterprise are incontestable, and the gentlemanlike, highly educated tone of its society is unsurpassed throughout this part of the world."

HOW CALVIN BURNED SERVETUS.

An Historical Study by a Dutch Professor.

The most interesting article in *De Gids* for August is Prof. J. G. DeHoop Scheffer's on "Servetus and Calvin." The former treats of what has ever been considered the great blot on the life of John Calvin, and relates the tragic story in a clear and impartial manner. Miguel Servet was a Spaniard of Navarre, who does not seem to have denied the divinity of Christ, though the view he took of it was neither that of the Reformed nor of the Roman Church. But his want of soundness on predestination gave great offence to the Reformers, and the following passage—which occurs at the end of the book—would by itself have been sufficient for his condemnation in that age:—

"I do not hold in all points with the Papists, nor yet with the opposite party; nor do I look upon either the former or the latter as being in all points wrong. It seems to me that both have the truth in part, and are partly in error. It should not be so difficult to distinguish between truth and error, if only every man might without hindrance express his opinions in the congregation. . . . But our teachers dispute with one another out of selfish ambition. May the Lord destroy all tyrants of the Church!"

His "Restitution of Christianity," which was finished in 1546, but not published till January, 1553, led Calvin to write to Farel, dated February 17, 1546:

"He wants to come to Geneva, if I think fit. But I will not pledge my word to him for a safe-conduct, for if he comes here I will never suffer him to leave this place alive, if my authority can prevent it."

Servetus was lost sight of for some months, when, suddenly, on Sunday, August 13, 1553, Calvin was informed that Servetus had been in Geneva since the day before, and had been seen in church that very day. Calvin had no difficulty in persuading one of his friends on the town council to have Servetus thrown into prison. He then ordered one of his servants to appear as accuser, and spent the rest of the Sunday in preparing a detailed indictment of forty counts, which Servetus was to answer on the Monday, prior to his examination before the council on the following day. He was accused of having, by his writings, promulgated the most pestilent heresies "against the doctrines of the Trinity, the Eternal Generation, the Incarnation, the Divine Nature, and Infant Baptism." The magistrates of Geneva sent round to the authorities of all the Swiss cantons to collect their opinions on the case, and their answers arrived on October 23d. Servetus had spent the whole of the intervening time in prison, in want of the commonest necessities of life, and had been examined eight times before the council. On the 26th, he was condemned to be burned alive. The sentence was entirely unexpected, and his nerves gave way under the shock. He broke down and sobbed aloud, and says Calvin, who was present, "in short, he behaved like one possessed, and at last cried aloud, in Spanish, smiting on his breast, 'Mercy, O God! be merciful to me!'" Yet he never lost his head so far as to deny anything he had said or written,

in the hope of saving his life. "If I have erred in anything," he said to his judges, "it was in ignorance; for I believe what I have written to be in accordance with the Bible." And, indeed, this had been his constantly expressed conviction from the first. He earnestly requested that he might be beheaded and not burned, "that the intolerable pain might not drive him to despair and make him lose his soul," i.e. deny his convictions. With regard to these, he remained firm to the end. He asked to see Calvin, in the hope that, though they could not agree, they might part friends; but Calvin, finding he would not retract, refused to listen to him. He was led out to die on Friday, October 27th. Farel and other ministers walked with him on the way to the stake, to make a last attempt at persuasion. He only answered "that he died innocent, but asked God's pardon for his accusers." This so aroused Farel's indignation that he said "if Servetus continued to speak in this manner, he would leave him to the judgment of God and accompany him no further." Thenceforth Servetus was silent, except when he lifted his voice in prayer for forgiveness for "his mistakes, his ignorance, and his sins," and silently he died. The pile was formed of green wood, and the agony lasted half an hour. It is characteristic of the spirit of religious intolerance that Calvin found a new offence in his silence.

We have the opinions of many eminent men among the Reformers on Servetus's execution. Most of them were favorable—we need only name Melancthon, Beza, Farel, and Bullinger. On the other hand, adverse opinions were not wanting. The chief of them came from the Baptists, who had themselves known the bitterness of persecution. The Lutheran and Reformed churches on the Continent had not as yet tasted of this cup—St. Bartholomew was yet in the future—nay, they enjoyed not only protection but power as state churches—the former in Saxony, the latter in Switzerland.

For Calvin, the doctrine of the Trinity, as understood by him (and in no other form) was the corner-stone of Christianity, and from his point of view (granting, of course, that any human beings are the appointed guardians of truth, and that erroneous opinion can really be destroyed by force), he was quite right in preventing the spread of Servetus's teaching by effectually removing the teacher. "Let us," says Professor Scheffer, in conclusion, "while honoring Servetus, who laid down his life rather than forsake his faith, not refuse justice to Calvin, by not attributing to him any ignoble motives which we cannot prove, by respect for his steadfastness of purpose, but above all by pitying him." It was the reputation of Calvin, not of Servetus, that was blackened by the smoke of that green wood fire in the execution place of Geneva.

WAS LORD BEACONSFIELD THE SUN?

A Burlesque on the Sun Myth Theory.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September Mr. J. A. Farrar has a humorous paper which parodies the favorite method of the advocates of the sun-myth theory by putting into the mouth of a philosopher-historian of the year 3000 A. D. an elaborate demonstration that no such person as Lord Beaconsfield existed, and in reality the so-called Beaconsfield was a mythical personage whose adventures were a dramatic representation of the course of the sun through the heavens. In the first place, he points out that the name gives a clue to the solar origin of the story; for what beacon was ever set in a field but that refers obviously to the great solar beacon that moves majestically across the azure fields of space?

Beaconsfield, in the myth, is always represented as having been a Jew and not as an Englishman. That is a

popular way of alluding to his rising in the east with the morning sun. Like the sun, he rose in obscurity, in mists and clouds, and his progress went on to glory and splendor. Even the fact that he is said to have entered parliament for Aylesbury, the centre of a great cheese-making district, seems to cover an occult allusion to the solar origin of the myth. For what is cheese but a round object like the wheel of the sun turned by Buddha? In other words, it is an allusion to the real source of the Beaconsfield myth.

As in all the solar myths, the sun has his great antagonist in the cloud-demon whose darkness occasionally obscures the effulgence of his rays. Thus, Beaconsfield is represented as being constantly opposed by Gladstone. Gladstone is clearly mythical even if we pass over the obvious allusion to the soft splash of the rain-cloud in the legends of his persuading eloquence. The clearest proof is afforded us of his real character in the fables about his felling trees with a gleaming axe. Obviously, the swift-flashing steel of the axe-head is a happy symbol of the bright lightning which flashes from the cloud.

The Russo-Turkish war is obviously another version of that ever-absorbing story of the contest between light and darkness. As the sun sets in the west, so Beaconsfield dies at the end of his career, and as the stars come out in the twilight, so we have the so-called Primrose League, which arises on his grave,—the primrose, whose color resembles the hazy English sun, and which has five petals, as there are five vowels in the name Beaconsfield and five primary gases in the composition of the sun. All this is very clever fooling, and not one whit more far-fetched than many of the favorite demonstrations of the fanatics of the solar myth.

SPEECH BETWEEN MAN AND BEAST.

In the *Atlantic* for September, Mr. E. P. Evans makes some interesting suggestions in his paper, "Speech as a Barrier between Man and Beast," but the essay suffers sadly from the lack of logical arrangement.

He finds the position of Max Müller untenable, who holds that speech is the final barrier, the Rubicon, which separates man from beast; that "whatever animals do or do not, no animal has ever spoken." Mr. Evans does not assert that animals speak and are capable of forming general concepts, but he most emphatically denies the existence of any proof that they do not, and he exhorts us to turn our backs on Max Müller, floundering in the quagmires of his beloved philology, if we would know the truth of this interesting subject.

While Mr. Evans admits that the power of articulate speech is given to men and denied to animals, he says: "We cannot be too certain, however, that animals may not have general concepts. When a dog, in eager pursuit of some object, yelps *ak-ak*, how do we know that this sharp utterance, which expresses the strong and impatient desire of the dog to overtake the object, may not stand in the canine mind for the general idea of quickness? It is used in pursuing all animals and inanimate things—bird-hare, squirrel, stick, or stone—and cannot, therefore, denote any single one of them, but must have a general signification. For aught we know, the language of animals may be made up of undeveloped roots, vaguely expressive of general concepts, or may even contain derivative sounds. The bark of a dog after bringing a stick or a stone to its master and requesting him to throw it again is slightly different from the sharp yelp used in pursuing it; and it is impossible to know whether these sounds may not stand to each other in the relation of the radical to its derivative."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

The *Forum* for September is largely devoted to educational topics. Reviews of the five articles presented under the general heading, "Present Problems in Education;" "The Farmer's Isolation and the Remedy", by John W. Bookwalter; "Authors' Complaints and Publishers' Profits," by Geo. H. Putnam, and "The Political Issues of 1892," by Henry Cabot Lodge, appear among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

WAGNERISM.

Henry T. Finck has a spirited article which he entitles "The Growth and Triumph of Wagnerism." Wagner struggled against prejudice, tradition, and stupidity, believing that though contemporaries despised him, posterity would accept his work; and now, just eight years after his death, the most remarkable musical festival ever held is given at Bayreuth, to which people from all quarters of the civilized world flock to hear Wagner's operas,—such has been the *growth* of Wagnerism. During Wagner's life-time, even, when his operas were represented they were given with all the stilted conventionalism of Italian opera. In vain he protested that his works must be performed according to his conceptions; neither audience nor actors would consent. But now people have come to see the truth of his theories, and Wagner is performed "*à la Wagner*"—and this is the *triumph* of Wagnerism.

THE FUTURE OF THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Frank J. Sprague discusses electricity in its application to railway service of every kind. On surface street roads it has already proved its success to a remarkable degree. In rapid transit, whether underground or overhead, the motive "agent, and the only one possessing the necessary flexibility, is electricity," for "it is vital that a system of motive power be adopted which is unlimited in its application and can be as freely used in a closed tunnel as on an open viaduct." Suburban travel should be based on the same principle as street railway travel—"that is, the time-interval of train-despatching should approximate to or be a portion of the average time of transit." Steam cars fall far short of this requirement, but electric cars would fulfil it. And lastly, in consideration of the facts that constant call is being made for more rapid through train service, and that steam travel has about reached its limit of speed, it is imperative that some new power be applied here, and the writer by careful and detailed reasoning shows that here as in other cases electricity is the proper power, and that to use it thus "is not only possible, but will soon be practicable, and will revolutionize travel."

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

James R. Pitcher gives a brief history of insurance, beginning with marine insurance, which was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and coming down to accident insurance, which originated not more than fifty years ago. Some curious facts are revealed in the comparison of statistics relating to accidents; for instance, a man is eighteen times as likely to lose the right hand as the left hand, and more than five times as likely to lose the left foot as the right foot.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE.

Mr. Edward Atkinson takes a balance of government accounts for the year ending June 30, 1889, and finds that the revenues derived from tobacco and liquor in that year exceeded by about \$2,500,000 the total expenditures of the

civil, military, and naval departments. From a comparison of the normal cost of government for the last twenty years, he further shows that the revenue from these two sources "increases in ratio to population, and even more, while the normal expenses of the government diminish in ratio to population." He concludes that the time is therefore within plain sight "when liquor and tobacco may be dealt with as the permanent sources from which may be derived all the revenues that will be required to cover the normal cost of the government, and perhaps the interest on the public debt as well; the cost and interest diminishing in ratio to population, while the revenue from these sources increases." Then it will be left for Congress only to provide for the amount of revenue necessary to pay pensions and to contribute to the sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt.

Regarding pensions, which constitute such a large part of government expenditures, Mr. Atkinson says: "The obligation to the pensioners is admitted to be very great, and the actual burden is large in amount. It will be cheerfully borne if the pensions are justly granted and the service is rightly administered. This tax is sometimes compared to the cost of the standing armies of Europe, but there is little analogy. The worst effect of the blood-tax of a great army is the withdrawal of the most stalwart men from productive industry for a long period in the prime of life, their time being devoted to preparing themselves for the future destruction of the hard-earned wealth of nations. The pensions paid by us are derived from the increasing product of a nation which was saved from destruction by those who served it so well."

Mr. Atkinson shows incidentally that the cost of collecting the internal taxes on liquors and tobacco is relatively less than the cost of collecting the revenue from customs.

INDUSTRIAL CAPITALIZATION.

In treating of the "Growth of Industrial Capitalization," Mr. J. Selwin Tait says: "The greatest source of anxiety in incorporating business concerns is to be found in the general fear that the public will anticipate a general looseness of management in the company which did not exist in the firm. Long experience in Great Britain and in other countries has proved to be utterly groundless the apprehension that no man would work as well for another as he would for himself. As a matter of fact, it has been found that the reverse is the case: the worker has the same energy and principle under both conditions, while the systematic supervision undoubtedly acts as a spur to his efforts."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"Goldwin Smith and the Jews," "A Plea for Railway Consolidation," "Reflections of An Actress," "Halt! and the United States," "Is Drunkenness Curable?" form topics for leading articles, which will be found in their appropriate place.

CO-OPERATIVE WOMANHOOD IN THE STATE.

"Co-operative Womanhood in the State" is the title of a characteristically militant article by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. She assigns a definite historical date as the beginning of the "Woman's Era." The Civil War brought about two great emancipations: the negroes were freed from the bondage placed upon them by the Southern planters, and women were freed from the fetters of igno-

rant prejudice which had so long restrained them from any public work. Up to this time there had been some truth in the assertion that women were incapable of co-operation, but this incapacity was the result of mere want of experience. When the war broke out they were fired with patriotism, and hastened to render their services in all departments of relief; they also learned what the war meant, received their first lessons in political principles, and, in consequence, their whole horizon was broadened. By combining their efforts they overcame all opposition which stood between them and their demands for active service. When the war had closed they were ready for a continuance of their sustained labors. Women's boards, guilds, societies, associations and unions of all kinds were formed for the promotion of good and the prevention of evil, and as a direct consequence of the training received in the years of '61 to '65 they are now foremost in all public charities and reforms.

Of course, the simple-minded lay-reader may ask the question, Was the Civil War the first political fermentation which enlisted the sympathies and services of women, and if not why did not the others bring on the great Deliverance of Womanhood?

CUSHING AND THE ALBEMARLE.

The *Review* publishes a letter from the late Admiral Porter, in which are given the details of Cushing's daring adventures when he succeeded in blowing up the Confederate ram, Albemarle.

ANECDOTES OF ENGLISH CLERGYMEN.

The Hon. C. K. Tuckermann relates several anecdotes of English clergymen. The point of most of his stories is English, but one has something of a Yankee turn. On one occasion as Mr. Spurgeon was passing out of church he was met and addressed by a stranger, who said: "I see that you have forgotten me, sir; and yet you once did me the greatest service that a clergyman can render to anybody." "What service was that?" inquired Mr. Spurgeon. "You buried my wife, sir," the man answered, with tears in his eyes.

OUIDA AND HER DOGS.

Those who have read the life and conversations of that superhuman (though quite disagreeable) beast, "Ruffino," have doubtless surmised that Ouida is a passionate lover of dogs, but in her article on "Dogs and their Affections" she proves herself almost a worshipper thereof. One—even though himself a lover of dogs—can scarcely go the whole length of the novelist's intense passion, but is inclined to think that the human race has some few rights notwithstanding the superiority of the canine species, and he may even pluck up courage to venture a feeble denurrer when the writer says of a blind Pomeranian in her possession, "Poor little doggie, weighted with the ills that smote Milton and Beethoven! Those great men could scarcely have had a greater soul than his." Dogs being one of her specialties, she is able to give some expert testimony concerning the various breeds and their characteristics. Concerning the dachshund, in her opinion the outcasts of canine society, she makes a statement which, if true, is exceedingly interesting. She says of the female that it is so easily influenced by the presence of other dogs that, "without any contact with her, a dog which takes her fancy will influence the appearance of the puppies with which she is already pregnant, and the bandy legs of the dachshund are becoming terribly traceable in breeds with which she has nothing to do."

THE IDEAL SUNDAY.

In this paper Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton pleads for the opening of museums, music-halls, and art galleries. The

ideal Sunday is a day of rest, of mental and moral elevation and of worship. By throwing open to the public all such institutions as those described we best attain these ends and approach a realization of the ideal Sunday. "Open these buildings at two o'clock, giving all who desire opportunity to attend morning services in places of public worship. Close all places of public amusement established as business ventures, and which charge admission for private profit. Without money and without price throw open the treasure-houses of art, science, and history."

ARENA.

The *Arena* for September covers such a multitude of subjects that almost any reader of whatsoever tastes must find something of interest. Three articles, "Extrinsic Significance of Constitutional Government in Japan," by Kuma Oishi; "Pope Leo on Labor," by Thomas B. Preston; and "The Austrian Postal Banking System," by Sylvester Baxter, will be found somewhat extensively treated elsewhere.

DRESS REFORM.

In a profusely illustrated article Editor Flower discusses the all-absorbing topic of the day—what women shall wear. Answer has been made to the dress-reformers that woman, recognizing it as her mission in the world to be beautiful, cannot be inveigled into following the schemes laid out by the reformers. In answer to this, Mr. Flower has carefully gathered together fashion pictures covering the past thirty years, and presents woman in all the phases of fulfilling her mission to be beautiful. It is shown conclusively that no law of art is followed, but that during these years feminine dress has followed the wildest vagaries of fashion, changing so suddenly and so completely that what is at one time altogether *au fait* would a few seasons after be regarded as indecent, even immoral. Over against these monstrosities are arrayed pictures of some of the leading actresses in the chaste simplicity of the garbs in which they play Shakespearian or classic rôles, and Mr. Flower asks the question if it is possible to suppose (laying aside all conventional notions of propriety) that these ladies are clad in a manner intrinsically improper. He does not, however, advocate a change to these types, but he asks that the dress-reformers may have clearly defined ideas as to what they want, and that they do not attempt to make any revolutionary change, but gradually approach their ideals by some slight improvement each season. Also let the girls be educated in a true conception of the necessities of the case, hygienic, artistic, and ethical.

Mr. Flower has considerable to say in regard to unhealthfulness of fashionable dress, and rightly holds that the sin against health is a sin against morality.

A WORD ABOUT HERESY.

Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer has a word to say concerning the new heresies. The air is full of questionings and heterodoxy is rampant, but "there is no real need for the morbid anxiety that now prevails in certain quarters," for we should "remember that the heresies of the hour are not of the damnable sort which, as Peter declared, deny the Lord who bought us; neither are they mixed with such immoralities as Paul condemns in his letter to the Galatians." The "heretics" who have attracted recent attention are men of blameless life and earnest seekers after truth, who do not question the truth of Scripture, but, by denying the old traditional method by which it was supposed that the truth had been revealed, seek to lead us "to recognize a more rational criticism than was possible to our fathers." Neither are their heresies "defections from Christian doctrine, but only from the creeds which assume authorita-

tively to define such doctrines." Its adherents simply question the authority of men who lived centuries ago to cast all religious belief into a set of rigid forms from which no future age can escape. Neither do they depart in the least from the high ideals of Christian life, but they do protest against a narrow interpretation of that life.

ANOTHER VIEW OF NEWMAN.

Rev. Wm. M. Salter presents a view of Cardinal Newman quite the contrary of that which is ordinarily supposed to be the true one. So far from being moved by blind faith, he was in all things directed by the most rationalistic temper. Instead of being intolerant of doubt, he had the clearest perception of the difficulties of faith. Each step in his remarkable religious career was taken in the open light of reason, and instead of taking refuge in the Roman Catholic Church because of weariness of soul, this step was the logical outcome of his previous reasoning. He started with certain premises, and reasoning from them without a logical flaw, he deduced his conclusions, and when he had finished he had, according to his own statement, only a series of probabilities. God, Christianity, Catholicism, were all but probabilities, sufficient, indeed, to produce in the believer the habit of certitude, but not in themselves certainties.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler defines inter-immigration as "a change of habitation occurring within the boundaries of a land that is under the same government," and proceeds to explain the great increase in this sort of movement, greater and more momentous than immigration. Professor Willis Boughton explains the plan, scope, and practical workings of university extension, and F. W. H. Myers encourages more widespread and accurate experimentation in the psychical field, especially in the line of telepathy.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary* is the best of the English reviews for September. It contains only nine articles, but they are almost all above the average. We notice elsewhere Mr. Christie Murray's paper on "Australia," and Mr. Massingham's plea for the "Nationalization of Cathedrals."

GRANT DUFF REDIVIVUS.

The article entitled "A Month in Southern India" reminds us that there are malefactors whose crime against society is not the less heinous because it cannot be brought within the scope of any criminal code. Here is Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who some twenty years ago used to afford the British public every twelvemonths with a lucid survey of European politics, apparently still in the full possession of his faculties. His paper, "A Month in Southern India," shows him to be as capable as ever of expression in admirable English lit up with brilliant illustrations and weighed with many profound aphorisms; and yet for the last ten years he has been almost dumb. It is nothing less than a sin against mankind for such a man, with such an eye and such a pen, to deprive his countrymen of his ripened experience and extended observation. "A Month in Southern India" is a charming paper, optimistic, no doubt, as befits an ex-governor of Madras, but full of information and a realizing vividness of description which is very rare. Sir M. E. Grant Duff shudders like an old official at the English agitation about the age of consent, saying that it is the worst of all methods of reform, which may be; but bad as it is, it is the only method possible, and as such it is infinitely better than none. It is impossible to summarize the paper, but it cannot be too widely read.

IBSEN AS A POET.

Mr. Wicksteed breaks new ground with Ibsen. Hitherto we have been dosed to death with Ibsenism, and have been invited to contemplate Ibsen as a freethinker, a moralist, and a dramatist. Mr. Wicksteed says nothing about Ibsen's plays, he takes us straight to his poems and gives translations of a dozen specimens of the Norse poet's verse. Judging from Mr. Wicksteed's translation, it is much more likely that Ibsen will command the admiration of the general reader as a poet than as a dramatist. Mr. Wicksteed's paper suggests that it would be much more to the purpose if, instead of worrying each other about the merits and demerits of Ibsen, some of his admirers would give us, in a handy accessible form, a translation of all his works, dramatic and otherwise.

A GOOD WORD FOR THOMAS LAKE HARRIS.

Julia Wedgwood, in her review of Mrs. Oliphant's life of Laurence Oliphant, remarks with perfect justice that the person who declined to meet Mr. Harris was not the person to write the Biography of Laurence Oliphant. Speaking of Mr. Harris's discussions on the millennium, Miss Wedgwood says:—

"We must be content with recording our conviction that the appeals here given come straight from the heart of a true man, and embody some vital power to elevate and purify the hearers, not through the suggestion of fresh thought, or through the expression of some commanding force of character, so much as through the intensity of yearning aspiration which breathes through every page, the upward longing of a heart that groans under the pressure of sin as most men groan under the pressure of pain. We may say that the impression made by Mr. Harris on other members of English society, equal or superior to Laurence Oliphant in worldly advantages, was rather of an uncourteous independence than of interested assiduity."

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE FOURTH GOSPEL.

There is a very elaborate paper by Prof. Emil Schurer, of Kiel, which occupies nearly thirty pages and is devoted to setting forth with much lucidity and emphasis the arguments against believing that the fourth gospel was written by the Apostle John. Prof. Schurer says:—

"Unmistakably, then, the conscientious labor of theological science has strengthened the suspicion against the Johannine authorship of the fourth gospel, and the number is constantly increasing of those who believe it in the highest degree improbable that the apostle wrote the gospel."

Prof. Schurer concludes his demonstration with the consolatory assurance that—

"Therefore, even if this gospel must fall more and more behind the Synoptics as a source of history, it will always have its worth as a witness of the Christian faith."

BACH.

Mr. W. F. Apthorp waxes eloquent in praise of Bach. The temper in which he writes may be inferred from the following extract:—

"Take Bach home with you and commune with him there over your own pianoforte; study him with loving diligence, taking first what happens most to strike your personal fancy—for even in Bach there are some things which almost any one can like—and thus habituate yourself to his style. I know of no finer, deeper, nor higher musical education. In a word, sweeping as the statement may seem, I make it circumspectly, and with complete conviction, that there is no more trustworthy gauge of a man's musical nature and culture than his appreciation

and love for Bach. In him you find what is highest, noblest and best in music; and furthermore, it is through him that the other great composers are best to be appreciated."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Vernon Lee concludes her paper on "Pictor Sacrelegus," A. D. 1483, and Sir Robert Ball writes as an expert upon Dr. Huggin's presidential address upon modern astronomy. Sir Robert says that—

"The science of this century seems destined to be famous throughout the ages. To biologists it will be the century of natural selection; to physicists it will be the century of the spectroscope."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

In the *Fortnightly* for September there are three articles to which reference is made elsewhere—Professor Tyndall's paper on "The Prevention of Consumption," Mr. Low upon Mr. Lowell, and Francis Adams on "Social Life in Australia."

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON ON THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. Harrison prints the lecture which he addressed to the University Extension students at Oxford on "The Thirteenth Century." Speaking of the thirteenth century, Mr. Harrison says that it was an abortive revival; it was a failure, but a splendid failure. It was impossible that society might be saved by some regeneration of the Church, whereas the real force of Catholicism was exhausted, the intellectual wisdom of the age was transferred from the Churchmen to the doctors. The following passage upon the cathedrals in the thirteenth century may be quoted in support of Mr. Massingham's contention in the *Contemporary* that the cathedrals should be nationalized.

"These glorious fanes of the thirteenth century were far more than works of art: they were at once temples, national monuments, museums, schools, musical academies, and parliament halls, where the whole people gathered to be trained in every form of art, in all kinds of knowledge, and in all modes of intellectual cultivation. They were the outgrowth of the whole civilization of their age."

A BALKAN FEDERATION.

Mr. James Bouchier publishes a full explanation of the views of the leaders of the movement now on foot for the confederation of the Balkans. He says he has it from an authentic source. He gives the information, although he concludes his paper by declaring that the initial difficulties are insurmountable, and the scheme, which is generally attributed to M. Tricoupis, is hopelessly impossible. The idea is that the Balkan states, if they would unite together, might, without the aid of any foreign power, compel the Turks to clear out of Europe, although they would allow the Sultan to rule his Asiatic empire from Constantinople. They calculate that Europe would keep the ring and see fair play. M. Tricoupis, however, says Mr. Bouchier, will utterly fail to induce the Greeks to abandon their preposterous claims to Macedonia. The only Balkan confederation that is possible would be a defensive league in which Turkey would be allowed to take part.

SWISS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Mr. J. A. Symonds describes the Federal Athletic Sports, celebrated every three years in Switzerland. He had just been writing six chapters of his "Michael Angelo," and he went to take a rest at the Athletic Festival at Geneva. With his mind saturated with "Michael Angelo's" art, he sought among the athletes at Geneva the type of the great Italian artist's male form. He discovered him in a young fellow from the Jura, and by comparing the living reality

with the artist's ideal he arrived at various conclusions, for which we must refer the reader to his paper. I quote the following out-of-the-way and suggestive observation from Mr. Symonds's paper:—

"I asked a friend of mine—a stag-like youth from Graubünden, tall and sinewy, like young Achilles on a fresco at Pompeii—how all the gymnasts in this country came to be so brotherly. 'Oh,' he replied, 'that is because we come into physical contact with one another. You only learn to love men whose bodies you have touched and handled.' True as I believe this remark to be, and wide-reaching in its possibilities of application, I somehow did not expect it from the lips of an Alpine peasant."

MR. FRANK HARRIS'S THIRD EFFORT.

Mr. Frank Harris, who has abandoned politics for art—the literary art of writing short stories—gives us a third sample of his peculiar genius in three sketches of life in a western mining camp, entitled "A Triptych." The third is better than either of those which preceded it, for one reason, because it is not disfigured by the presence of a woman, and hitherto Mr. Harris has only given us women whose room is very much better than their company. There is life, character, color, in this Triptych; the range also is very wide, and we shall look forward with pleasure to his further efforts in this new line, although it is odd that Mr. Harris should only seem to feel at home in society which reeks either with murder or adultery.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. William Archer describes the work of Maurice Maeterlinck, a Belgian dramatist, whose grim and grizzly plays fill Mr. Archer with admiration. Fate—a blind non-moral fate—is the beginning and end of his philosophy. Mr. Karl Blind describes Pytheas, an early Greek explorer who visited England and the Northern seas about 320 B. C. Mr. Edward Delille describes the works of M. Maurice Barres, a modern French writer, with whom art and feeling go hand-in-hand. We miss the continuation of Miss Schreiner's South African papers. It is surely about time we had number two.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. Carnegie's paper on "An American View of Imperial Federation," Mr. Acworth's article on "Cheap Railway Fares," and Mr. Gladstone's calculations as to the precise majority that awaits him in the next British parliament are dealt with elsewhere. The number is full of interest, and contains many articles that are very readable.

ARCHIBALD FORBES AND HIS REMINISCENCES.

The first in vivid interest, probably, of any paper in the magazines of the month is Mr. Forbes's reminiscences of his adventures as a war correspondent in the Bulgarian, Zulu, and Afghan campaigns. No other man living can pen such brilliantly vivid pictures of what he has seen on the battlefield better than Archibald Forbes. His account of the battle of Ulundi and of the abortive attempts to storm Plevna are very fine pieces of work indeed. His three pictures of Czar Alexander II. are very striking, and his estimate of the emperor's character is marked by candor and insight. His account of the scene of the massacre of Isandhlwana, four months after the Zulus had slaughtered a thousand Englishmen, is very vivid. "All the way up the slope I traced by the ghastly tokens of dead men the fitful line of flight. It was like a long string with knots in it; the string formed of single corpses, the knots, of clusters of dead, where, as it seemed, little groups had gathered to make a hopeless, gallant stand, and so died fighting."

WHAT TO DO WITH WORN-OUT PARSONS.

Dr. Jessopp discusses what should be done with the superannuated parson, and makes the suggestion that every clergyman should be compelled to pay ten per cent. of his income as provision against old age when he becomes incapacitated for the active discharge of his duties. He would levy the ten per cent., not on the clergyman, but on those who pay the clergyman, so that no clergyman would ever draw more than 90 per cent. of his nominal salary. This money would be put to his credit as a premium upon the policy of insurance standing in his name, while the sum would go on increasing at compound interest. On retiring from the profession he could withdraw his money, but would there and then become ineligible for resuming holy orders. Dr. Jessopp says that the time has now come for some decisive step to be taken in this matter, and he puts forward his scheme as the result of much practical thinking upon the subject.

FERDINAND LASSALLE.

Mrs. Arthur Kennard gives an account of Ferdinand Lassalle, the brilliant and handsome Hebrew who half converted Bismarck to socialism, and who forms the central figure in Mr. George Meredith's *Tragic Comedians*. Lassalle's idea was that the state should be the organization in which the whole virtue of man should realize itself. Mrs. Kennard quotes some passages from Bismarck's speeches when he was under the influence of Lassalle, which may be recalled with advantage to-day:—

"People talk about State Socialism (he said on one occasion) as if such things were to be disposed of in a phrase. State Socialism will have its day, and he who takes it up will assuredly be the man at the wheel. It is the outcome of an urgent necessity; we must find some means of relieving the indebted poor on the part of the state, and not in the form of alms..

"Contentment among the disinherited classes (he says on another occasion) would not be dearly purchased by an enormous sum. They must be made to understand that the state is of some use, but that it does not only take, but gives as well. . . . If the result enables us to secure the future of our operatives, uncertainty respecting which is the chief cause of their hatred to the state, the money will be well invested, for by spending it thus we may avert a social revolution, which may break out fifty years hence, or ten, and which, however short a time it lasts, will assuredly swallow up infinitely larger sums than those we now propose to spend."

MOHAMMED AND WOMAN.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, in an article on "The Real Status of Woman in Islam," eulogizes Mohammed for the work which he did in raising the status of the sex. So far from degrading woman, he did much more for her than many of the early Fathers of the Christian Church, many of whom wrote and spoke habitually of women in terms which constitute a black and abiding stigma on the character of the times in which they lived. In India, ninety-five per cent. of the Mohammedans are monogamists, and in Persia ninety-eight per cent. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali writes vigorously, and makes out a very good case for the Arabian prophet. It is a good sign of the times that the founders of religious systems are being tested by the extent which they have helped to emancipate woman. He says: "The teacher who, in an age when no country, no system, no community gave any right to woman, maiden or married, mother or wife—who, in a country where the birth of a daughter was considered a calamity, secured to the sex rights which are only unwillingly and under pressure being conceded to them by the civilized nations in the nineteenth

century—deserves the gratitude of humanity. If Mohammed had done nothing more, his claim to be a benefactor of mankind would have been indisputable. Even under the laws as they stand at present in the pages of the legists, the legal position of Moslem females may be said to compare favorably with that of European women."

A REFORM BILL FOR THE NEW FOREST.

Mr. Auberon Herbert, in an article entitled "The Last Bit of Woodland," once more pursues with tomahawk and scalping-knife the luckless Mr. Lascelles of the New Forest of England. He has got a complete reform bill in six heads. First, he would promptly forbid any cutting or meddling with the old woods of the New Forest, no thinning on any account, no planting, no nothing, except the unrestricted growth by natural law. Secondly, the expenses of the Forest should be mercilessly cut down. Thirdly, the mischievous privileges of the Crown with regard to shooting, should be done away with. Fourthly, the larger fuel rights should be bought up and the smaller ones left. Fifthly, the recent plantations, which have been much neglected, should be carefully attended to; and sixthly, the New Forest should be transferred to the Board of Works. There are 4600 acres of old wood in the Forest, which Mr. Herbert regards as one of England's most precious heritages, upon which he would not allow Mr. Lascelles or any one else to lay a finger.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Geffcken writes on "Compulsory Insurance in Germany, and M. J. J. Jusserand, in a paper entitled "A French Ambassador at the Court of Charles the Second," quotes from the correspondence of Count de Cominges. Lord Brassey sets forth his view of Imperial Federation from the English point of view, in an article which does not shine in comparison with Mr. Carnegie's, with which it is bracketed.

THE NEW REVIEW.

The New Review is a better number than usual.

M. JULES SIMON ON WOMAN'S WORK.

Writing on "Women and Work," M. Jules Simon declares that if the factory laws are not strengthened "the religious feeling, transmitted and kept up by women, is destined to diminish year by year, and finally disappear. What we ask is a very simple reform in factory regulations which would permit a woman to clean her modest room, to make the beds, to prepare the dinner, to attend to the clothes, to see her children in broad daylight, to assure herself of the progress of their education, and, by her mere presence, prepare their hearts to love goodness. To ask this is to ask society to protect itself against the greatest danger it has incurred for many centuries."

"The mother of a family can do in an hour as much work as a servant would do in a day. The money value of that work, estimated according to the method of *Ie Play*, is higher than the factory wages. The family would thus be better off by this deduction of an hour from the day's pay."

"At Elberfeld, the wives of the manufacturers have established an interesting institution. Each of them takes a factory girl for a year and teaches her the work of a servant. These poor girls knew how to join on, to card, to comb, but could not light a fire or thread a needle. Now they can marry. Having learned how to be servants, they have learned how to manage a house. Before a young girl thinks of marriage she must pass through this course of instruction, this voluntary service, for a year."

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE ON TRAINING.

In the course of a very sensible paper on training, Sir Morell Mackenzie gives the following dietary scale of the Oxford crew when training for the boat race:—

"On getting up at 7.15 A.M., they take a biscuit and glass of milk, then they go for a gentle walk for a mile. Breakfast, at 8.30, consists of tea or cocoa (two cups at the most), sole or some other kind of fish, chop, with a poached egg on it, and some green food. No marmalade (for which Oxford men, unless they are much belied, have a weakness) is allowed till two weeks before the race. At luncheon they have cold meat with one glass of beer. At dinner, the menu includes fish, chicken, turkey, or joint (always some kind of fresh meat), milk pudding, and stewed fruit (rhubarb by preference); two glasses of beer are allowed, and after dinner one orange and a glass of port may be taken. At 10 P.M. they go to bed. This seems to me a very sensible dietary, with plenty of muscle-forming elements in it, but not too carnivorous."

THE DECADENCE OF AMERICA.

In a doleful article on "Literature in the United States," Mr. Lathrop thus laments the decadence of our country:—

"Dishonesty crops out in all parts of our system; in the worship of mere crafty 'smartness' dissociated from principle, whether in business or in political life; in the buying and selling of elections, openly defended by rich and intelligent representative men; in the recognized purchase of legislators by the highest bidder, and the cynical indifference of the people to this kind of barter; and in the abject, humiliating dependence of our politics on foreign agitation. Still greater ills of violent disorder await us in the immediate future."

FRENCH HYPOCRISY.

"A Frenchman," who for obvious reasons does not sign his name, gives a very savage description of French manners and morals. He says:

"Every Frenchman considers a woman fair game, which he has a right to pursue at his risk and peril whenever opportunity is favorable, merely taking care to act with prudence. This is what is called being 'gallant.' Such is the state of the public conscience in this matter that whenever there is any talk in France of a bastardy law, compelling the father to contribute towards the support of his illegitimate children, a formidable and almost unanimous opposition is raised by public opinion. This is the case of special hypocrisy—sentimental hypocrisy."

"As to the more serious aspects of life, France is one of the most illiberal of countries in everything relating to the civil status of women. They enjoy none of the political rights accorded to them by English law. Their subordination in the marriage state is complete, including their dependence in money matters, even in regard to their own property."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady Lindsay gossips about swallows and sparrows. Miss C. Black describes how women workers are robbed by fines and deductions, and Mr. Schulz Wilson writes an account of Korner, the centenary of whose birth occurs September 21, 1901.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The most important paper in the *National Review* is by Mr. Charles Lowe, late correspondent for the London *Times* in Berlin, on "The New Emperor and His Chancellor." There is nothing very much that is new in it, but it pieces together many things which are interesting and

helpful to a due understanding of the situation. Every one must devoutly wish that Chancellor Caprivi was right when he said some time ago: "Gentlemen, we have very dull times ahead of us." But he would be a bold man who would calculate on immunity from exciting sensations when such a born sensationalist as William the Second is on the German throne.

LADY PAGET AND VIVISECTION.

Lady Paget, who last year excited so much interest by calling attention to Count Mattei's remedies, breaks lance in defence of the anti-Vivisectionists. Her article is written with intense feeling, and with a whole-hearted adherence to the practices of many of our latter-day doctors. Here is a passage which is well worth quoting:—

"I wonder no more at the terror of the poor when the dreaded place is named, for they are not looked upon as patients to be cured, but as material to be experimented upon. 'The material' is the accepted word for patients in many hospitals abroad. (I cannot speak of England in this respect, as I have no experience.) I should like to tell one story as illustration. A friend of mine sent his keeper's little daughter to the hospital. It became necessary to insert a canula into her throat, which the professor did without giving her much pain. After this, however, he returned once or twice a day, with a troop of students, whom he allowed to pull out and insert the canula at their pleasure. The poor child entreated with tears the professor to do it himself; but he said: 'The students must learn!' The child's father, who could not bear to see his daughter's sufferings, asked my friend to write to the professor begging him to perform the slight operation himself for the days that it was necessary. My friend did so, asking at the same time how much he would take to do this. The answer was 'A fortune.'"

"When one hears and sees things like these, one must agree with the late Sir William Fergusson, who told a lady (in whose handwriting I have it) that 'the permission to practice vivisection would tend to rear a nation of young devils.' He told the same lady that vivisection was useless, that he bitterly regretted ever having practiced it, and that it ought to be put down by act of parliament."

Mr. G. W. Bulman, in an article entitled "The Fittest Not Luckiest: Which Survives?" takes exception to the orthodox Darwinian hypothesis that it is the fittest that comes out the winner in the struggle for existence. He maintains that it has not been proved that the question of survival is decided by slight individual differences. It is governed much more by accident.

A PLEA FOR FREE LAW.

One of the most interesting papers in the *Review* is G. Acton Lomax's Scheme for providing the civilized world with its law free of cost. There is something amiable and attractive in the mild optimism in the mind of the man who could write the following sentences:—

"Three primary desiderata, then, must be satisfied by any scheme, in order that it may be efficient: (1) The transference of the payment of fees from the individual to the state. (2) A fair assignment of work to each and every member of the Bar. (3) A provision against frivolous or malicious prosecution."

"Those advantages might be obtained, and at the same time all the necessary safeguards secured, in a comprehensive system of Colleges or Departments."

Mr. Lomax proposes that, as succession duties are levied varying from 3 to 10 per cent., so the cost of this system of free law might be met by levying a similar percentage on money or property recovered on his suggested scheme.

A Court of Censorship also is to be empowered to inflict a fine on any unfounded, vexatious, or malicious claims.

Mr. H. D. Traill, who surely must be the son of a duke, if we may judge from his lordly contempt for the bourgeoisie, writes some nonsense about English County Councillors, which has no other basis than the protest made by the London Council against scandalous indecencies on the stage and on hoardings in the street.

Mr. T. E. Kebbel writes pleasantly upon "Partridge Shooting in September," and an anonymous Unionist defends Mr. Balfour's Irish Local Government scheme on the ground that there is no disguising of the fact that, at a critical time such as the present, the first duty of a Conservative ministry is to be popular.

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.

In the *Homiletic Review* for September, Dr. William Hayes Ward, the editor of the *Independent*, speaks with much dignity and good sense on "The Religious Paper and the Ministry."

"The minister has a right, also, to demand of his religious paper, whether denominational or general, that it shall provide him with abundant means to form his own conclusions on all important questions, religious or ecclesiastical, that come before him as a teacher of religion. That means that his paper must above all things not exclude discussions on matters discussed in his denomination. The paper is not intended to suppress, but to promote discussion, with the understanding that the truth will gain thereby, and that Truth is no Eastern baby that must be bound so tightly that she cannot brush off a fly, but is a sturdy youth whom much exercise and some buffeting will not injure."

"The somewhat natural tendency of a religious paper, not merely to argue, but to dictate and exclude, is one against which the ministers should be on their guard. On the debated denominational questions there is no special presumption that the newspaper will be right. If it is a matter involved in that progress of theology, which it is to be hoped will always be going on, and which must be going on if we reverently search the Scriptures, the presumption in fact is that the paper, edited by old men, will be on the conservative side, and therefore probably wrong. In this presumption theology does not differ from science. The elder Agassiz would never accept Evolution, even after his own son and all the other young biologists had adopted it."

Dr. Ward expresses his profound conviction that the doctrine of Scripture is the essential problem in the modern religious movement, and that Eschatology is merely an "eddy."

The symposium "On What Line May All the Enemies of the Saloon Unitedly do Battle?" brings to the fore only two specimens of "Enemies," Edward Everett Hale and Herrick Johnson. Dr. Hale opens with an elaborate parable in which the saloon evil figures as a rapacious eagle which devours by wholesale the progeny of two several communities of cats and dogs, in whose negotiations for common defence we are to see the wished-for co-operation of prohibitionists and high-license advocates.

THE CENTURY.

The *Century* distinguishes itself again in its September number by the dignity of its make-up and the interest of its carefully written papers. In our department devoted to leading articles appear reviews of "The Government of Cities in the United States," by Seth Low; "The Distribution of Ability in the United States," by Henry Cabot

Lodge; "The Possibility of Mechanical Flight," by S. P. Langley.

The opening paper is one of Mr. George Kennan's descriptive articles—"A Winter Journey through Siberia." It should effectually persuade any one intending to "do" Siberia to wait at least until the summer. Mr. Kennan does not find, on this journey, the hardships and cruelties in the prisons of political exiles so pitiable as in some of his former visits to Tomsk and Irkutsk, and the mines.

It certainly does not seem to be the finest and most manly loyalty that finds its vent in such bitter recriminations and mutual malignings as the war-prison discussion has come to. The *Century* publishes an article on the horrors of Andersonville; Southern pride is touched, and Dr. Wyeth appears in "Cold Cheer at Camp Morton," the Federal prison camp, setting forth that the same privations and cruelties obtained there. The G. A. R. slashes back this month through Mr. Holloway, who handles Dr. Wyeth quite viciously, and then the latter has his "Rejoinder." Truly one would think both Northerner and Southerner would be glad to keep these loathsome skeletons in their respective closets. Frank Dempster Sherman has an appreciative paper on "The Poems of Thomas Bailey Aldrich." A portrait of Mr. Aldrich forms the frontispiece of the number. The criticism, in Mr. Sherman's estimate, falls on the inaccurate rhymes which Mr. Aldrich has been known to be guilty of, and of which some palpable instances are given. "But," says Mr. Sherman, "these are slight defects. . . . The art and beauty of Mr. Aldrich's verse are great enough to make it last. These are imperishable qualities, and, being imperishable, shall keep his name in remembrance as one of the rarest lyric poets of the nineteenth century."

A very readable article is E. W. Howe's facetious consideration of "Country Newspapers." He says: "There are four classes of men who usually own country papers—1. Farmers' sons who think they are a little too good for farming, and not quite good enough to do nothing. 2. School teachers. 3. Lawyers who have made a failure of the law. 4. Professional printers who have worked their way. In nearly every case the best country papers are conducted by the latter class."

There is a chapter on "Italian Old Masters" by W. J. Stillman. Elizabeth Robins Pennell finds a "Painters' Paradise" on the banks of the E'tang de Berre, in the picturesque old Provençal city of Martigues. The inevitable California paper is quite entertaining—"To California in 1849 Through Mexico," by A. C. Ferris. There is no getting out of it, the ending up of Mr. Stockton's serial, "The Squirrel Inn," falls very flat. Edward Eggleston continues "The Faith Doctor," and short stories appear from the pens of Matt Crim and Le Roy Armstrong.

HARPER'S.

Harper's for September is a charming volume. The paper on "Germany, France, and General European Politics," from the pen of Mr. De Blowitz, is treated at more length elsewhere.

Richard Wheatley contributes an adequate sketch of "The New York Chamber of Commerce," whose history he declares "is the key to the history of the United States." "The collective knowledge and wisdom of the Chamber of Commerce is the real source of much beneficent legislation affecting commercial and social interests. Within the past four years it has been influential in the enactment, or in recommending the enactment, of laws, for the general welfare of the commercial and shipping interests of the country—such as the construction of harbors of refuge; trial of the Bounty Act, removing the limit of time in which

with many illustrations, with nothing to serve as a check except a line that the appropriation may not hold out, and a place in the treasury bill may be uncertain. It is a clear and full story of a political and financial style. — In fact, it is a story.

An interesting paper in the history of "The Old National Bank" the celebrated newspaper that, starting from Baltimore, crossed the mountains about on the line of the march which was to "Breaker's Defeat," and was eventually transferred to the Mississippi. The road began in 1845, was the precursor of and afterwards the defeated rival of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It received its regular appropriations from Congress, and cost in all \$1,000,000. "In 1857 the government started fast mails over the road. Broad tired Conestoga wagons curved like Egyptian galleons, were loads of eight thousand pounds each, and followed one another so closely that fifty-two eight horse teams were reported in sight at one time; immense droves of cattle trudged slowly eastward; while the stages swept past, making, on some parts of the road, nineteen miles in two hours."

SCRIBNER'S.

The fifth article of the series on ocean steamships is entitled "Steamship Lines of the World," and is written by Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, of the United States Navy. The subject is not, as one might suppose, a history or description of the steamship companies of the world, but is an account of the various ocean routes, which are four main routes together with their subsidiary feeders. In a sort of guide book fashion, the author takes his reader on an imaginary trip around the world—from England through the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal to Yokohama, and thence across the Pacific Ocean and by way of the Straits of Magellan up the Atlantic to New York. He concludes by stating that any one with \$5000 to spare and a year of leisure can make such a trip in reality.

The Scribner's series on the subject of "American Homes" suggested to John R. Spears the idea of describing some types of American homes not mentioned in the former series. These of frontier settlers and half-civilized people and so he has pictured some very queer places, dog kennels, houses, some houses some huts, temples, etc. The title of "The City of the Sacred Bo-Tree" James Rowland relates the history of ancient Anandria, a city whose ruins there stands at present a village. The city, he says, was founded by the old Bo-tree which grew at a place called Bo-tree, and which was a place of great importance at that time. The city was founded by a man who was a great man, and who was a great man, and who was a great man.

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buffs, and failures which must be endured as becometh a hunter of old china.

Felix Moscheles writes entertainingly of Asolo, "Browning's Asolo," and has greatly added to the interest of his article by the illustrations which he has made for it. He has added little to the public knowledge concerning the poet, but has made an interesting sketch of the town and house in which Browning composed his last work, the "Asolando." A strange little shut-in house, and not at all such as would seem to quicken a poet's vision, is the house in which he lived and wrote.

Professor Royce's article on "Present Ideals of American University Life" is more extensively noticed elsewhere. Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's story of "The Wrecker" is continued, and two short stories, "Run to Seed," by Nelson Page, and "Captain Joe and Jamie," by Charles G. D. Roberts, complete the list of contents of *Scribner's* for September.

ANDOVER REVIEW.

The September number of this magazine opens with the first of a series of articles on "Criticism and Ecclesiasticism," by Rev. Stewart Means. This first article is on "Criticism," and is a clear, coherent history of Biblical criticism. What is now called the "higher" or "new" criticism when viewed in the light of history is discovered to be not at all new, but is the legitimate offspring of a movement which began at least as early as the German Reformation. Mr. Means earnestly and eloquently defends this modern phase of research from the charge of being "destructive," and points out that what it is destroying is only the rank foreign growth of centuries which has closed in upon and smothered the true inner light. This criticism seeks, by the same methods which have been applied to the study of any classic literature or system of thought, to arrive at the true meaning of Christianity and to establish a reasonable Biblical Theology adapted to the needs of our own age, as was the Protestantism of the 15th century to Germany and its needs.

THE CHALLENGE OF LIFE.

By an examination into Hartmann's morbid, helpless, hopeless philosophy of life, Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster shows how this philosophy has thrown down the gauntlet and issued its challenge to life. While Hartmann's detailed system of philosophy presents many open fallacies and fantastic theories, such as plain common sense can but laugh at, it is nevertheless true that its *spirit* has interpenetrated all our modern thought and widely diffused itself. The imperative question is, How shall we resist its tendencies? Certainly, not by easy-going optimism; a philosophy based on this must inevitably produce a reaction. Nor is Meliorism, which makes Will the foe of misery, adequate; for the adoption of this system must depend on the individual temperament. Of late, men have sought the cure in political and socialistic expedients; but suppose that their far-off visions should some day materialize and the human race be as they predict, there would still remain "those deepest and darkest facts that confront and appall humanity—for example, sin and death." Utilitarianism, Hedonism, or any other system which makes happiness supreme, whether of the individual or the collectivity, must prove inadequate.

The solution must be found in the moral life, with moral ends, to which pain and pleasure alike are means, and which thereby implies a moral order. Behind the doing is the being, capable of growth and effort, striving after the better in calm confidence of an existing best, and hoping that it may ultimately realize that ideally best.

SOCIOLOGY AND THEOLOGY.

Dr. Malcolm McG. Dana, in an article entitled "A New Chair," enters a plea for the establishment of a chair of social science in our theological seminaries, and sustains the reasonableness of his demand by arguments from both the material and spiritual side. Sociology is the supreme science of the times, for it deals with the most vital questions concerning the race, questions which have never cried so loudly for solution as they do now. It has been charged, often too justly charged, that the Christian Church stands apart from these things, so exalting the spiritual that it altogether loses sight of the bodily. This was not the attitude of its great Founder: He was the greatest humanitarian, in that He never lost an opportunity of relieving any form of human distress.

"It is back to Christ we now need to go. The air rings with the proof that social problems are supreme. Sociology, as it is called, is the paramount practical science, and it is, withal, an intensely spiritual science. It is, in pith and substance, as old as the selfish cry of Abel, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'"

The manner in which the Church can make this return to practical religion is by educating its ministers in this new science of sociology. Some tentative efforts have been made in this direction in several of the seminaries, but there should be established in each of them a chair devoted exclusively to this study, quite as important, if not more so, than theology.

If our leading theological seminaries would keep fully abreast of the wants of this generation, they should not fail to read attentively this very able article of Dr. Dana's, and, better still, to act promptly upon its suggestions. And in casting about for the most suitable incumbent for such a chair they might search a long while before finding a man of more ideal qualifications than the author of this article himself. The Rev. Dr. Dana, now of Lowell, Mass., was for a number of years at the head of the Minnesota State Board of Charities and Correction, and is a recognized expert at home and abroad in matters of penology and the administration of public charity.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The *Cosmopolitan*, always appreciative of the feminine genius, turns out for September with an unbroken list of contributors from the gentle sex. The Countess Ella Norraikow writes on "Woman's Share in Russian Nihilism." The sketches of the representative women-Nihilists, heroic and noble after their lights, emphasize the fact which we do not always recognize, that it is the high-born and aristocratic element in Russia from which the strength of the Nihilists is drawn; that these aristocratic ladies give up all to labor for converts among the apathetic peasants, and it is the laboring, peasant class whose conservatism offers the greatest stumbling-block to Nihilism. Several of the strong, sad faces of the devotees look at us from the pages of the *Cosmopolitan*.

Miss Elizabeth Bisland, in her entertaining description of the famous horse-market, "Tattersall's," rises to heights of "horse knowledge," or at least of the nomenclature of the science, not generally supposed to be attainable by the feminine mind.

"France's Greatest Military Artist," of whom Lady Dilke writes, is M. Edouard Detaille.

The favorite home of Napoleon and Josephine, fraught with memories of the Emperor's downfall, is well treated in Mary Bacon Ford's "Malmaison in the Market."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

The Century Magazine.—September.
The Wood Nymph's Mirror. C. H. Lüders.
The Poems of T. B. Aldrich. F. D. Sherman.
De Morte Beata. T. C. Williams

Scribner's Magazine.—September.
For Remembrance. D. C. Scott.

The Chautauquan.—September.
Dawn in the City. H. T. Sudduth.
Secrets. W. H. A. Moore.
September. O. F. Emerson.

The Cosmopolitan.—September.
I am a King. Mrs. C. B. Foote.
Ill Matched. Susan Hartley Suett.

The New England Magazine.—September
My First Love. John Allister Currie
August and September Sketches. Catherine Thayer.
The Old Meadow Path. Jean La Rue Burnett.
Bob White. Kate Whiting.
A Buried City. Arthur L. Salmon.
Two Maidens. Zitella Cocke.

Lippincott's Magazine.—September.
Life. Douglas Sladen.
Where Love Hath Been. Susanna Massey.
Thou or I? J. G. Bettany.
Love's Calendar. Chas. Morris.
No Tears for Dead Love. P. B. Marston.
To a Cloud. W. R. Sims.

The Atlantic Monthly.—September.
Song for Setting. T. W. Parsons.
Forecasting. P. B. Marston.

Overland Monthly.—September.
An Epitaph. William Larremore.
An Unanswered Prayer. Jean Kenyon.

The Home-Maker.—September.
At Wane of Day. F. S. Quintero.
The Cuckoo Clock. Irene Patnam.
Chime for a September Wedding. Julia Anna Wolcott.

Library and Studio.—September.
Surrender. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
The Wanderer. Eugene Field.
Beneath the Boughs. Clinton Scollard.

English Illustrated.—September.
A Song of the Year. Lewis Morris.

Girl's Own Paper.—September.
A Type of Maidenhood. George Weatherby.
Life. Rev W. Cowan.
A Rhyme of Songs. Augusta Hancock.

Good Words.—September.
A Plaything. Ellen T. Fowler.

Argosy.—September.
The Three Ages. Marie Constantine. English by G. Cottrell.

Atalanta.—September.
A Song of Nereids. Roden Noel.

Longman.—September.
Fiat. A Battye.

Murray's Magazine.—September.
Love is Enough. M. C. E.
This Life. D. M. Bruce.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Library and Studio contains a bit of verse from Eugene Field's graceful pen that is altogether worthy of repetition. It is called "The Wanderer," and is as follows:

Upon a mountain height far from the sea,
I found a shell
And to my listening ear this lonely thing
Ever a song of ocean seemed to sing—
Ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell.

How comes this shell upon the mountain height?
Ah, who can tell
Whether there dropped by some too careless hand,
Whether there cast when oceans swept the land,
Ere the Almighty had ordained the day?

Strange, was it not? Far from native deep,
One song it sang.
Sang of the mysteries of the tide—
Sang of the sea, profound and wide—
Ever with echoes of old ocean rang.

And as this shell upon the mountain height
Sang of the sea,
So do I ever, leagues and leagues away—
So do I ever, wandering where I may,
Sing, O my home—sing, O my home! of thee.

Mr. R. K. Munkittrick adds to his humorous work these verses, published in the *Century*:

Ad Astra, De Profundis,
Keats, Bacchus, Sophocles;
Ars Longa, Euthanasia,
Spring, The Eumenides.

Dead Leaves, Metempsychosis,
Waiting, Theocritus,
Vanitas Vanitatum,
My Ship, De Gustibus.

Dum Vivimus Vivamus,
Sleep, Palingenesis;
Salvini, Sursum Corda,
At Mt. Desert, To Miss —

These are part of the contents
Of "Violets of Song,"
The first poetic volume
Of Susan Mary Strong.

The New England Magazine for September contains some effusions that can scarcely win for it much fame as a medium by which good poetry finds the light; but it saves itself by publishing two stanzas entitled "Two Maidens," written by Zitella Cocke, which we take pleasure in quoting:

A laddie sailed out on a calm blue sea;
And two maidens fell a weeping.
"Alas," said they.
" 'Tis a doleful day;
Mayhap nevermore
To the sweet green shore
Shall lover to me
And brother to thee,
Shall lover to thee
And brother to me,
Come back from the treacherous, smiling sea."

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur—September.

An Art Student's Holiday Abroad. (Illus.)
M R Bradbury
My First Session at the League. Cartoons.
(Illus.) Ray Ledyard.
The Painting of Cats and Kittens. (Illus.)
H Chadeayne.
Suburban Sketching Grounds. A E Ives.
The Art Students League of New York.
(Illus.) Ernest Knauff
Accidental Lights in Water Colors. (Illus.)
Flower Painting in Water Colors—II.
Tapestry Painting IV. (Illus.) Emma
Haywood.

Magazine of Art—September.

The Shepherd's Grave Engraving after Sir
Edwin Landseer
The Two French Salons (Illus.) Walter
Armstrong
The Dragon of Mythology Legend and Art
(Illus.) H John Leyland
A Wall of Renaissance Sculpture (The
Tomb of Barbara Ordell at Forth)
(Illus.) Stephen Thompson
"The Ladies Waidegrave" Engraving after
Sir Joshua Reynolds
David Cox and Peter de Wint (Illus.)
James Orrock
The Romance of Art—The Poet Wife of the
Sculptor Bartolommeo Ammannati Lead-
er Scott
Animal Painters Past and Present (Illus.)
E Landseer Grundy

Art Journal September

Holyrood Etching by E Slocombe
Sculpture at the Royal Academy (Illus.)
The Museums of Industrial Art in Italy.
(Illus.) Prof Melani
The Pilgrims Way V - Gatton to Oxford.
(Illus.) Mrs H M Ady
Thomas Armstrong. Chief of the South Ken-
sington Museum. With Portrait. J F
Boyes
Old Art in the City Churches. (Illus.) F.
Miller
The Clyde and the Western Highlands (Illus.)
IV R Walker
Pictorial as Compared with Decorative Art.
W W Fenn

L Art Paris.

August 1

Religious Tendencies of Contemporary Art.
(Illus.) H Mazel

August 15

The French Salons of 1901 (Illus.) L.
Bénédict

Portfolio—September

Portrait of a Woman Rembrandt's Picture
in the National Gallery
Portrait and Landscape Painting in France.
(Illus.) P G Hamerton
The Palaces of Naples. (Illus.) Edith
Margat
"Thirsty Comrades" Etching after Birket
Foster

Century—September

Italian Old Masters Francia, Ghirlandajo.
(Illus.) W J Stillman.

Chautauquan.—September

The Social Side of Artist Life (Illus.) C
M Fairbanks.
What English Women are Doing in Art.
Elizabeth Roberts.

Cosmopolitan—September

France's Greatest Military Artist—Edouard
Détaille. (Illus.) Lady Dilke

Newbery House.—September

Childhood in Art III (Illus.) T Child.

Strand Magazine—August

Henry Stacy Marks Interviewed (Illus.)

Sun. September.

Art in the Provinces K Parkes.

A good ship went down in a wild, wild sea;
And two maidens fell a-weeping.

The years passed by,
And two cheeks were dry.—

A wife and a mother with babe on her knee,
Sat crooning a tender old lullaby.

Nor thought of the lover beneath the sea;—

But at eventide,

By a lone fireside

A sister sat weeping for him who had died,

Who came nevermore

To the bright green shore,

To wander with her the sweet meadows o'er.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

A story is recorded in *Leisure Hour* for September of Ary Scheffer's supreme veneration for his mother's opinion.

When he had finished his famous picture of Marguerite he invited his mother to accompany him to his studio and examine the painting. When

ARY SCHEFFER.

she had arrived she gave the picture a long, silent look, and with a sigh said, "Scheffer, ce n'est pas cela." He took her to her room, and then returning to his studio took a razor and deliberately destroyed the work which he had spent months in completing.

ART AMATEUR.—The two articles of greatest general interest in this magazine concern The Art Students' League. In the seventh sketch of his series on "Art Schools" Mr Ernest Knauff recites briefly the history of the League from its foundation in 1875, and then proceeds to detail the routine courses of the various classes from the preparatory to that of painting. Ray Ledyard breezily records the personal experiences of one "Blue Apron," who became a student at the League, and tells how this young lady in fear and trembling sought and obtained admission, how she was bullied by students of longer experience, how she quaked in the awful presence of the instructors, and how she was finally initiated into the somewhat boisterous manners of her companions.

...the man who organized and directed the armies which gave Germany the leadership of Europe. It is a great account of the new standard of military organization which it is impossible to give even in the most condensed form. The Field Marshal's history, in all the campaigns. All that is possible is to quote some of the most suggestive passages of general interest. It is a book bearing upon the failure of supposing that progress of civilization is a journey for peace, as perhaps the most important.

...the author says —

"The days are gone by when, for dynastic purposes, multitudes of professional soldiers went to war to conquer a city or a province and then sought winter quarters in idle peace. The wars of the present day call whole nations to arms, there is scarcely a family that does not suffer by them. The entire financial resources of the state are appropriated to the purpose, and the different seasons of the year have no bearing on the indefatigable progress of hostilities. As long as the nations continue independent of each other there will be disagreements that can only be settled by force of arms, but in the interest of humanity it is to be hoped that wars will become less frequent, as they have become more terrible.

"Generally speaking, it is no longer the ambition of monarchs which endangers peace, the passions of the people, their dissatisfaction with interior conditions and things, the strife of parties, and the intrigues of their leaders are the cause. A declaration of war, so serious in its consequences, is more easily carried by a large assembly, of which none of the members bear the sole responsibility, than by a single man however high his position, and a prince living sovereign is less rare than a parliament composed of wise men. The great wars of the present day have been declared against the wish and will of the reigning powers. Nowadays the sovereign has assumed such importance that it has the power to call armies into the field merely to protect its interests. Mexico and Egypt have been occupied with European armies simply to satisfy the ambitions of the great powers. To-day the question is no longer whether a nation is strong enough to make war, it is of minor importance whether a nation is powerful enough to govern. Thus a great Germany has up to now and the struggle will be made to bring about peace. A weak government is the cause of a disturbing state, as the great powers, must be taken into the light of a standing army of peace.

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for the war, and also for all the details of its execution. He says —

"I can assert that never during the campaigns of 1806 and 1870-71 was a council of war held.

"Except on marching or fighting days, a daily report was made at 10 A. M. to his Majesty, at which I, in company with the quartermaster-general, read the news and reports received to him, and made fresh proposals based on them. The chief of the military cabinet, the war minister, and, in Versailles, as long as the headquarters of the third army were there, the crown prince also were present, but only as listeners. Sometimes the king asked them for information on some point of other, but I never remember his having asked them for advice as to the operations or to the proposals made by me.

"These, which I had previously carefully talked over with my officers, his Majesty used to weigh personally and usually very carefully. With military instinct and correct judgment of the situation he used to point out all the obstacles in the way of their execution; but as in war every step is attended by danger, the original proposals were in the end always accepted.

"From the moment of the mobilization being ordered, the chief of the general staff has the full responsibility for the marches and transports, for the concentration of the army, which have been already arranged for in peace, and for the employment of the forces in the field, for which he has to receive the orders of the superior commander alone—i. e., with us, the king."

The following is his account of the manner in which he organized victory:—

"The means of mobilizing the North German army had been reviewed year by year, in view of any changes in the military or political situation, by the staff, in conjunction with the ministry of war. Every branch of the administration throughout the country had been kept informed of all it ought to know of these matters. The Berlin authorities had likewise come to a confidential understanding with the military authorities of the South German States on all important points. It had been conceded that Prussia was not to be reckoned on for the defence of any particular point, as the Black Forest, for

instance; and it was decided that the best way of protecting South Germany would be by an incursion into Alsace across the central part of the Rhine which could be backed up by the main force assembled at that point.

"As soon as this understanding was arrived at, the other The orders for marching travelling by rail or boat worked out for each division of the army, together the most minute directions of their different starting-points, the day and hour of departure, the duration of journey, the refreshment stations, and place of destination. At the meeting-point cantonments were assigned to each corps and division, stores and magazines were established, and thus,

when war was declared, it needed only the royal signature to set the entire apparatus in motion with undisturbed precision. There was nothing to be changed in the directions originally given; it sufficed to carry out the plans prearranged and prepared."

At the same time, Count von Moltke is careful to point out the absurdity of drawing up cut-and-dried plans of campaign in advance.

"In his plan of war, submitted by the chief of the general staff and accepted by the king, that officer had his eye fixed from the first upon the capture of the enemy's capital, the possession of which is of more importance in France than in other countries. On the way thither the hostile forces were to be driven as persistently as possible back from the fertile southern states into the narrower track on the north.

"But, above all, the plan of war was based on the resolve to attack the enemy at once, wherever found, and keep the German forces so compact that a superior force could always be brought into the field. By whatever special means these plans were to be accomplished was left to the decision of the hour, the advance to the frontiers alone was preordained in every detail.

"It is a delusion to believe that a plan of war may be laid for a long period and carried out in every detail. The first collision with the enemy's army changes the situation entirely, according to the result. Some things decided upon will become impracticable; others, which originally seemed impossible, become feasible. All that the leader of an army can do in a change of circumstances is to decide for the best for an unknown period and carry out his purpose unflinchingly."

There is much valuable criticism of the conduct of the French Count Moltke regarded General Chanzy as the most capable general that France produced. Of Gambetta, he speaks thus:—

"The forces called out of the defeat at Sedan, animated by a spirit of enthusiastic patriotism, would offer a protracted resistance if a strong will put them in motion. And such a will was found in the person of Gambetta. According to the system obtaining in France, as war minister he was intrusted with the conduct of the operations, and certainly he dared not let the command pass out of his own hands. For, in such a republic, a victorious general at the head of an army would soon become dictator in his stead. Under him another civilian, M. de Frey-

As We Were Saying. By Charles Dudley Warner. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 211. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.

A collection of essays with which, from time to time, Mr. Warner has opened the "Editor's Drawer" in Harper's Magazine.

"The Prince" of Machiavelli. By L. Arthur Burd. 8vo, pp. 403. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 14s.

The Italian text of "The Prince," together with illustrative and explanatory notes. Lord Acton contributes a short introduction, and the editor, besides giving an article on early criticism of the work, has summarized at some length its purpose and aim, together with the results at which Machiavellian studies have now arrived.

The Handbook of Swindling, and Other Papers. By Douglas Jerrold. Edited by Walter Jerrold. 8vo, pp. 316. London: Walter Scott. 1s.

A reprint of some of Jerrold's best known papers, together with a biographical sketch by his grandson. A volume in the "Camelot Series," now issued bi-monthly.

Works. By Norman Macleod, D.D. 8vo. London: Charles Burnet & Co. 3s. 6d.

Five stories and sketches, which have previously appeared separately at sixpence, are here bound together in cloth. The volume contains "The Old Lieutenant and His Son," "The Starling," "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish," "Character Sketches," and "Eastward."

Victorian Poets. By Amy Sharp. 8vo, pp. 224. London: Methuen. 2s. 6d.

A volume of the new "University Extension Series." It consists of chapters on Tennyson, Browning, Mrs. Browning, Clough, and Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, William Morris, and Swinburne; and on some minor poets. We cannot cordially recommend the book. It is pretentious and inaccurate; and there is at least one grave omission. Has Miss Sharp, the University Extension Local Secretary for the Rugby centre, never heard of George Meredith?

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The March of Man, and other Poems. By Alfred Hayes. 16mo, pp. 185. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Enoch Arden. By Alfred Tennyson. With introduction and notes by W. T. Webb, M.A. pp. 93. New York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

The Vision of Misery Hill: A Legend of the Sierra Nevada, and miscellaneous verse. By Miles l'Anson. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Sunshine in Life: Poems for the King's Daughters. Selected and arranged by Florence P. Lee. With an introduction by Margaret Bottomo. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

About 300 selections from English and American poets, compiled for use at meetings of "The King's Daughters."

Rosmersholm. The Lady of the Sea; Hedda Gabler. By Henrik Ibsen. Edited by William Archer. 8vo, pp. 390. London: Walter Scott. 3s. 6d.

The fifth and last volume of the authorized English edition of Ibsen's Prose Dramas. The first-named play is translated by Dr. Charles Archer, the second by Mrs. Archer, and the third by the Editor himself, who also contributes an interesting prefatory note.

The Outcast: A Rhyme for the Time. By Robert Buchanan. 8vo, pp. 300. London: Chatto & Windus. Illustrated. 8s.

The first of a series of poetical tales dealing with the Amours of Vanderdecken. The poem is essentially modern, and full of much interesting and trenchant criticism of contemporary life and thought. Mr. Buchanan, in a "letter dedicatory," expresses himself as certain that the book will be either universally boycotted or torn into shreds, that its purpose will be misunderstood, and that, above all, it will be impeached on the ground of its "morality." *Nous verrons.*

Balladen und Romanzen. Edited by C. A. Buchheim, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 354. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

A selection of German ballads, intended as a companion volume to Professor Buchheim's "Deutsche Lyrik," already published in the "Golden Treasury" series. The poems are arranged in three periods—(1) Bürger to Chamisso, (2) Uhland to Heine, and (3) Freiligrath to the present time. There is a critical introduction, as well as numerous notes.

Poems of the Scottish Minor Poets from the Age of Ramsay to David Gray. Edited by Sir George Douglas. 12mo, pp. 370. London: Walter Scott. 1s.

A volume of the "Canterbury Poets" series, containing specimens of the best Scottish minor poetry, together with a critical introduction and biographical notes.

Songs of the South. By J. O'Hara Bernard. 8vo, pp. 147. London: Ward, Lock & Bowden. 3s. 6d.

A volume of Australian verse, full of promise.

The Great Cockney Tragedy. By Ernest Rhys. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

A reprint of a powerful poem, originally published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, dealing with the tragic life of a sweated East End Jew. Some curious illustrations are supplied by Mr. Jack B. Yeats.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure. 12mo, pp. 122. London: Cassell & Co. 6d.

A volume in Cassell's National Library, in which is bound up "The Historie of Promos and Cassandra." Other recent volumes in this excellent series have been "My Ten Years' Imprisonment" (Silvio Pellico), "Lives of the Poets" (Johnson), and "Much Ado About Nothing."

Shakespeare's Works. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 528. London: Routledge & Sons. 2s. 6d.

The fifth volume of the Mignon Shakespeare—a pre eminently pocketable edition—containing "Macbeth," "Timon of Athens," "Hamlet," "Troilus and Cressida," "Cymbeline," and "Coriolanus." The illustrations are reduced from drawings by Sir John Gilbert.

A Wordsworth Dictionary. By J. R. Tutin. 8vo, pp. 216. Hull: J. R. Tutin. 4s. 6d.

A fairly successful attempt at a Wordsworth concordance, containing an index to all the places, people, beasts, birds, and flowers mentioned in the poet's writings, together with a selection of familiar quotations and a chronological list of those poems which are generally considered most representative of his genius.

The Fruits of Enlightenment. By Lyof Tolstoi. 8vo, pp. 276. London: Heinemann. 5s.

A drama of four acts, translated from the Russian by Dr. E. J. Dillon. Mr. A. W. Pinero, the dramatist, contributes a prefatory note, in which he speaks with pleasure of the reviving public interest in dramatic literature—an interest which, he says, must prove of decided benefit to the stage itself.

FICTION.

Life's Handicap: Being Stories of Mine Own People. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This volume, uniform with those of Mr. Kipling's writings which have preceded it, contains the majority of the short stories which have appeared in the magazines since their author's name has become a household word; some, however, make their appearance here for the first time. It would be difficult to say which is the best—the reader must choose for himself—for all are good, and the majority are true examples of what a short story should be. The appearance of the volume deserves a word of praise.

The Hotel d'Angleterre, and other Stories. By Lanoë Falconer, author of "Mademoiselle Ixe." 32mo, pp. 184, flexible cloth. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. 50 cents.

The sixth number in the "Unknown" Library, each by favorite authors incognito, containing, besides the story which gives the title, the volume, four others, "The Violin Obligato," "A Rainy Day," "Granny Lovelock at Home," and "Miss Audrey at Home."

Morriña (Homesickness). By Emilia Pardo Bazan. Translated by Mary J. Serrano. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. \$1.50.

This novel, which is one of Señora Bazan's best, is a story of a young man who lives in Madrid with his mother, she being assisted by a young servant girl. The young man falls in love with the girl, and his mother sends him away on a long journey, leaving the young woman to become a victim to melancholy. Numerous illustrations by Spanish artists are scattered through the text.

Donald Ross of Heimra: A Novel. By William Black. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

The Bachelor's Baby. By Coyne Fletcher, author of "Me and Chummy." Paper, 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Clark & Ziegler. 50 cents.

A Fair Freelance. By Sir Gilbert Campbell. Picture boards, pp. 308. London: Routledge. 2s.

The Fatal Request. By A. L. Harris. Picture boards, pp. 398. London: Frederick Warne. 2s.

The Gentleman Digger. By Anna, Comtesse de Bremond. 8vo, pp. 304. London: Sampson Low. 6s.

Considered apart from its merits as a story, which are by no means inconsiderable, the work possesses special value as being a vivid and accurate picture of life in the modern South African gold fields in Johannesburg.

A Russian Priest. By N. M. Potapenko. 8vo, pp. 241. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1s. 6d.

This is a volume of the "Pseudonym Library." A young priest, seeing the corruption into which his Church has fallen, rejects the certainty of a brilliant future and elects to minister

BARRY PAIN.

In one of the poorest parishes of rural Russia, where he hopes to better the ignorance and poverty of the *boyiks*, who have only five years been released from serfdom. The story is a very powerful one, although entirely devoid of sensation, but the translation is hardly adequate.

In a Canadian Canoe. By Barry Pain. 8vo, pp. 210. London: Henry & Co. 2s. 6d.

The majority of the papers in this volume are reprinted, with considerable additions, from the pages of the *Granta*, the Cambridge University magazine, where they attracted considerable attention for their novelty and original humor. Their humor is quaint and quiet, relieved here and there by a touch of pathos, making some of the most laughable and the most readable pages in the whole of our not inconsiderable comic literature. Lately, however, with the solitary exception of Mr. Anstey, the English public have had to look for their humor to the other side of the Atlantic; but in Mr. Barry Pain they have an original worker, a man who copies no one either in treatment or style, and this his first volume should find a wide popularity. Lately Mr. Pain has been contributing to the *Speaker* the series of "Home Pets" and "Open Questions," and to the *Illustrated London News*, "Other People's Letters."

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Problem of Jesus. By George Dana Boardman. 12mo, pp. 35. Philadelphia: Jno. Y. Huber Co.

The problem of Jesus discussed by the author is twofold: First, philosophical—How will you account for Him? Second, practical—What will you do with Him?

The Life of St. John Baptist de Rossi. Translated from the Italian by Lady Herbert. With an introduction on ecclesiastical training and the sacerdotal life by the Bishop of Salford. 12mo, pp. 311. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

The life of St. John Baptist de Rossi has a peculiar and significant interest to all Catholics from the fact that he is the first instance in modern times of the canonization as confessor of a priest belonging to no religious order or congregation. He was a simple, humble member of the diocesan and pastoral college of the city of Rome.

Making the Most of Life. By J. R. Miller, D.D. 16mo, pp. 281. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

The preface says: "These chapters are written with the purpose and hope of stimulating those who may read them to earnest and worthy living."

The New Theology. By J. Bascom. 12mo, pp. 228. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This volume considers five topics: Naturalism, Supernaturalism, Dogmatism, Pietism, and Spiritualism.

The Esoteric Basis of Christianity. By William Kingsland. 8vo, pp. 42. London: Theosophical Publishing Society.

A paper read before the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

An Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. By W. T. A. Emtage, M. A. 12mo, pp. 226. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.90.

The Right Hand: Left Handedness. By Sir Daniel Wilson. Nature Series. 12mo, pp. 225. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

First Year of Scientific Knowledge. By Paul Bert. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 300. London: Ralph Brothers. 2s. 6d.

It will be sufficient merely to chronicle the publication of a tenth edition of this work, which has sold in enormous numbers, both in France and in England. There is no better book of its kind.

Pictorial Astronomy for General Readers. By George F. Chambers, F.R.A.S. 8vo, pp. 284. London: Whittaker & Co. 4s.

The initial volume of Whittaker's Library of Popular Science. A brief and interesting presentment of the main facts of modern astronomy, suitable to the general reader.

On the Modification of Organisms. By David Syme. 8vo, pp. 164. London: Kegan Paul. 5s.

An attempt to disprove Darwin's theory of Natural Selection, with all its attendant consequences and corollaries.

The Path Towards Knowledge: Discourses on Some Difficulties of the Day. By W. Cunningham, D.D. pp. 241. London: Methuen & Co. 4s. 6d.

A collection of discourses upon many vexed questions of the hour: Marriage, Socialism, Education, Faith, etc. The author deals with each subject from the standpoint of the English Churchman, and his arguments are set forth with considerable force and ability.

LAW, POLITICS, AND SOCIETY.

Parties and Patronage in the United States. By Lyon Gardiner Tyler. 12mo, pp. 136. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

"Questions of the Day" Series. Number 68.

Dictionary of Political Economy. Edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S. First Part, Abatement—Beds. 8vo, pp. 148. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mr. Palgrave, formerly editor of *The Economist*, is engaged upon a great work for which he possesses rare qualifications.

The Elements of Politics. By Henry Sidgwick. 8vo, pp. 664. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

A masterly work by one of the acutest of living logicians and thinkers.

The Positive Theory of Capital. By Eugen V. Bohm-Bawerk. Translated, with a preface and analysis, by William Smart, M.A. 8vo, pp. 408. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

Bohm-Bawerk, head of the "Austrian school" of economists, is now in much request with advanced students of the Science.

Birthingright in Land. By William Ogilvie. 8vo, pp. 436. London: Kegan Paul. 7s. 6d.

Professor Ogilvie believed land to be as much the natural right of every man and woman as is air and water, and this work, which was written between the years of 1776 and 1781, but never before published, seems to a large extent to have anticipated the writing of Mr. Henry George and the advocates of land nationalization.

Hansard's Parliamentary Debates for Session 1891. Vol. V. (Containing debates in both houses from May 4 to June 8, 1891. 8vo, pp. 1922. London: The Hansard Publishing Union. 21s., or £5 5s. for set of eight vols.)

Neighborhood Guilds. By Coit Stauton. 8vo, pp. 160. London: Swan Sonnenschein. 2s. 6d.

Starting with the assumption that General Booth's scheme of social salvation is incomplete and dangerous, the author proceeds to point out the many claims which "Neighborhood Guilds" have on the attention of social reformers. Such a guild is really a large club, modelled, in fact, on the principle of the family, to which all the inhabitants of one street or neighborhood would belong, and would work together for their own and for the common good, not, as in so many clubs which have already been established with philanthropic aims, devoting themselves to one branch of knowledge or of recreation only, but giving to each subject its proper place and proportion, pursuing each and all at the same time, and allowing each to be

come supreme as occasion demands. In such a way the people would gradually become educated, and the work of the guilds would become preventive rather than curative.

The London Programme. By Sidney Webb. 8vo, pp. 226. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. 2s. 6d.

Describes the most important of those reforms in the administration of the metropolis which are often known as the London program. The various chapters of the work discuss the County Council vestrydom, the water, gas, markets, docks, tramways, hospitals, police, ground rents, etc., of England's metropolis.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Solutions of the Examples in Charles Smith's Elementary Algebra. By A. G. Cranknell, B. A. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Synopsis of Old English Phonology: Being a Systematic Account of Old English Vowels and Consonants, and their Correspondences in the Cognate Languages. 16mo, pp. 340. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Elements of Statics and Dynamics. By S. Loney, M. A. Part II. Elements of Dynamics. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Homer's Iliad. Book XXIII. With introduction, notes, and appendices. By G. M. Edwards, M. A. 16mo, pp. 100. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

The Iphigeneia at Aulis of Euripides. Edited, with introduction and critical and explanatory notes, by E. B. England, M. A. 8vo, pp. 199. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

English Writers. An attempt towards a History of English Literature. By Henry Morley. Vol. VII. From Caxton to Coverdale. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. \$1.50.

Plain and Solid Geometry. By Seth T. Stewart. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: The American Book Company. \$1.12.

English Composition: Eight Lectures given at the Lowell Institute. By Barrett Wendell. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Contains chapters on The Elements and Qualities of Style; Words; Sentences; Paragraphs; Whole Compositions; Clearness; Force; Elegance.

Duty. A Book for Schools. By Julius H. Seelye. 12mo, pp. 71. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

An attempt to give to the cardinal principles and the chief facts of morals a treatment which should be thorough and at the same time apprehensible to the mind of a child.

Teaching in Three Continents: Personal Notes of the Educational Systems of the World. By W. Catton Grasby. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. \$1.50.

A comparative study of the school systems of America, Europe and Australia. The contents of the book include chapters on the public provision for education, the new education, teachers and their training, supplemental means for training teachers, schools and school-houses, organization of schools, extra-official education work, and private munificences in America. The American edition of Mr. Grasby's work has an introduction by W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Economics of Iron and Steel. By H. J. Skelt. Illustrated, pp. 344. London: Biggs & Co. 5s.

This book should be in the hands of all connected with the iron and steel industries of to-day. Its chief value lies in the fact that the many complicated chemical processes necessary to the manufacture of iron and steel are explained in the plainest of language. The pages are penned entirely from a practical point of view.

The Maori Polynesian Comparative Dictionary. By Edward Tregear. 8vo, pp. 665. Wellington, New Zealand: Lyon & Blair. 21s.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

With Sack and Stock in Alaska. By George Broke, F.R.G.S. With Two Maps. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.75.

A readable and interesting narrative of a hunting and mountaineering expedition.

A Lady's Letters from Central Africa. A Journal from Mandala, Shire Highlands, to Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, and Back. By Jane F. Moir. With an Introduction by Rev. T. M. Lindsay, D. D. 12mo, pp. 91. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Home Life on an Ostrich Farm. By Mrs. Annie Martin. 12mo, pp. 265. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

Some ten years ago Mrs. Martin and her husband left England to resume the occupation of ostrich farming, in which he

had formerly been engaged in South Africa. The descriptions of the flora and fauna of South Africa, and of life on an ostrich farm, are valuable for the information they convey.

A Girl in the Karpathians. By Mémie Muriel Dowie. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. \$1.50.

Miss Dowie, who is a young Scotch girl, gives an interesting account of a visit made by her to East Galicia. She spoke French and German, rode like a man, drank beer and smoked cigarettes, and even adopted a man's costume, as being more comfortable for travelling. She visited the most notable towns, and studied the character of their inhabitants, and the result is an unusually fresh volume of travel, showing keen powers of observation. Miss Dowie's portrait in costume was published in the *Review of Reviews* for July.

Two Girls on a Barge. By V. Cecil Cotes. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

In planning out the tour, concerning which this book is written, it was the object of these two heroines to get away from the "conventionalized idea." This they certainly succeeded in, for they chartered a canal-boat and, together with two young men, started out on a fortnight's trip northward from London. However, the record of their journey is not particularly interesting, the author's style being somewhat obscure and wearisome, but it is given an extra interest by Mr. F. H. Townsend's illustrations, which are excellent.

John Bull and His Other Island. By Arthur Bennett. Two vols., 8vo. London: Simpkin, Marshall. 7s.

A new and improved edition. It describes Ireland from the English point of view, the author not having allowed the fact of his being a Unionist to interfere with his judgment and sense of fairness.

Life in the Royal Navy. By a "Ranker." Paper, illustrated, pp. 171. Portsmouth: G. Chamberlain. 1s.

A brightly written record of twenty years' experience in the naval service of to-day, which will be eagerly read by all interested in the lot of Englishmen afloat. A perusal of its pages cannot fail to be sufficient inducement to hundreds of young men to cast in their lot with the Royal Navy.

The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight. By Percy P. Stone. Part II. Folio. London: Stone. £3 3s. for four parts.

Contains historical and architectural details, illustrated with sketches, maps and plans of a number of the old country and farm houses of the Isle of Wight.

A Voyage in the "Sunbeam": Our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months. By Lady Brassey. 8vo, pp. 512. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 3s. 6d.

A cheaper edition, printed from the stereotype plates, and bound up to form a volume of the "Silver Library." It contains sixty-six illustrations.

Goldthwaite's Universal Atlas, Geographical, Astronomical, and Historical. Folio, pp. 490. New York: Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. \$5.

This atlas contains a complete series of maps of modern geography, an elaborate series of authentic historical maps, a brief history of astronomy and a description of the geography of the heavens. There are also valuable statistical tables and a complete gazetteer of the United States.

MILITARY.

The Principles of Strategy Illustrated Mainly from American Campaigns. By John Bigelow, Jr. Folio, pp. 200. Illustrated with plans and maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$7.50.

Notes on Fire Control. Discipline and Indirect Fire. 6 Figs. pp. 84. London: Gale & Polden. 1s. 6d.

The immense importance of controlled compared with uncontrolled fire has been so amply proved by our own sad experiences in Afghanistan and Egypt that the value of a short work which deals exclusively with fire discipline without entering into technical details cannot be overestimated.

Pocket Tactics for Officers of Militia Desirous of Entering the Army, and Militia and Volunteer Officers Desirous of Passing in Tactics. By Captain Russell N. Darbishire. 3 plates, pp. 102. London: Gale & Polden. 2s.

An elementary little manual on minor tactics, well within the capacity of officers who have but little leisure to devote to a more thorough study of the subject.

Field Fortifications. Notes on the text-books specially designed and arranged for the use of officers preparing for promotion examinations. By Major H. D. Hutchinson. Illustrated with 29 plates. 8vo, pp. 144. London: Gale & Polden. 4s.

Contains within a brief compass everything required to assist officers in passing examinations for promotion in all subjects relating to field fortification.

Handbook to Field Training. By Captain J. W. Malet. Illustrated with 21 plates. 8vo, pp. 218. London: Gale & Polden. 2s.

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Malmaison in the Market. Mary Bacon Ford.
The Ladies' New York Club. Julia H. Percy.
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Shall We Be Finally Burned Up?
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In Genoa. John G. Dow.
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The West Indies for Young Englishmen. J. J. Vickers.
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Tasmania. A. K. C.
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The Northern Volunteers. Col. T. L. Livermore.
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Method of Combat for an Infantry Battalion.
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The National Society—Proposed Rules.
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The *British Weekly* and Dr. Goodwin.
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The Perils of Assyrian Research. By Rev. Samuel Kinns.
The Rev. Canon Liddon. With Portrait.

Knowledge.

Gnats, Midges, and Mosquitoes. E. A. Butler.
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Francis Deak, Tisza, Szapary, Szilagyi, Von Baross, Ap-
ponyi. With Portraits.
The Snuff Box in Literature. —I. W. J. Gordon.
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The Common Case of the Professional Prodigal. Mrs. Mayo.
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Society in Different Cities. Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.
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The Blessings of Publicity. H. P. B.
"H. P. B.'s" Departure. H. S. Olcott.
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The Beatrice of Dante. Katherine Hillard.
The Kabbalah. W. Wynn Westcott.
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Mashonaland. F. E. Harman.

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Fruit-Growing in Florida. A. Montefiore.
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Courtship and Marriage of Isabella of Spain. E. Spencer.
Some Interesting Facts about Electricity. Mrs. M. J. Lamb.
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The First English Foundation in North America.
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The Views of Mr. Arnold White.
The Sabbath Day of the Jew. Dr. J. Kohler.
A Chemist as a Prophet. B. H. Hartogensis.
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Sketch of Brousa Station, Asia Minor. Rev. T. A. Baldwin.
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The Year 1800 in Japan. Prof. G. W. Knox.
Buddhism and Christianity. Rev. E. Snodgrass.
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The Gothenburg Licensing System. Rev. James Halpin.
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Women's Medical Work in India. Mrs. Frank Penny.
Charles Kingsley. C. M. Yonge.
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Amongst the Cage-dwellers. J. T. Bent.
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The Eurasian Problem. Demetrius.
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Ernest Daudet on Coblenz. Lord Colchester.
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The Eucharistic Sacrifice. H. Ormonde.

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English Lexicography. Prof. T. W. Hunt.
A Study of Browning's Dramas. Miss I. M. Street.
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German Socialism. J. Bourdeau.

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A Few Words about Mr. Lowell. Bret Harte.
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Training: Its Bearing on Health.—I. Sir Morell Mackenzie.
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The Last Bit of Natural Woodland. A. Herbert.
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Cats. J. M. Cobban.
Celebrities at Play.
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In and About Newmarket.
The Music of Birds.

Sun Magazine.

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The Great Fire of Rome. Prof. Church.
Art in the Provinces. Kineton Parkes.
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Dr. Simar, New Bishop of Paderborn. With Portrait.

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The Law of Marriage in the Spanish Civil Statute Book of 1889. Dr. R. R. von Scherer.

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Through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. (Concluded.) H. Apel.

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The Historical Origin of the Swiss Confederation. A. Baldamus.

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Karl Thieln, New Prussian Minister of Public Works. With Portrait.

Launch of the *Elector Frederiek William*, German Ironclad. August 15.

Reval. W. Neumann.

August 22.

On Beethoven-Playing.

Niobe, Training Ship. F. Lindner.
The late Oskar von Redwitz. Poet. With Portrait. R. König.

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The Daughter of the House. A. Hahn.

Deutsche Revue. Breslau. September.

Moltke and the Bombardment of Paris. Letter from Count Wilhelm Moltke, Nephew of the late Field-Marshal Count von Moltke, to the Editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, correcting certain statements made by Count Albrecht von Roon.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XXVIII.

The Prussian Poles.

Possibilities: Marquis of Lorne.

The Vienna School of Medicine. (Concluded.) A. Kronfeld.

Is Belief a Duty? I. J. Kaftan.

State and Politics. III. By a Realist.

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On the Relationship of the Individual to the Whole Community. From the Psychological Point of View. W. Wundt.

English Ports on the Way to India by Canada. Major O. Wachs.

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Dr. J. Rodenberg.

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Women in Literature. Dr. Klara Kühnast.

The Woman Movement in Finland, Switzerland, Austria, and America.

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The Invention of the Microscope.

Alice Barbi, Italian Singer. With Portrait.

Luxemburg. P. Clemen.

More Light in Our Houses. Dr. J. H. Baas.

The Fan Exhibition at Karlsruhe. F. Luthmer.

The City of London's Present to the Emperor.

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Love in Contemporary German Literature. I. von Troll Borostyan.

Sonja Kowalewski. With Portrait. G. von Vollmar.

Psycho-Philosophy. G. Ludwig.

The Education Question. A. Winter.

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Poems by Karl M. Heidt, E. Albrecht and others.

Der Gute Kamerad. (For boys.) Stuttgart.

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Katholische Missionen. Freiburg (Baden). September.

Jakob Müller and the Goa Mission. (Continued.)

The Latest Indian Troubles in America. P. Jutz.

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Political Crises in Hungary. J. Weiss.

The Vatican and the Great Alliances.

Der Kyffhäuser. Salzburg. August.

The Mozart Centenary. Dr. Kilcher.

Weather Superstitions in the Alps. L. von Hörmann.
Körner Celebration in Vienna.

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Carmen Sylva: A Literary Study. W. A. Castner.

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M. Glossner.

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Pierre Loti, New Academician. H. Tovote.
Wine-drinking and Tobacco-smoking. Count L. Tolstoj.

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Three Months as a Factory-Worker—Paul Göhre's Book. P.
von Gizycki.

August 15.

The House of the Vienna Society of Authors. J. Wiener.
Paul Göhre's Book. (Continued.)

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Beethoven's "Pathétique." Poem. V. von Kohlenegg.
The Communal Protection of Workmen. III. Dr. J. Joachim.
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trian Poetesses. R. Specht.
Ballooning. II. R. Schmidt.

Heft 10.

Communal Protection of Workmen. (Continued.)
Hermann Conradi, Lyric Poet. G. Egestorff.

Musikalische Rundschau. Vienna. August 1.

The Mozart Celebration at Salzburg. Dr. M. Dietz.
The Bayreuth Festival. E. von Hartmann.

August 10.

Bayreuth Festival. (Continued.)

Nord und Süd. Breslau. September.

Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico. With Portrait. Paul Lin-
dau.
Carl Gottlieb Svarez (concluded). E. Schwartz.
Socialism and Darwinism. R. Kossman.
The Last Napoleon and his End. G. Zernin.
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The Lyric Drama in the Eighteenth Century. Dr. A. Koster.
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Romänische Revue. July-August.

The Reply of the High School Youth to the Bucuresci Memor-
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Schorer's Familienblatt. (Salon-Ausgabe.) Berlin. Heft 14.

The Cactus Family. E. Jurgenson.
From Berlin to Hamburg by Water. A. Ruhemann.
The Monument to Gustav Nachtigal, Explorer, at Stendal.
Monuments to Ludwig Anzengruber and Ferdinand Raimund
(Austrian Poets) at Vienna.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach. (Catholic.) Freiburg (Baden).

Wrong Views of Social Conditions in the Encyclical of Leo XIII.
A. Lehmkuhl.
The Holy Coat of Trèves. S. Beissel.
Dr. Julius Kaftan's New Dogma—Review of his "Bellef and
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Christianity." T. Grandenath.
The British Bible Society at Work.

Ueber Land und Meer. Stuttgart. Heft 2.

The Swiss Celebrations. W. Kaden.
Goethe and Lake Zurich. J. Herzfelder.
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The Portiuncula Festival in Holzhausen. B. Rauchenegger.
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Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony and his Bride. With
Portraits.
Fruit and Fruit Cures. Dr. O. Gotthilf.
Wilhelm Henzen and his Drama "St. Elizabeth."

Karl Thielen, New Prussian Minister of Public Works. With
Portrait.
The Upper Palatinate. M. Schussler.
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The Question of Responsibility—Parliamentary. Dr. J. von
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A Modern Ideal. A. von der Lahn.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. Berlin. August.

Old German Burial Rites and Celebrations for the Dead. Dr. O.
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Franz von Lenbach, Portrait Painter. H. E. von Berlepsch.
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Remembrance. Poem. F. Bodenstedt.
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The Coldest and the Warmest Places in the World: Werchojansk
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J. van Bebber.
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The Electric Light. L. Silberstein.
The Newest Military Guns. N. von Engelstedt.
Birds' Voices. (With Illustrations from Harper.) W. Willy.
Travelling. Dr. B. Neubaur.
Piatigorsk, a Watering Place in the Caucasus. F. de Mojean.
The Education of Children among the Ancients. F. Ess.
Flissaken—Polish Jews Engaged in the Timber Transport Trade.
E. Wichert.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte. Bruns-
wick. September

Count Borromel in the Service of the Church and the State.
A. Kleinschmidt.
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The Tournament. A. von Heyden.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung. Vienna. August 15.

International Copyright. Bertha von Suttner.
French Literature: The Moral and the Immoral and the Novel
of the Future. R. Lothar.

Der Zeitgenosse. Dresden. August 1.

Carl Baron Torressani, Austrian Story-Writer. A. G. von Suttner.
Three Poems by R. Zoozmann.
Lyrics by Oskar Linke, R. Prescher and others.

August 15.

Lyrics by H. C. Jüngst, C. Liebhag and others.
Two Poems by R. Zoozmann.
New Fiction—New Criticism. Study of Guy de Maupassant's
Essay on the Novel. Dr. G. Mauz.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert. Berlin. August 22.

Poems by Theodor von Griebner and others.
Old and New Ways in Music. Dr. H. Pudor.
Bismarck in the Reichstag.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse. Lausanne. August.

Works Common to all Christendom—Temperance, Anti-Slavery, etc. I. E. Naville.

Puis de Chavannes. Artist. A. Michel.

Across the Caucasus. Notes and Impressions of a Botanist. IV. E. Levier.

The Literary Movement in Spain—During the Last Two Years. E. Rios.

Parisian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific, and Political Chroniques.

Chrétien Evangélique. Lausanne. August.

The Thirst after Righteousness. Biblical Study. H. Mouron.

A History of Christian Benevolence. By Dr. G. Uhlhorn. Reviewed by Correson.

Gazette des Beaux Arts. August.

Gothic Art. M. L. de Fourcaud.

Thomas Lawrence and the English Society of His Day. M. T. Wyrena.

Notes on Meissonier. Edmond Bounaffe.

Decorative Art in Old Paris. M. A. Champeaux.

Napoleon the First's Tapestry Furniture. M. Gerspach.

Notes on the Dijon Artists of the Fifteenth Century. M. Bernard Frost.

L Initiation. Paris. August.

The Idea of God Incompatible with Science. A. Franck.

The Evolution of the Idea. Papis.

Jesus of Nazareth, from the Historical, Scientific, and Social Points of View. By Paul de Réglia. Reviewed by G. Mountree.

Nouvelle Revue. August 1.

Paris on Horseback. Croqueville.

The Founder of the Brazilian Republic. M. O. d'Aranjo.

Dalmatia. Paul Melon.

Nowadays. J. du Tillet.

Shakespeare's Sonnets. M. S. Arnaud.

The Well-bred Women of Japan. Leon de Tinsau.

The Truth about Mesdames de Sainte Amaranthe. Mme. Mary Summer.

Michel Bakounine. M. A. Mathey.

French Moscow Exhibition.

French Yachting. G. de Wailly.

The Neutrality of Siam. P. Lahault.

Foreign Politics. M. d'Adam.

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Great and Small Causes of Revolution. Don Cesare Lombroso.

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A Seduction of the Eighteenth Century. Frederic Delacroix.

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The Conquest of Life. Emile Gautier.

The Manufacture of Sèvres during the Revolution. Edward Garnier.

The Reflections of a Workman. M. Jean Fache.

A Sweetheart. Mr. J. D. Uim.

Prejudices and Conventionalities. M. de Marie Anne de Bouett.

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Military Books. G. G.

Paris and Jerusalem. Aristide Astrude.

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Revue d'Art Dramatique. Paris. August 1.

Tzemma. Lyric Drama in One Act. P. Gauthier.

The Modern Greek Theatre. III. G. Bourdon.

Oscar de Redwitz. Poet. A. Wagnon.

August 15.

L'Ombre (The Shadow). Drama by Paul Lindau. French by A. Wagnon.

The Theatre in Old Lille. H. Jouin.

Naïveté at the Theatre. M. Doublemain.

The Theatrical Press of New York. J. Rousseau.

Revue Bleue. Paris. August 15.

Emily Brontë. T. de Wyzema.

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Prince Bismarck and the Crown Prince before 1860.

Bayreuth Festival. René de Récy.

Revue des Deux Mondes. August 1.

Art and Nature (3d part). V. Cherbuliez.

A Girl's Love. III. Madame Pauline Caro.

The Spanish War. Colonel V. Roussillon.

A New Form of Education. G. Boissier.

Lena. Leon Barracand.

The Evolution of Democracy in Switzerland. Louis Warin.

Studies in the Seventeenth Century (Bossuet). F. Brunetière.

Count Alexander Hübner. G. Valbert.

August 15.

Art and Nature (last part). V. Cherbuliez.

A Girl's Love. IV. Mme. Pauline Caro.

Explosive Substances in Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Marcelin Berthelot.

Court Actresses. Victor du Bled.

Historic French Landscapes. E. Schure.

The Spanish War. Colonel V. Roussillon.

Revue Encyclopédique. Paris. August 1.

Marcel Prévost and his Novel, "La Confession d'un Amant."

With Portrait. G. Pellissier.

Lithography. G. Hediard.

The Talleyrand Memoirs: Their Character and their Authenticity. With Portrait. P. Bertrand.

Count von Moltke. With Portrait.

August 15.

Art Exhibitions at Paris. L. Bourdeau.

The Division of Africa. With Map. R. d'Annis.

The Birth of Art in Prehistoric Times. E. Borda.

Revue Générale. Brussels. August.

The Social Problem and the Encyclical. A. Casselein.

The Independence of Belgium and Talleyrand's Mission to London in 1830. A. de Ridder.

The French Catholic Economists and the Social Question. C. Clément.

Corsica. E. Marcel.

Revue del Hypnotisme. Paris. August.

The Theoretical and Practical Study of Suggestion. L. Stembo.

The Relations of Hysteria to Hypnotism.

Revue des Revues. Paris. August.

Italy, France, and the Papacy. Signor Crispi.

Revue Scientifique. Paris. August 15.

Industries of the Primitive Populations of Alsace-Lorraine. M. Bleicher.

The Mineral Waters of France. D. Bellet.

August 22.

Aptitudes and Actions. L. Manouvrier.

August 29.

Madagascar. M. d'Anthouard.

Université Catholique. Lyons. August 15.

The Real Inside Condition of the Anglican Church. Reparatus.

An Ecclesiastical Law Case in 1844. A. Ricard.

Father Grou and Christian Spirituality. C. Denis.

The Inquisition. G. Canet.

Inspiration. A. Biblical-Historical Study. By P. Dausch.

Reviewed by E. Jacquier.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica. August 15.

Christianity Excluded from Elementary Instruction in Italy. (A bitter attack on State education.)

On the Migration of the Hittim.

The Encyclical of Leo XIII. (Continued.)

The Movements of the Stellar System.

La Rassegna Nazionale. August 16.

The Painter Antonio Ciseri. G. E. Saltini. (A biographical sketch of a recently deceased artist).

Conclusions Drawn from Anglo-American Opinions on Divorce. C. F. Galba. (The author rejoices that so many Protestant writers should be opposed to the present marriage laws in America.)

La Nuova Antologia. August 10.

The Persecution of the Jews. R. Bonghi. (An excellent article on the anti-Semitic movement on the Continent.)

The National Prehistoric and Ethnographic Museum in Rome. L. Pigorini.

Gasparda Salo and the Inventor of the Violin. G. Livo.

An Article by Francesco Crispi—An Ex-diplomat. (An answer to Crispi's article in the *Contemporary Review*.)

La Scuola Positiva. July 31.

Administration of Justice in Italy in 1890. F. S. Arabia.

Public Life in the Sicilian Communes. G. Alongi.

Provocation and Premeditation. E. Ferri.

A Critical Table of Penal and Civil Jurisprudence.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. A.P.S.	Arena.	G. B.	Great Britain.	N. A. R.	North American Review.
A. C.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Nat.	Nationalist.
A. C. Q.	Australasian Critic.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	Nat. R.	National Review.
All W.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
A. M.	All the World.	G. W.	Good Words.	N. E.	New England.
Ant.	Atlantic Monthly.	Help.	Help.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	New R.	New Review.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	High. M.	Highland Monthly.	N. H.	Newbury House Magazine.
A. R.	Andover Review.	Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
Arg.	Argosy.	H. M.	Home Maker.	O.	Outing.
As.	Asclepiad.	H. R.	Health Record.	O. D.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Hy.	Hygiene.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	Pater.	Paternoster Review.
Bel. M.	Belford's Magazine.	I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	I. N. M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.	P. F.	People's Friend.
Bk. -wm.	Bookworm.	In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	Photo. A. R.	Photo-American Review.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	Photo. R.	Photographic Review.
C.	Cornhill.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	Jew Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. L.	Poet Lore.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. M. S. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	P. R.	Parents' Review.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Chap.	Chaperone.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	K.	Knowledge.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Ch. Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	K. O.	King's Own.	Pay. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	Lad.	Ladder.	Q.	Quiver.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Jour. of Economics.
C. J.	Chambers' Journal.	Lamp.	Lamp.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	L. H.	Leisure Hour.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
Coe.	Cosmopolitan.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	S.	Sun.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
C. W.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Dial.	Dial.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	M.	Month.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Syd. Q.	Sydney Quarterly.
Ed. E.	Education (England).	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
Ed. R.	Educational Review.	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	Tim.	Timehri.
Ed. U. S.	Education (United States).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
E. H.	English Historical Review.	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mis. H.	Missionary Herald.	U. S.	United Service.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Esq.	Esquiline.	Mon.	Monist.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Ex.	Expositor.	M. P.	Monthly Packet.	W. R.	Westminster Review
F.	Forum.	M. R.	Methodist Review.	Y. E.	Young England.
Fi.	Fireside.	Mur.	Murray's Magazine.	Y. M.	Young Man.
F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	M. W. H.	Magazine of Western History.		
G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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FROM A RECENT PAINTING BY H. PHILL

EMPEROR WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1891.

No. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The
Tariff in
Politics.*

Through the month of October the whole country has been ablaze with political discussion. The state campaigns are proving to have a more than usual educational value. Last year the election of a new Congress followed so closely upon the end of a session of unprecedented length, in which new tariff laws and other measures of the highest importance had been adopted, that no just or reasonable estimate could possibly have been expressed by the verdict at the polls. Those who supposed that the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party last November was a final and complete repudiation of the McKinley tariff and the other leading policies of the party in power, were short-sighted. It cannot be until next year, in the presidential and congressional elections, that any conclusively significant verdict will be pronounced by the public opinion of the country. Meanwhile, it ought to be more evident than it seems to be to the opponents of Republican policy that the new tariff is far less vulnerable in particular details than in fundamental principles. As a high protective measure the McKinley tariff, plus the reciprocity clauses, is one of the most scientific and successful pieces of constructive legislation that has ever been devised. Together with the bills for the promotion of shipping and the establishment of steamship lines and for the recapture of the European market for American meats, the revised tariff measures constitute a policy of large and audacious character as brilliant in its conception as it is practical and adaptable in its working arrangements. To keep asserting that it will not do the things it proposes to do is pitiable nonsense. It could but cheapen sugar; it can but stimulate our trade with South America; it will inevitably, if maintained, transfer a considerable linen industry and a huge tin-plate industry to this country. Nobody who possessed ordinary judgment expected to see a large development of tin-plate making in America within a single year, any more than one expects to see the scaffolding rise about the spire of a new cathedral simultaneously with the digging for

foundations. A sufficiently heavy tax upon the imported article will transfer the tin-plate industry to this country just as surely as it transferred the making of steel rails. The controversy now pending in certain newspapers as to the precise progress that is realized from week to week in making this transfer is a most puerile controversy.

*Protection
and
Reciprocity.*

But because the McKinley bill is soundly devised in its adaptation of means to ends, it does not necessarily follow that the ends are wisely chosen or that the true welfare of the nation is to be promoted by this constructive and aggressive industrial policy. The true line of assault is upon the policy at large. To twit the Republicans upon their "reciprocity" appanage as being inconsistent is highly absurd. The reciprocity policy is upon the most rigid lines of protection, and bears not the faintest resemblance to the free-trade policy. Protectionism declares that ordinary articles of consumption that we do not and cannot well produce should be admitted free. The reciprocity idea is that the countries from which these articles come should in return allow our wares—those which do not conflict with their home products—to enter their markets with special exemptions. The whole system is one designed to encourage our industries and foster our commerce. The free-trade system would arrange tariffs and levy taxes with the sole purpose of providing the necessary public revenue, and would keep hands off of industry and commerce, leaving all those matters to private volition. The two great parties are gradually ranging themselves upon either side of the dividing line between these two large, opposing policies. Alexander Hamilton to-day would be a Republican, and Thomas Jefferson to-day would be a Democrat.

*The
Ohio
Contest.*

Next year, as in 1888, the tariff policy will doubtless be uppermost in the topics of party controversy. This year, as preliminary to the great quadrennial battle, the skirmishes in several States are turning chiefly upon

MAJOR M'KINLEY OF OHIO.

GOV. PATTISON OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GOV. CAMPBELL OF OHIO.

national issues. This is notably true in Ohio, where Mr. McKinley's success or failure as a candidate for governor will be thought by the country at large to indicate the opinion of Ohio upon the tariff policy with which his name is identified. It happens, also, that the legislature to be elected on November 8d will choose Mr. John Sherman's successor as United States Senator; and that gentleman's prominent identification with the Republican party's currency policy, taken together with the favor that the Ohio Democrats have shown in their platform for the free coinage of cheap silver dollars, has made the question of money quite as prominent in the Ohio debates as that of the tariff. The currency question, in the form it has taken, contributes to the strength of the Ohio Republicans; but Governor Campbell, who comes of fine political ancestry, and who possesses extraordinary dexterity and ability, is apparently waging a magnificent campaign against odds. Ohio is normally Republican; and if Mr. Campbell should win the day his victory would entitle him to the highest consideration at the hands of his party. In some respects the battle-ground in Ohio this autumn, and the strength and character of the debating, has suggested the memorable Lincoln-Douglas canvass of Illinois.

*New York's
Pivotal
Position.*

The position of the State of New York in national politics is both discreditable and menacing. While in Ohio the political game is progressing upon the large and legitimate scale for comparatively small and local stakes, in New York the game is a local and narrow and even a mean one, yet it is always consciously played for national stakes. New York is so disproportionately populous that its group of presidential electors, thrown solidly one way or the other, determines the balance of parties in presidential contests. The popular vote of New York in presidential years is almost

exactly divided. But a slight preponderance carries with it a solid block in the electoral college that is large enough to overcome a very uneven division in the sum total of results from the other forty-three States. What is the consequence? To each party it becomes a matter of prime importance to "carry" the State of New York; and the man or element that controls the situation in that "pivotal" State may claim to hold the key to national success. This situation has given the country two recent Presidents, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cleveland, both of whom were politically the creation of local New York politics. It has elevated Mr. David B. Hill to the rank of a leading aspirant for the presidency. In like manner it will very possibly make Mr. Flower a presidential aspirant if he should be elected on the third of November. If Mr. Andrew D. White had been nominated for governor by the Republicans, and had won by a fair majority, this fact would inevitably have made him a presidential favorite of the first rank, in the case of a Republican decision against a second term for Mr. Harrison. And if Mr. Fassett, who is an admirable local candidate, should defeat Mr. Flower, it is not at all improbable that he may emerge, as did Mr. Cleveland eight years previous, as an unexpected but powerful aspirant for the highest honor and responsibility the nation can bestow. In Mr. White's case there would have existed the basis of a well-earned national reputation. But the people of the United States had never until a few weeks ago heard of Mr. Fassett.

*Rapacious
Tammany.*

If the Democrats win, the victory will belong to Tammany Hall, the secret political conspiracy that has for many years robbed New York City and ruled it with a more than Turkish combination of rapacity and incapacity. It will mean the capture of the State of New York by the Tammany conspiracy, preparatory to the capture of

complete control of national Democratic machinery, with subsequent authority in the administration of the national government if the Democracy should triumph. On the other hand, there are many good men and discerning ones who affirm that the Republican organization in New York is so firmly grasped by a "boss," namely, Mr. Thomas C. Platt, that a Republican success in that State leading to acquisition of a balance of power in national Republican counsels, would make an alleged New York "custom-house ring," or at least the New York State Republican "machine," the power behind the throne in the administration of a Republican president who had been selected solely because of his ability to carry New York.

*The
Issues
in
New York.* One simple device would protect the nation from the abominable intrusion of New York local politics into the larger domain. If the presidential electors could be chosen singly in districts, instead of *en masse* upon general state ticket, there would result a division between the parties corresponding in a general way to the division of the New York delegation in Congress. The dangerous strain that results from New York's pivotal position would be removed. The whole stream of American public life would flow more evenly and more purely. Both great parties would, in the end, be better situated. In the absence of any United States statute to the contrary, each State may determine the manner of choosing presidential electors, and the New York Legislature in the session of this coming winter is competent to decide in favor of the district plan for next year's election. There is, unfortunately, too little reason to suppose that

GOV. D. B. HILL OF NEW YORK.

New York politicians of either party will be ready to relinquish voluntarily an importance in national politics that belongs to them through no merit except that of the State's "pivotal" situation.

Meanwhile, the New York campaign has been waged largely upon the question, Who was responsible for the failure of New York to get the Columbian World's Fair? As is too customary in the Empire State, this discussion leaves all the rest of the country quite out of view. Incidentally, doubtless, the dissensions in New York had their influence; but the chief reason why the World's Fair was not located at New York is easy to state. It was because the majority of Congress and of the American people preferred to locate it at Chicago.

Viewed locally, the New York State campaign is a fight against the extended domination of Tammany. A vote for Mr. Fassett is a vote against Tammany; and Tammany is to-day the chief enemy and danger of the Democratic party. Mr. Tilden saw this clearly, and never ceased to proclaim it. Mr. Cleveland and his friends doubtless see it, but for the present they find themselves forced into silent and painful subjection. As a leader against Tammany, Mr. Fassett deserves a more than partisan support.

It is worth while to observe in passing that each side proclaims its genuine adherence—as against the spurious adherence of the other—to the principle of "home rule for cities." Municipal autonomy in all strictly municipal affairs, and such uniform-

ernors, although all but Maryland and New York have usually been in Republican hands. In all but Pennsylvania a governor is to be chosen on Nov. 8. The Iowa contest is turning chiefly upon the prohibition question, Governor Boies standing for re-election upon an anti-prohibition platform, while the Republicans, with more or less of unanimity and courage, are defending the existing laws. Economic questions are, however, very prominently under debate, the point of view being that of the Western farmer and his welfare as affected by tariff, currency, banking, railway and other legislation. If Governor Boies should win, the victory will justly add considerable prestige to the national Democratic party; and it would bring him, with Mr. Campbell of Ohio, into conspicuous view as a possible candidate for second, or even first place next year. Moreover, if the Democrats of Pennsylvania should follow up the election of an executive last year by actual or "moral" victory this year, Governor Pattison would very possibly emerge as a personage of first-class importance. In Massachusetts national questions are prominent enough to lend a widespread interest to the existing situation. The rapid adoption of new ballot laws, and the generally improved tone of political discussion, are indications of progress in the right direction that even our worst political pessimists find it hard to overlook.

"DESTROYING THE TAMMANY TIGER."

"The young Republican Samson gets a death-grip on the great political beast." (Reduced from full-page cartoon in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, Oct. 17, 1891.)

ity of plan under general laws for the government of all the cities of the State as can reasonably be devised, is a crying need. It is a cheering note of progress that both parties in New York now proclaim this doctrine as orthodox.

In Elections are pending in Iowa, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, New York and
Other States. Massachusetts, as well as in some other
States in which the situation attracts less attention.
Of the six States named all have Democratic gov-

English Politics.

In English politics little had been doing prior to the meeting of the Liberal Federation at Newcastle in the opening days of October, and prior to the tremendous sensation that Mr. Parnell's death occasioned. It had taken Lord Salisbury nearly three weeks to discover that Sir James Fergusson, who had been his Under Secretary at the Foreign Office since 1886, had the best claim to be put in Mr. Raikes's post. The new Postmaster-General has the business to learn, and it is feared by friends of postal reform and progress that the net result of the change will be that the whole subject

of penny postage throughout the English-speaking world, and halfpenny postage for all periodical publications in Great Britain, will be held over until the next administration. Sir James Fergusson's re-election was hotly opposed by the Liberals of North-east Manchester, who were represented by Mr. C. P. Scott, of Mr. Scott is, like his paper informed, but a trifle slow the texture of his thought. that the Tynemouth Liberal candidate Mr. James Ar Leader, who for twenty years, instructed in politics, him to represent them in twentieth century arrives much a matter of course for to have a representative in the beginning of the nineteenth of a great noble to occupy rotten borough which form of the patrimonial inheritance.

The Liberal Program. The Liberal program.

Newcastle was astic and brilliant these annual gatherings. appeared to better advantage all that had been expected vigor were the wonder of the tery of the exact political situation was evinced to the satisfaction of every member of the party. His hold is not traditional. No man in his party can so readily and completely adapt himself to changing situations. Superannuation is not even suggested by anything in Mr. Gladstone's policy or attitude. The Federation avowed continued adherence to Home Rule as the first plank in the Liberal platform. The keynote of the occasion was struck by Mr. John Morley in his speech upon the House of Lords. There was no mincing of words; and notice is served upon the country that any attempt upon the part of the hereditary chamber to thwart or obstruct important reforms adopted by a Liberal majority in the next House of Commons, will be followed by a prompt "ending or mending" of the House of Lords. It is not likely that England would consent to an outright abolition of the second chamber, but its radical reform and re-constitution are easily probable. The Liberals have a growing sentiment with them in this

attitude towards the peers, and Lord Salisbury's imprudent utterances have distinctly damaged the position of the privileged order to which he belongs. Liberalism is decidedly in the ascendant.

THE LATE RT. HON. W. H. SMITH, M.P., LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Death of Mr. W. H. Smith.

The death of Mr William Henry Smith is not a political event of very serious import, but it removes from public life a gentleman of most estimable character and of a high order of every-day usefulness. He had no brilliancy as leader of the Tory House of Commons, but he had a good head for legislative business and an urbanity that facilitated debate and minimized controversy. He was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1877 to 1880, and was doubtless the original of

a well-remembered character in the Gilbert-Sullivan opera "Pinafore." He was made Lord Salisbury's Secretary for War, in 1885, and soon afterwards he succeeded Lord Randolph Churchill as First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House. He had worn

Parnellite out of Parliament. They announced at the mid-monthly meeting of the National Federation that they had formally espoused the cause of the evicted tenants, and that a convention would be held in every county to raise funds for the evicted and to prepare for the general election. They were further to appeal to Irishmen all round the world for help.

Such was the situation when the startling news of Mr. Parnell's death was cabled to the ends of the earth.

On the closing day of September the English editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS penned the following sentences, which reached New York by mail on the same day (Oct. 6) that brought the announcement of the Irish leader's sudden demise. The sentences have a curious significance in view of the event that followed so closely:

"The Irish leaders may get [financial] help on one condition, and on one condition only. American money will flow again the day after the Irish are re-united, that is to say, after Mr. Parnell disappears. He has been the Balmaceda of Home Rule; and, although no one would suggest suicide, his resignation is the only service he can now render to his country."

Mr. Parnell, like Balmaceda, has indeed disappeared. He is no longer a stumbling-block. There

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, M.P.,
New British Postmaster-General.

out his strength in the House, and was about to be raised to the peerage when death overtook him. Mr. Goschen, it was said, desired to succeed Mr. Smith as leader on the front Tory bench. Mr. Balfour would seem better qualified than anybody else if his party can release him from the engrossing task of ruling Ireland. Lord Hartington would be welcomed by the Tories if he would consent to enter the Cabinet. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might possibly be selected as a compromise; but for a permanent choice Mr. Balfour is unquestionably Lord Salisbury's favorite.

Irish Politics. In Ireland during the month previous to Mr. Parnell's death the only event of importance had been journalistic. Young Mr. Dwyer Gray—he is said to be only one-and-twenty—had succeeded at last in making up his mind on the vexed question of Mr. Parnell. As a consequence the *Freeman's Journal* ceased to advocate the claims of the fallen chief, and Mr. Parnell's caricaturists in *United Ireland* exhausted their bitterness in caricaturing Mr. Gray as if he were an infant of twelve months. Considering that Mr. Parnell fought and won the battle of the Land League largely by utilizing the zeal and energy of young men, this kind of satire was very harmless. The only gleam of hope that was relieving the gloom of the Parnellite horizon had come from the attempt—the gallant but futile attempt—of Mr. John O'Leary to constitute a Young Ireland League, which, to judge by the speeches at the preliminary convention, was to be mainly directed against the Catholic Church. The leaders of the Irish Home Rulers had thrown away the scabbard and had now proclaimed their determination to do their best to drive every

MR. DWYER GRAY OF DUBLIN,
Proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

can remain no excuse, in the judgment of an onlooking world, for a perpetuation of the split in the Irish party. That split had to do solely with Mr. Parnell's claim to leadership. It will be difficult, for a time, to reconcile and unite men who have for nearly a year fought each other so savagely. But Irish patriotism will assert itself, and will be obeyed. No such leader as Mr. Parnell can be found again. Fortunately, the Irish party has outgrown the necessity for such absolutism as he exercised; for certainly it has no man capable of exercising it. Mr. Parnell's great career was ended with his triumphant victory, before the special commission, over the foul charges of the *London Times*. With patient, constructive statesmanship he had placed the political aspirations of Ireland upon a safe and laudable constitutional basis and had made the whole world respect them. Before his day the Home Rule movement had been revolutionary and secessionist in its spirit. He reduced it to the position of a legitimate and patriotic program of United-Kingdom domestic policy. His work had, as early as 1885, made Home Rule inevitable, and merely a question of time. His great place in history is unassailable. The last chapters in his career were most lamentable, and bitterly he was made to suffer for misconduct that fearfully injured the cause to which his life was devoted, while it will have left an indelible stain upon his otherwise splendid record. But the great public services he rendered are what will chiefly be remembered.

Balmaceda, Boulanger, Parnell. The month has been one unusually memorable for the number of noted men whose unexpected deaths it has witnessed. The suicides of Balmaceda and Boulanger, both utterly defeated and wholly disheartened, gave strangely tragical endings to careers so bold and adventurous that our generation has few to place beside them. The death of Parnell—like Balmaceda a most intrepid leader, against whom the odds had gone quite hopelessly—was at first reported as a suicide. But there is no reason for believing it. These three men, at their best, were possessed of enormous power. Each had rare opportunities for patriotic service. Every one of them at length lost power and reputation while selfishly and desperately seeking to gain or maintain arbitrary authority. Three years ago Boulanger was personally the most potent man in France, and Europe narrowly escaped general war precipitated by him. Balmaceda's great qualities have been too little appreciated in this country and Europe. Elsewhere in this number of the *REVIEW* will be found more extended sketches of these three "fallen leaders."

A Deluded Nation. "People talk sometimes," said Sir Robert Morier, in the course of one of those brilliantly eloquent improvisations which give such a charm to his conversation, "people talk sometimes as if stupidity were a dead, inert thing, powerful only by *vis inertia*. Never was there a

greater mistake. Stupidity is one of the most hideously alive of things. It may have been dead once, but nowadays it is, as it were, possessed by a demon of restless energy, and it roams feverishly up and down the world, seeking with the most diabolical ingenuity what mischief it may do." Of that hideous phenomenon of a Stupidity possessed of a devil, there have been last month illustrations enough and to spare. Seldom have there been hatched in so short a space of time so large a brood of fatuous absurdities. Their parentage is not doubtful, nor their source obscure. They are the natural offspring

SIR ROBERT MORIER.

of the hallucination under which the French nation seems to have temporarily passed. Having given themselves up to believe the supremely incredible thing that the Czar, the peacemaker of Europe, is about to help them to make war on the power with which he is most anxious to keep on friendly terms, it is not difficult for them to swallow any absurdity. Hence the French press has last month literally teemed with the most fantastic inventions. Now the Russian vodka may, indeed, have gone to the head of the Gaul; but that is no reason why sober, sensible people outside Paris should regard the illusions of Cronstadt and Portsmouth as other than the hallucination of a highly intoxicated brain.

For instance, editors not in lunatic asylums were not ashamed to print, among other items of intelligence, the startling intelligence that the Russian and French consuls-general at Cairo had received

instructions to present an ultimatum to England demanding the immediate evacuation of Egypt; and then, as if in order to show the impartiality of their lunatic minds, they balanced this with the equally farcical story that England had already begun to make war on Turkey by invading and annexing the island of Mitylene. Here, surely, we have stupidity under diabolical obsession in its highest manifestation. The hall porters in Downing Street in a fit of *delirium tremens* could not have invented more ghastly nonsense, which was, nevertheless, telegraphed all over Europe at the cost of hundreds if not thousand of pounds, and commented upon in hundreds of leading articles. France seems to be temporarily out of her mind, and that, perhaps, is the reason why these vagaries of a disordered imagination are printed in other than Parisian newspapers. Every one with a grain of common sense could see at a glance that they were the veriest nonsense. But if the French were to announce that a German gunboat had annexed the United States, or that an Italian bicyclist had taken Constantinople, it would probably be necessary to treat the announcements seriously and discuss them as possibilities.

✓ *French Phantasms of the Month.* Russia, it was announced, had prepared a plan for seizing Constantinople, the Italians had wantonly outraged the French flag at Salonica, the Grand Duke of Baden had blustered out threats of war, and so forth and so forth. These are all lies, sheer, downright, unadulterated falsehoods, without even the shadow of truth to justify their circulation. Yet they have produced a temporary sense of unrest and of danger. The stock exchanges have been affected—possibly the primary reason why these stories were invented—and a general impression has been produced exactly contrary to that which the actual fact justified. That is the result of what the old Hebrews called filling your belly with the east wind. The Russo-French alliance, so far as such a phantasmal understanding can be called an alliance, which has so entirely upset the mental equilibrium of our excitable neighbors, is not a thing that increases France's capacity for realizing her longing for revenge. It has been formed, or rather its semblance has been permitted, in order the more effectively to prevent any breach of the peace in Europe. The French have practically placed themselves in the hands of the Czar. He has given them no pledges; he has promised them nothing. But they have deluded themselves into such a belief in the reality of this alliance that they will find it difficult to move a step without the leave of Alexander III. And so long as Alexander III. lives no better arrangement could be desired for the general peace. Henceforth no gun can be fired in Europe except by permission of two men, the Kaiser and the Czar, both of whom, alike by interest and conviction, are passionate for peace. Yet the existence of great armies and the cherishing of national prejudices are always a menace.

Russia and the Dardanelles. The wiseacres who talk about Russian descents upon Constantinople do not know the A B C of Russian policy. If any one would but for a moment imagine himself in Russia's place, he would see that whether Russia's ultimate object is conquest or pacific development, it must suit her much better to have the Sultan as her hall-porter, rather than to have to face all the risks of ejecting him, merely in order to have to do herself what he can do for her much more cheaply and effectively. The recent discussion, which ended in the recognition of the rights of Russia to despatch steamers with troops and prisoners from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus to her stations in the Pacific, indicates plainly enough the natural line of Russian policy. Does any human being imagine for a moment that if Englishmen, instead of Russians,



held Odessa and Sebastopol any human power would prevent them from sending their Indian relief through the Bosphorus? That narrow water-way through the Turkish capital may be rightly closed to ironclads which are floating fortresses, but it is monstrous to strain that interdict so far as to forbid the egress of Russian transports. The Sultan has agreed to allow the Russians to forward a certain fixed number of soldiers through the Dardanelles, to and from Eastern Asia, and as this is nothing more than we should have to insist upon if we had been in Russia's shoes, there is no need to make such a pother about this "concession." If it has pleased the Russians, that is not an evil; for it is always well to please a neighbor and an ally when it can be done without injuring yourself. But if the French imagine that it helps them a hundredth part of an inch nearer to the objects of their policy on the Rhine and the Nile, they are deluded indeed. Russia's permanent access to the Bosphorus must be considered as henceforth a matter of course.

England
and
Egypt.

France wants to get the English out of Egypt. It is a curious way of attaining that end to afford a fresh illustration of the extent to which the Sultan is a mere puppet in the hands of the Czar. The more power Russia has at Constantinople, the less chance there is of weakening England's hold upon Egypt. That surely is as plain as the nose upon one's face. The English have not annexed Egypt, and do not intend to annex Egypt, neither has Russia seized Constantinople, but just as England has put the Khedive into her pocket, so the Sultan will go into the pocket of Russia. Russia has no need to trouble to occupy Constantinople. The Sultan every year gravitates steadily to the position of mere agent and factotum of the Czar. All that Russia has to do is to allow the natural forces to operate unchecked, and ere long the Sultan will be neither more nor less than a Russian agent in a fez. The more clearly the British public recognizes that, the less chance there is of any evacuation of Egypt. This has always been admitted in the frankest way by the Czars. Even Nicholas recognized that England in Egypt was the natural and proper counterpoise to Russian dominance on the Bosphorus.

The Future
of
Mitylene.

The scare about the alleged British occupation of Mitylene is useful from one point of view. A British gunboat exercising its crew landed a fraction of a ship's company for land drill on the small island of Sigri, and in a few hours took them on board again. That was the infinitesimal grain of truth upon which so gigantic a superstructure of fiction was erected. Nevertheless, the incident may serve a good purpose if it reminds Europe that should Constantinople ever pass into the hands of the Czar, not a shot will be fired by Britain to prevent it. The British have at last emancipated themselves pretty completely from the superstition that the occupancy of the waterway into the *cul de sac* of the Euxine is a matter of supreme importance to them. If Russia occupied Constantinople, they might occupy Mitylene, and strengthen their hold on Egypt. Beyond that they should not go. It is an open question whether it would not be worth while even going as far as to occupy Mitylene. But as no serious objection would be taken by Russia to such a compromise, it might be the easiest way out of the difficulty.

The Sultan
and his
Grand Viziers.

The fall of Kiamil Pasha, the late grand vizier, and the appointment of Djavad Pasha as his successor, need not concern the outside world very much. The wonder is not that Kiamil has fallen, but that he kept his place so long. The Sultan is supreme, and whenever the Sultan gets in a particularly tight place, he naturally changes his grand vizier. At present he is worried about the insurrection in Yemen, where the Arabs refused to be pacified, despite all the telegrams announcing their complete subjugation, and he is not particularly pleased about the position of

affairs in Egypt. Moreover, Kiamil is said to have lent Prince Mohamed Resched Effendi, the Sultan's brother, who is heir presumptive, a considerable sum of money unknown to the Sultan. Abdul Hamid, who is timid and suspicious, was probably easily persuaded that he had better replace his septuagenarian Arab by a Turk who had not completed his fiftieth year. Whether it is Kiamil or Djavad who executes the orders from the palace, these orders will still be issued by Abdul Hamid, who will of necessity gravitate more and more toward Russia, who can either help or harm him more than any other power. This view is doubtless very distasteful to England; but its soundness is obvious. The Porte can henceforth but be growingly deferential to Russia.

DJEVAD PASHA,
New Grand Vizier of Turkey

Kaiser and
Czar

The really important question is, what the Kaiser and the Czar are thinking. The Czar has been spending his annual holiday at Fredensburg, and, according to the European gossip, has been thinking out the best way to show that his idea of the Cronstadt demonstration was not to encourage dreams of war, but to establish a new security for peace. Called home by the sudden death of the Grand Duchess Paul, he seized the opportunity of meeting the Kaiser at Berlin. The Kaiser has been more outspoken, and it is everywhere reported that he has expressed himself in the friendliest fashion to his German neighbors. He has been visiting the Emperor of Austria at the Austrian manoeuvres, and he has been witnessing the military manoeuvres in Bavaria. At Erfurt he made a characteristic speech, blurred with a somewhat unworthy sneer at Napoleon as a parvenu, which somewhat irritated the French; but he at the same time relaxed the irksome passport regulations to Elsass-Lothringen, and at the dinner table is reported to have declared, with much emphasis, that even if he knew a neighboring power were meditating war he would not take the responsibility of anticipating attack. If even he could gain an additional month of peace he would take it, believing that the advantages of forestalling your enemy in the present condition of Europe would not be worth the sacrifice of a month of peace. He would prefer to trust in Providence, and leave the responsibility of making war to be taken by the other. He is entirely of Lord Derby's opinion, "If war must come sooner or later, for heaven's sake let it come later."

rendezvous at all. Mr. Arnold Forster, whose admirable "Citizen Reader" should be a textbook in every English school, and who has rendered yeoman's service to the country by the alarm which he raised seven years ago about the navy, declares in the *London Times* that he never yet witnessed so unsatisfactory and humiliating a display as that presented by the First Army Corps. This is no fault of the officers or of the men, but of the system, which he declares he can prove has utterly broken down. Says Mr. Forster:

"Our cavalry are without horses, our artillery without guns or train, our infantry battalions are, I firmly believe, becoming worse every year. The militia is a patent and recognized fraud, while the yeomanry has ceased to exist as a military force."

Seeing that England spends nearly \$100,000,000 a year upon a force which is thus declared to be a worse than useless sham, how would it be to cut down the army estimates by one half, and spend the sum thus rescued from waste in supplying every crowded Babylon in the land with sufficient open spaces and playgrounds to give citizens a chance of growing up healthy enough to serve as soldiers when England develops a war office capable of organizing an army? The proposition is worth talking about, at least.

GEN. SIR EVELYN WOOD.
Of the British Army

The Condition of the British Army. Military manœuvres have been the order of the day. In Germany, in Thuringia, 60,000 soldiers were in the field, and it was noticed that although the firing was incessant, the atmosphere remained perfectly clear. In the next war, thanks to smokeless powder, there will be no more smoke than there was at the battle of Hastings. England also has been having her manœuvres in southeastern Hants. General Sir Evelyn Wood was in command, and although the officers were zealous and the men obedient, the reports from day to day do not tend to reassure the country as to the efficiency of its second line of defence. The proportion of men who fell out in the march was excessive, and it was asserted that if the majority of the troops had been set a heavy marching order they would never have reached the

The French Manœuvres and President Carnot. "What do you think of the Franco-Russian Alliance?" said an interviewer to Signor Crispi, to which the Prime Minister sententiously replied, " 'Much ado about nothing.' mere rhetoric and champagne." Herr Berlepsch, who presided over the Labor Congress in Berlin, has also declared his satisfaction with the prospects of peace. Signor Rudini is equally confident there will be no war. Only in France there is commotion, and feverish hopes of an early realization of their aggressive designs. So incapable are some Parisians of displaying the calm of conscious strength, that 1100 men had to be arrested in the streets before "Lohengrin" could be performed at the Opera House. They deemed it patriotic and seemly to avenge Sedan by hooting the music of a German composer. Russia benefits because her new loan has

been taken up in Paris. It was also received simultaneously in Berlin; but when France awakes from her hallucination she is not likely to be more tranquilly content than she has been hitherto. The chief domestic event in France has been military. President Carnot has been reviewing 100,000 French troops in the Champagne country. The French soldiers marched well, and the President declared that "the army has once more shown what France may expect from it," and the country, which followed the manoeuvres with "passionate interest," has felt somewhat reassured by reading the reports of the correspondents, whose imaginations were evidently impressed by the "human wall, 2000 yards front and 750 deep," which was drawn up upon the parade ground at Vitry. President Carnot did his work well. The Bishop of Chalons hailed him as the "Pacifier of Consciences" in allusion to the understanding with Rome, and the workmen at Rheims saluted him as the first worker of France. He made half a dozen speeches and achieved the almost impossible task of satisfying French patriotic fervor without occasioning an alarm abroad. M. Ribot and General Caprivi have both made pacific speeches, and so far as the statesmen are concerned, peace seems more secure than before.

*The Trouble
in China.*

The news from China grows more and more disquieting. At the beginning of September the riotous anti-foreign movement, which had cost so many valuable lives at Waha and other towns in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, burst out afresh at Ichang, a thousand miles up the great river, beyond which steamers do not ply. All the property of the English and foreign merchants have been destroyed by an organized outbreak of Hunan soldiers. The telegrams seem to point to a probable general rising along the Tangtre, directed against all foreigners, but specially against the missionaries. The country is dotted with missionaries, every treaty port contains some merchants; if the thousand miles of valley blaze up in fanatical savagery, the Emperor of China may have urgent need to secure another Gordon to rescue him from another T'ai-ping rebellion. Rumors assert that the insurrectionary movement is fomented by the Emperor's mother, and that Li Hung Chang is also hoping to gain an advantage by fishing in troubled waters. The two theories, apparently conflicting, that the anti-European movement is at once investigated by the government and set on foot by a party which only uses hostility to foreigners as a pretext to mark its designs against the dynasty, may be reconciled if we suppose that the government sees some advantage in secretly favoring a movement which, although ultimately aimed at the dynasty, may, in the mean time, help the dynasty against the foreigner. The Chinese are adepts in the art of facing both ways, and it may be that, in the Yung Tze valley, the spur invidiously applied provokes the caper which it seems to chide. It is very serious business, however. Gunboats are already in ac-

tion, troops are being despatched to protect life and property, and many things are more improbable than the temporary establishment of a European-American naval protectorate of the Chinese treaty

UNMANAGEABLE.

"Can't manage him, eh? Then you'd better tie him up or muzzle him, or we'll know the reason why."—*Judy*, September 3, 1891.

ports—until such time as the new Gordon, whoever he may be, makes the Chinese Emperor once more to be master in his own house.

*The Chinese
and the
Missionaries.*

The curious consequence of the present agitation against the Europeans is, that the Chinese government itself has been compelled to vindicate the character of the Christian missionaries. The anti-foreign placards accuse the Christians of immorality, dishonesty, and murder. The favorite charge is that women are procured to abduct children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out, and whose heart and kidneys are cut off. This extraordinary accusation, which implies that the devoted missionaries of the Cross are mere variants upon Jack the Ripper, has had one good result. It has elicited from the Tsung-li-Yamen a direct declaration, embodied on the official memorial to the Emperor, that the missionaries are an element of good in the land and not of evil. This is the formal finding of the Imperial Ministry, who, as usual, style themselves "the memorialists."

The memorialists find that the religion of the great West persuades people to follow the paths of virtue. It has been propagated in all the western

countries for many years. The hospitals for the sick and asylums for infants are all good works. Of late years in all places in the different provinces visited by calamities there were many missionaries who contributed large sums, and helped to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Their love to do good and their generosity in giving are certainly commendable.

On the strength of this memorial the Emperor issued an edict which favors the propagation of the Christian faith more than any previous edict that has been issued for the Chinese throne. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Chinese government may be able to maintain order. No policy could be more fatuous on the part of outside government than to adopt any course that would weaken that of China in its exercise of authority over its own people.

South African Affairs. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of South Africa, who last month visited Natal, is studying the question of the franchise. Next session the Cape Parliament will be engrossed with this burning question, What is to be done with the black electorate? The British movement in favor of "one man one vote" does not prevail in South Africa. There the tendency is the other way. Like the Melbourne farmers who carried, the other day, a resolution in favor of giving an elector one vote for manhood and another for property, if he has any, Mr. Hofmeyer, of South Africa, would give his Dutch supporters a multiple vote—education and land-owning being regarded as affording a fair claim for extra votes. As a rule, educated and land-owning classes have succeeded in getting their own way, vote or no vote. The instinct of democracy is in favor of making all men and women equal at the polling booth, leaving those who have most land, or wealth, or culture, a free field to influence the electorate by any legitimate means. In the Southern States the chief result of enfranchising the negro has been to increase the voting power of his old master in Congress—the last result the stalwart Republicans contemplated when they enfranchised him.

Matters in Australasia. The shearing agreement arrived at by the shearers and squatters of Sydney has been accepted by the unionists of Victoria and Queensland. The difficulty is therefore at an end. According to the satirist of the *Sydney Bulletin* the victory has been altogether on the side of the squatters; but impartial justice would hardly admit this cartoon as evidence as to the result. Sir Samuel Griffiths has brought forth a bill dividing Queensland into three home-ruled provinces—North, South, and Central; which are, however, to have power to levy their own customs duties, subject to the proviso that the natural products of the three provinces are to be free from import duties when carried from one province to the other. Marriage and the criminal law, and many other matters, are reserved for "the Parliament of the United Provinces." The Victorian Parliament has passed

the federation bill, with the omission of the clause permitting the Senate to make alterations in money bills. The New Zealand Senate has rejected the bill permitting women to be both electors and elected; and Sir George Grey, in reply, suggests a legislative chamber composed entirely of women, to replace the Upper House.

Russia in Central Asia. After several years of calm, there are indications that Russian generals on the Central Asiatic frontier are beginning

once more to feel their feet. It is not improbable that the most mischief that will result from the fiction of the Russo-French *entente* will be felt on the border line between the Caspian and Thibet. The Czar may be as pacific as he pleases, but his prancing pro-consuls in Central Asia can hardly fail to feel encouraged to play tricks by the exhilaration of the French champagne. Hence it is not surprising to hear of Russian exploring parties in the Pamir, of the Afghan Ameer having decided to open Afghanistan to free commercial intercourse with Russia, and even of a Russian protectorate of Persia. Russia and Persia, it is reported, have all but agreed to a commercial and diplomatic union, by virtue of which other powers will be shut out from commercial relations with Persia; and it is further reported that Persia's diplomatic business will always be discharged by the Russian ambassadors. The story is not very credible; but, of course, Persia is, to all intents and purposes, in Russia's pocket already, and the Czar may button up his pocket at any time. The exclusive commercial policy of Russia will have the effect in the long run of making every commercial nation the ally of England—the only power whose conquests always extend the area of neutral trade.

The Famine in Russia. The news from Southern Russia leaves no doubt as to the appalling nature of the catastrophe which has befallen the unfortunate Muscovite peasantry. Owing to the failure of the crops, thirty-three millions of Europeans are in actual and imminent danger of perishing outright from starvation. We are familiar with such famines in India. It is the first time in our memory that a European nation has been confronted with so terrible a menace. The region which is smitten with death used to be the granary of Europe. The Russian government will do, and is doing, its cumbrous best, but millions will perish before the spring. In presence of so colossal a calamity it is to be hoped that London will set the civilized world an example of the sympathy of human brotherhood by raising a substantial relief fund for the perishing millions of Southern Russia. The fund itself will not save the doomed myriads. It will at best only snatch a few thousands from the grave. But it will be a brotherly thing that will help to wipe out the bitter memories of evil times when mistaken policy and unscrupulous intrigue arrayed against each other the nations whose amity is the indispensable condition of Asiatic peace.

The Roumanian Love Story. Herewith is printed a portrait of the Crown Prince of Roumania, for love of whom Mlle. Vacaresco has nearly broken her heart. Carmen Sylva nearly lost her life in grieving over the hapless lovers, and for some little time it seemed as if the correspondents were preparing us for the abdication of the King of Roumania. "The course of true love never does run smooth," but it seems as if it were destined to play the very mischief with the politics of Eastern Europe. Master Cupid has sacrificed the heir to the Austrian throne, deposed the King and exiled the Queen of Servia, and all last month it seemed as if he might bring about a general war by vacating the throne of Roumania. It was announced that a match had just been arranged between the little boy King of Servia and Princess Helene of Montenegro; but this also seems to have been marred by the untoward fate which seems to preside over the marriages of the princes of the East.

The Floods in Spain. While in the East millions are starving for want of rain, English crops have been spoiled by an incessant downpour which has made a shower-bath of the summer. In Spain matters have been far worse. An unprecedented deluge converted the rivers, which at this season are often mere rivulets, into raging torrents, which inundated the valleys, washed away the railways, made 100,000 persons homeless, and drowned outright nearly a thousand persons in Consuegra alone. The devastation caused by the floods in the valley of the Armaquillo, where the mud-walled houses dissolved like sugar in the twenty feet of water beneath which they were submerged, struck horror into the heart of the Spanish nation, which made itself felt as far as New York. But the destruction

THE CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.

of life and property in Spain is but a flea-bite compared with the silent horror of the Russian famine. We are such creatures of the senses that the sensational drowning of a handful of men in dramatic circumstances affects us more than the wasting away of millions in the agonies of starvation.



S. E. SPAIN, SHOWING SUBMERGED DISTRICT.

Two Little Sermons by the Pope. The Pope has received the first contingent of 20,000 French workmen, who, under the leadership of Cardinal Langenieux, M. Harmel, and the Comte de Mun, have enjoyed a pleasure trip to Rome with the comforting adjuncts of a quasi-religious pilgrimage. To them he addressed a good little sermon, in which he exhorted them to be diligent and docile, and to avoid perverse men, especially when, as Socialists, they try to overthrow social order. "On your return to your beautiful country say that the heart of the Pope is ever with the heavy-laden and the suffering." The Comte de Mun saluted "the great workman, Leo XIII.," and it is to be hoped that the government will take due note of the Pope's declaration that "it is imperative to act in all directions without losing precious time in barren discussions." Besides thus preaching to the French workmen, the Pope has addressed a letter to the German and Austrian bishops, in which he lifts up his voice on high and denounces duelling. Both divine and human laws forbid "that a man should be wounded or killed, except when the interest of all is concerned, or it is done in necessary defence."

"The savage custom of duelling," it is to be feared, will survive the Pontifical anathema, which is but a renewal of the testimony which the Church has consistently borne for many centuries against this odd survival of the old barbaric custom of trial by ordeal of battle.

While the Pope is preaching, the work-
The Workmen
at Work. ingmen are acting; and in England, at least, they seem likely to do more for themselves than any number of papal encyclicals can do for them. At the Trade Union Congress at Newcastle, over which Mr. Burt presided—filling the chair in a fashion which extorted the enthusiastic encomiums of his opponents—a resolution was passed urging the united trades of the country to seize every opportunity to select, nominate, and return Labor representatives, "independent of party politics." The last phrase was added as an amendment by 258 votes to 208. Its significance has been emphasized by Mr. Tillett's acceptance of an invitation to contest one of the Bradford seats in opposition to both Liberals and Conservatives. It remains

MR. THOMAS BURT, M.P.

numbered the men of the old school, and a split on the question of the reconstitution of the Congress seems not unlikely.

American philanthropy and public spirit
The Stanford
University. have of recent years taken a strong turn in the direction of the founding of universities and libraries. University progress in this country, largely owing to the timeliness of noble private benefactions, has been of the most brilliant character in the past decade, and the dawn of the twentieth century promises to see here a series of great educational establishments unequalled elsewhere in the world, even in Germany. The new university year has opened with fine promise everywhere in the country. The most conspicuous event in this range of topics has been the opening of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University, near San Francisco. This is understood to be the most generously endowed institution in the world. The property which Senator Stanford has bestowed upon it is said to have a prospective value of \$20,000,000. Its president, Dr. David S. Jordan, had shown his rare fitness for such a task in his successful administration of the State University of Indiana. The new university will teach almost everything imaginable. President Jordan has shown a preference in making up his teaching body for young men of promise who will make their reputation in the new environment, rather than for the men whose attainments

MR. BEN TILLETT, THE ENGLISH LABOR LEADER.

to be seen whether this attempt to form a strong and vigorous Labor party will succeed. What seems more certain is that the hope of holding together the old and the new Unionists in one congress is diminishing. The eight hours' legal day men out-

are the just pride of older universities. Several hundred students are already in attendance, and there can be no doubt about the importance of the place this new centre of learning and investigation will soon make for itself. It has money enough to buy everything that is procurable in the nature of books and of scientific appliances, and money can be relied upon also to assemble first-class professorial talent. Lovers of university tradition and exclusiveness have been slow to admit it, but it is none the less a demonstrated fact that plenty of money wisely spent can nowadays create a real and a noble university in a very short time. Men make the university, and money can bring men together at

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD.

immense library endowments that Chicago is so fortunate as to possess. At length the great building for the Newberry library is under way in North Chicago, and meanwhile its distinguished librarian, Mr. W. F. Poole, is making constant purchases of rare works. The Newberry's endowment is in the form of property probably worth \$5,000,000 or more. Almost as large is the sum left for the endowment of the Crerar library on the south side.

PRESIDENT DAVID S. JORDAN.

a given spot. To be sure there are other ingredients, which time alone can render perfect. But money has a marvellous power.

Libraries and Learning in Chicago Chicago further illustrates the immense possibilities of money in creating great centres of instruction and knowledge. President Harper is rapidly filling up the roster of a strong teaching force for the new university that Mr. John D. Rockefeller's princely gifts, supplemented by those of wealthy Chicago business men, are creating on the south-side boulevards. The Northwestern University (at Evanston), with added resources and with the energetic administration of a new president, Mr. Henry Wade Rogers, is also to play a large part in the new educational developments at Chicago. Not less important are the

WILLIAM F. POOLE, LL.D.

Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

The free public library of the city has attained great dimensions, and its exploitation for the service of the masses is unequalled elsewhere in the country. Thus Chicago's facilities for education and learned research will soon have become world-famous.

up a noble library, and has long provided lecture courses, music and art schools, and other aids to popular culture. More recently, the bequests of the late Johns Hopkins have founded the university which, in a short career of a decade and a half, has become more famous for its researches and original achievements than any other American seat of scholarship. Johns Hopkins also left \$3,500,000 for the founding of a great hospital, which is destined not only to serve the community of Baltimore but also to further medical and surgical knowledge. A later philanthropy at Baltimore was that of Mr. Enoch Pratt, who in 1882 gave \$1,000,000 for a free public library, the municipality guaranteeing a fixed annual income in perpetuity upon the endowment as a trust fund. Already the Pratt Library has grown to more than 100,000 volumes, has established several branches in different parts of the city, and is an agency for popular education that is exerting a broad and salutary influence. And what business men of wealth are doing for Baltimore and Chicago is in a less prominent manner being done in many another smaller city whose good fortune it is to possess one or more public-spirited millionaires.

*Library
Progress in
General.*

For example, one is reminded of the numerous benefactions of Mr. Carnegie by observing the announcement that the Pittsburg sessions (second week in October) of the National Prison Congress were held in the Carnegie

HON. HENRY W. SAGE.

*Cornell's
Benefactions.* Cornell is a magnificent instance of the rapid creation of a great university plant by means of the intelligent expenditure of a philanthropist's wealth. Just now Cornell rejoices in acquisitions that are the gift of a second benefactor, whose services to the university bid fair to equal those of its founder. Mr. Henry W. Sage has, in addition to the Sage college for women and other large gifts of an earlier day, just now bestowed upon Cornell a magnificent library building, together with a large endowment for the increase of the library. The formal dedication of the new building, which is entirely completed, occurred on October 7th. Mr. Sage has also endowed an advanced special school of philosophy at Cornell, under the deanship of Professor Schurman. Such uses of wealth by enlightened American business men are the wonder of Europe, as their brilliant results are the glory of the United States.

*Baltimore's
Millionaire
Givers.* Baltimore furnishes some admirable illustrations of this kind of beneficence by millionaires, and of its great public usefulness. The Peabody Institute endowment, given by a philanthropist of the last generation, has built

DR. GREEN OF WORCESTER, MASS.
President of the American Library Association.

Free Library, and that certain great mass-meetings in New York City—notably the one addressed by Mr. Hugh Price Hughes on October 19th—were held in the new Carnegie Music Hall. Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic specialty, so to speak, is the free public library; and we are continually hearing that he has built and endowed another one in some Scotch or Pennsylvanian town. In fact, the multiplication of libraries is one of the most noteworthy tendencies of the day. Everywhere in this country the village, town, or city library is springing up, and the size, character, and scope of these collections show improvement at an astonishing rate. In Great Britain the same tendency exists, although popular American libraries are more numerous and better stocked and arranged.

Meanwhile, library administration as an art and a science is taking its place as a new profession of the highest rank. The American librarians lead and teach the world in all things pertaining to library architecture, the classification of books, the cataloguing and indexing of libraries, and the methods by which a great collection of books, documents, pamphlets, and miscellaneous materials may be made so promptly accessible and useful that one may command it just as the organist uses and commands every resource of his great instrument. Modern library devices have unlocked huge stores of knowledge that were practically as inaccessible as were the contents of cuneiform inscriptions before the scholars found the key to the cuneiform alphabet. The American Library Association has held its sessions this past month at San Francisco. Its president, Dr. Green of Worcester, who succeeded Mr. Melvil Dewey of Albany, is one of the shining lights of his profession. Mr. Dewey, it should be said, is conducting in connection with the New York State Library a school for the training of expert librarians. The Pratt Institute in Brooklyn also maintains such a school as one of its departments. Mr. Poole has taught the world the inestimable value of indexes, and Chicago will doubtless be a centre of instruction in library methods.

From the British Standpoint. As to the progress of library matters in England Mr. Stead writes in the English edition of the REVIEW:

"Librarianism, if we may coin a word, is being naturalized amongst us. In America the art and science of librarianism is much more studied than it is here. But the meeting of the Librarians' Association at Nottingham in September shows that we are getting on. America leads the world, England follows, the Continent lags behind. One difficulty is that we have too many books. As Robert Hall said of Dr. Kippis, 'he has put so many books on the top of his head he has crushed out his brains,' so the enormous mass of volumes which lumber the shelves of the Old World libraries render it impossible for the librarian really to master his task. When libraries are smaller librarians have a chance. In time it will be recognized that the

librarian is the soul, or the gray matter of the brain of a library, and that it is little use for Mr. Carnegie or other benefactors to dump truck loads of books in a town unless they also supply a luminous and instructed custodian to lend them out. So obvious has this become that we may confidently expect Mr. Carnegie the millionaire, whose hobby is libraries, to be casting about to discover how best he can use his money in increasing the output of

MR. THOMAS GREENWOOD.

thoroughly competent librarians, who will be the beneficed clergy of the new Church of General Reading which is growing up amongst us. The work of establishing new free libraries is being steadily pushed forward, and I am glad to welcome a new edition of Mr. Greenwood's admirable *Plea for Free Libraries*. If any man or woman anywhere in the British Isles wants a free library established within easy reach of his door, and does not know exactly how to go about the getting of it, let him order Mr. Greenwood's book, and if he wants any further information or counsel, a letter to Mr. Greenwood will bring him the best advice by return of post."

Hope for Millionaires. There is a new hope dawning on the world in these latter days, and that is a nascent faith in the feasibility of the conversion of millionaires. The list of American millionaires who, like Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Sage, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Enoch Pratt, have chosen in their life-time to practise "the gospel of wealth," is growing at a most encouraging rate; and now Baron Hirsch pours out his millions to encourage the expectations of those who regard millionaires as but the purse-bearers of God Almighty's bounty. Baron Hirsch's limited lia-

ment from active politics, devotes much intelligent study and service to practical reforms such as improved prison administration; and he gives admirable example of the manner in which an ex-president may be a valuable private citizen. The prison reformers are working upon a basis of solid scientific facts that are absurdly travestied in Mr. Andrews's recent *Forum* article. Mr. Andrews's article is the most astonishing instance of the grotesque misinterpretation of statistics that has appeared for years. According to that gentleman we are becoming a nation of criminals by geometrical progression.

*Literary
Congresses.*

Mr. W. F. Poole of Chicago, as chairman of the World's Fair Auxiliary Committee on Literary Congresses in 1893, announces in a preliminary report that at least four such international gatherings will be held upon the following subjects: (1) Libraries, (2) Historical Literature, (3) Philology, (4) Authors and Imaginative Literature. The conventions and gatherings of all sorts that will assemble in connection with the World's Fair will far surpass in number, scope, and character any like attempts at any previous time.

*The Grant
Monument.*

Chicago is justly claiming a large share of public attention this year. One of its latest achievements has been the erection of a magnificent equestrian statue of General Grant in Lincoln Park. This park already contains Mr. St. Gaudens's Lincoln—the noblest monument of its kind that the country can boast. The new Grant statue was unveiled in the midst of great enthusiasm on October 6th. There was a monster parade commanded by General Miles. Judge Gresham was the orator of the occasion. A hundred thousand people were assembled in the park.

HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
President of the National Prison Congress.

bility company for the transportation of Russian Jews has a capital of \$10,000,000, of which he subscribes \$9,999,500 himself. The first Hirsch colony has been established in New Jersey. Two hundred and fifty families are to be established on 5100 acres. Each family must have \$2000 in cash, and will live in a detached house of from four to six rooms, built on a fifteen acres holding, fifty yards back from the road, with a lawn in front. With this example before us who knows but that some fine day we shall hear that the English Rothschilds, looking down from the heights of the new Mount Zion on which they have reared their palaces over the Aylesbury plain, may decide to set aside a million or two to make the lot of the laborer in central England a little brighter and more radiant with hope than it is to-day? Beneficial as this might be for the laborer, it would be far more blessed to the millionaires, who must feel at times bored to death as they reflect that they are becoming little more than the keepers of the keys of the safes where their securities lie.

*The
Prison
Congress.* The Prison Congress has met this year at Pittsburg. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes is re-elected as president of this thoroughly useful and very important organization. Mr. Hayes, in the life of quiet and dignified retire-

THE GRANT MONUMENT, CHICAGO.

Mr. Louis T. Rebisso, designer of the monument, was a young Italian sculptor who, as one of Mazzini's republican patriots, fled as an exile in 1857 and came to America. He has long been an instructor in the Art Academy at Cincinnati.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



TURNING THE TABLES.

("The success of a Russian Loan is not dearly purchased by a little effusion, which, after all, commits Russia to nothing. French sentiment is always worth cultivating in that way, because, unlike the British variety, it has a distinct influence upon investments.")—*Daily Paper*.

—From *Punch*, September 23, 1901.

ENGLAND, TURKEY, RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

From *Kladderadatsch*, September, 1901.

THE SITUATION.

From a papyrus never before published.

—From *Judy*, September 16, 1901.

THE MODERN MOSES.

From *Ariel*, September 26, 1901.

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE RUSSO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

From *Pasquino*, September 13, 1901.

THE FRENCH FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.

—From *Il Papagallo*.

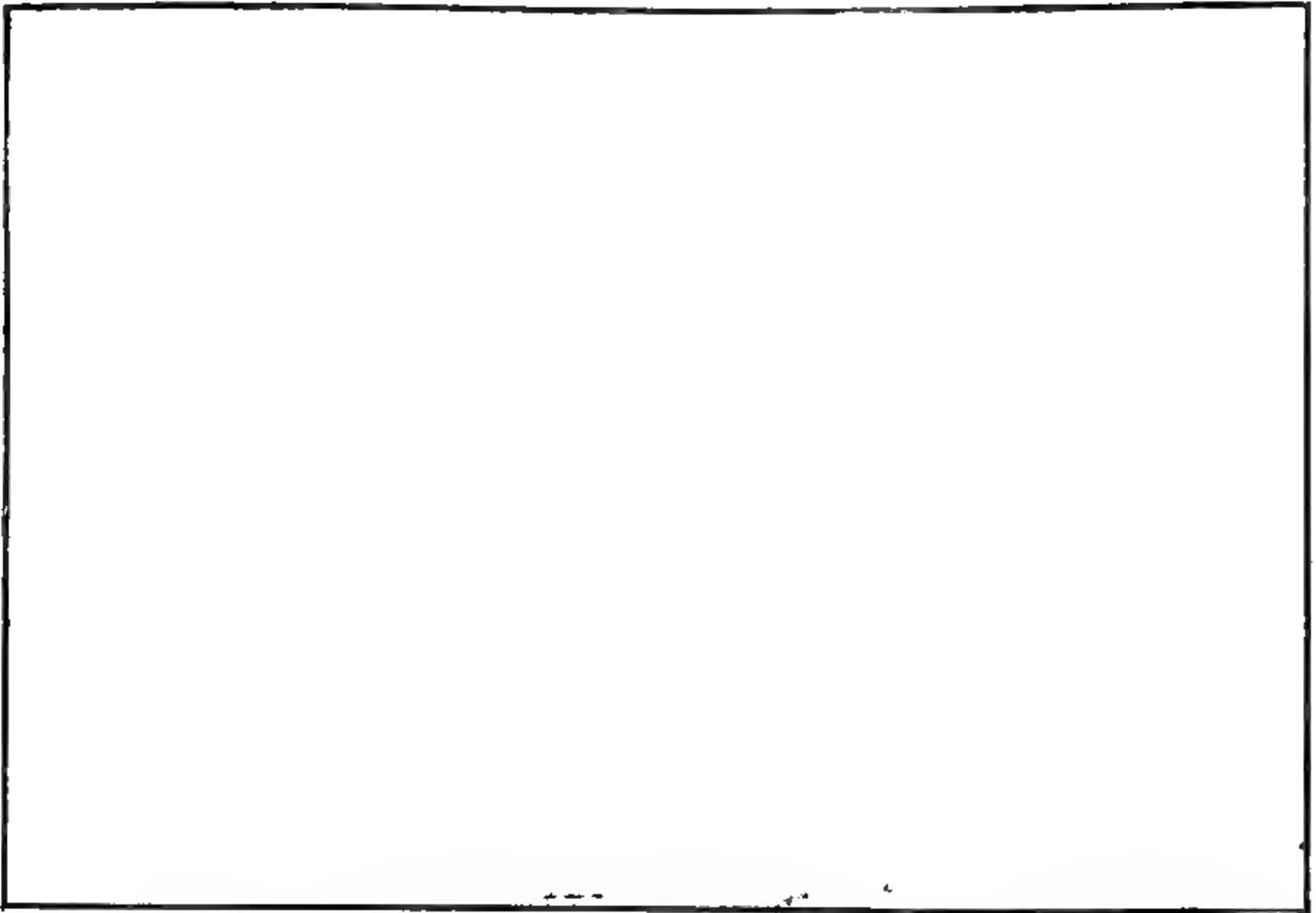
THE PIPE OF PEACE—JUST KEEPING AN EYE ON IT.

From *Moonshine*, September 26, 1901.

"CAUGHT WITH A CARROT."

The Labor Party have decided to choose one of their members to accept the portfolio for the Department of Industries.

—From *Australia*.



LABOR CRUSOE'S MAN FRIDAY.

"The poor Savage, overwhelmed at his unexpected deliverance from the Cannibal who was about to destroy him, gazed for a moment at his deliverer, and then prostrating himself upon the sand, took Crusoe's foot in his hand and placed it upon his head, in token of complete subjection."—*Extract from a popular work.*

—From the *Melbourne Punch*.

THE WASHINGTON MISSION.
(As it promises to be.)

SEN. J. THOMPSON—But come, gentlemen, look here; let's decide what we're going to propose!

—From *Grip*, Toronto, September 19.

THE SLIPPERY BOODLERS.

Premier Abbott's net is rather large in the mesh

—From *Grip*, Toronto, September 19.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

September 16.—The Democratic Convention, in session at Saratoga, nominates for governor of New York Roswell P. Flower, of New York City, and for lieutenant-governor William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo.... The President appoints State Senator Francis Hendricks of New York, to the collectorship of the port of that State, recently resigned by J. Sloat Fassett to become the Republican candidate for governor of New York.... The French, German, and Italian governments recognize the Junta, the provisional government of Chili.... Wagner's opera, Lohengrin, is performed in Paris. Three hundred and fifty persons arrested for making a disturbance outside the opera-house during the performance.

September 17.—At Vitry-le-François, President Carnot, and his cabinet review the four army corps which recently took part in the military manoeuvres in France.... The German Emperor present at a battle near Mühlhausen, between the Fourth and Eleventh Army Corps.... Reports from China to the effect that the government is unable to fulfil its promise to punish the offenders in the recent outrages.

September 18.—The Dutch budget for 1892 shows a deficit of \$1,000,000.... James E. Ostrander, treasurer of the savings bank in Kingston, N. Y., absconds with seventy-five thousand dollars.... The British Minister at Washington called the attention of the United States government to an alleged breach of the *modus vivendi* relating to the maximum number of seals to be taken in the Behring Sea.... The men at the Curran and Hermitage wharfs, England, go on strike.

September 19.—Ex-President Balmaceda, without hope of escape from the vengeance of the enemy, takes his own life in his room at the Argentine Legation in Santiago. He leaves a statement to the effect that he was forced to take the stand he did, and that he would have succeeded in his plans had not his generals proven false to him.... Sir George Gray, ex-premier of New Zealand, gives notice that he will introduce a proposition for the formation of the upper chamber of the New Zealand Parliament entirely of women.... The Pope receives in the vestibules of St. Peter's a deputation of French laborers, whom he addresses on the labor problem.... The Dutch Second Chamber approves a proposal to consider a system of electoral reform.... The Holy Synod in St. Petersburg gives directions for the assistance of all starving peasants, regardless of all religious creeds.... Representatives of all Chicago lodges of Odd Fellows meet and decide that the new Odd Fellows' Temple to be erected in that city shall be four stories high.... In a Belgian colliery explosion thirty-nine lives are lost.... The deaths of Schmidt and Tiedermann, East African explorers, confirmed.

September 20.—Report of a battle between Mexican troops and revolutionists, in which the leader of the revolutionists is killed and the troops are victorious.... Agop Pacha, a former Turkish minister of finance, is killed in Constantinople by a fall from his horse.... The twenty-first anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome celebrated in the principal towns of Italy.... The German imperial decree relaxing the passport regulations for Alsace-Lorraine published.... A pastoral letter against duelling addressed to the bishops of Germany and Austria.

September 21.—Information leaks out that the London and Westminster Bank has been robbed of \$750,000 in bills.... John Morley, in a speech delivered at Cambridge, predicts that the next general election will be a straight fight between the Liberals and Tories.... Sir James Ferguson, Bart., is appointed Postmaster-General of England, to succeed the late Henry Cecil Raikes.... The Congress of Naturalists and Physicians opens at Halle.... An international congress convenes in Berne for the purpose of discussing the question of accidents to workmen and the responsibility of employers.... A Congress of Committees for the promotion of Italian emigration meets at Piacenza.

September 22.—In accordance with the proclamation of the President, the Oklahoma lands are opened.... The firm of S. V. White & Co., of New York, fails through an at-

tempt to corner the corn market.... Great Britain officially recognizes the provisional government of Chili.... Frederick Belan, reinstated by the new government of Chili as consul-general to the United States.... The Executive Council of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers meets in Washington and decides to extend the membership of the association into all the states and territories of the Union.... The Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons convenes in Washington.

September 23.—Announcement is made that Henry M. Stanley will resign his office as governor of the Congo State.... Russian troops are moving steadily westward, and it is anticipated that they propose entering the Roumanian territory.... News of a rebellion having broken out in the valley of the Yang-tee-Kiang.... A letter left by Balmaceda to the Argentine Minister made public, in which he gave as an explanation of his suicide the fear of the vengeance of his enemies.... Three hundred inhabitants killed and several thousand injured by a tornado at Martinique.

September 24.—China assures the western nations that she will protect foreigners within her borders.... Abundant harvest reported in Turkey.... The Porte declares that no new measures regarding the Dardanelles have been taken, and that the old system will be maintained.

September 25.—The Canadian House of Commons passes a resolution exculpating Sir Hector Langevin.

September 26.—Protests made in Germany against German banks taking up the new Russian loan.... The Swiss Federal Council decides to make provisional defences on the principal Alpine passes.... The International Short-hand Congress assembles in Berlin.

September 27.—It is reported that the Czar of Russia is soon to visit Emperor William of Germany.... Emperor Francis Joseph visits the capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, where a reception was given him by the municipal and military authorities.... Reports of a large wheat crop in Italy.... Earthquake shocks felt throughout Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.... The Greek Catholic Synod opened at Semberg by the Metropolitan Sembratovic.

September 28.—Chancellor von Caprivi made a speech at Hanover, in which he declared that no European nation desired war.... The Dacoits again attack the British in Burmah.... Funeral of the Grand Duchess Paul of Russia took place in Moscow.... The statue of Pope Leo XIII. presented to the Catholic University at Washington by Joseph Loubat, of New York, dedicated.

September 29.—Much suffering in Russia on account of the short crops.... Sixty thousand people attend the Pope's celebration at St. Peter's, Rome.... Five bishops consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.... A riot in the city of Guatemala, in which five hundred lives are lost.... David Evans elected Lord Mayor of London.... The White Star Line steamer Teutonic establishes a new eastern record.

September 30.—General Boulanger commits suicide.... The Canadian Parliament prorogued by the governor-general.... The English government decides not to call an autumn session of Parliament.... The governor of Wuhu, the province of China in which the recent outrages on foreigners were perpetrated, dismissed.... Rumors of a revolution in several provinces of Brazil.... Signor Corti, who was the Italian consul at New Orleans during the recent trouble in that city, has been transferred to Havre.

October 1.—Three thousand delegates present at the formal opening of the National Liberal Federation in Newcastle.... Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, Cal., opened.

October 2.—Mr. Gladstone speaks at Newcastle to a large audience; he reviews the whole field of political reform in England, but does not comment upon the government's foreign policy.... The New York Rapid Transit Commission make their report; they ignore the Greathead system and advocate two plans for shallow underground

four-track railways, which are not enthusiastically received by the consulting engineers.... The Russian man-of-war *Aleuts* captures poaching American sealer *J. Hamilton Lewis*.... A devastating fire in Halifax, N. S.

October 3.—The Ulster County Savings Institution of Kingston, N. Y., closes its doors on bringing to light Treasurer Ostrander's stealings, aggregating nearly half a million.... General Boulanger's death creates a sensation in London and Paris, but its significance is more sentimental than political.

October 4.—Statue of Garibaldi unveiled at Nice.... Advices from the East indicate that China will pay damages for the recent riots.

October 5.—The New York Presbytery meeting to consider the case of Dr. Charles A. Briggs gives the first morning up to a parliamentary battle over charges and specifications.... Sensational reports in the *Buda Pesth Pester Lloyd* that Russia is passing troops on the Pruth.... Renewed excitement among the "dockers" of the Wapping district of London blocks all work.... Herman Oelrichs resigns his position as New York representative in the Democratic National Committee.... The Kingston militia held in readiness to keep order among the angry bank depositors; the defaulters arraigned.

October 6.—The people of St. Petersburg prepare to follow the Czar's lead by depriving themselves of entertainments during the coming winter, and devoting the money saved to the famine fund.... Citizens of Newark, N. J., meet to oppose the municipal rottenness of their city.... Reports that the heir to the Roumanian throne has renounced the crown, and insists on marrying Mile. Vacaresco.... Four hundred enthusiastic W. C. T. U. delegates meet in New York.... The citation of the New York Presbytery gives Dr. Briggs until November 4th to prepare for his trial.

October 7.—The Hungarian and Danish budgets introduced.... The long drouth in New York and its vicinity broken by a good rain.... The Methodist Ecumenical Council meets, five hundred strong, at Washington.... The statue of General Grant unveiled at Chicago.... Profound sensation created by the death of Mr. Parnell; impressions that it will increase the weights of the Irish vote.... First session of the Lake Mohawk Indian Conference.

October 8.—In an important test of strength at Manchester, Sir James Fergusson, Conservative, is re-elected by a decreased majority.... Great mass-meeting of Tammany at Cooper Union.... Reports that a treaty of alliance is about to be signed between Russia and France.... The operatives of bottle factories strike throughout France.... The French Budget Committee propose to abolish the railway tax of ten per cent.... Governor Campbell and Major McKinley meet in joint debate at Ada, Ohio.... Wheat injured by rains in the northwest.

October 9.—The Austrian government decides to contribute 15,000 florins toward an exhibit at the Columbian Fair at Chicago.... The funeral of the King of Wurtemberg takes place at Stuttgart.

October 10.—Funeral of William H. Smith, M. P.

October 11.—The funeral of Charles Stewart Parnell takes place in Dublin.... Mr. Parnell's followers issue a manifesto.... A convention concluded between Germany and the United States by which American cereals are to be admitted into the former country free of duty in exchange for the free admission of German sugar here.... The Argentine Republic appropriates \$100,000 for an exhibit at the World's Columbian Fair.

October 12.—Supreme Court of the United States meets for the October term.

October 13.—The revolt in Uruguay suppressed.... Much damage done to shipping by a heavy storm in England.... The McCarthyites decide not to issue a reply to the Parnellite manifesto.... The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions meet at Pittsfield, Mass.... England and China combine to resist Russian encroachments in the Pamir.

October 14.—Rev. Phillips Brooks consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts.... King Humbert of Italy confers upon Professor Virchow the decoration of the Grand Cordon of St. Maurice and St. Lazaire.

October 15.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies reopened.... The Russian loan is covered several times over in France.... Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs re-elected president of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.... The Russian government closes the University of Kieff and places five hundred of the students under arrest.... Prominent members of the Chilian Junta defend Minister Egan against charges made by Mr. Julio Foster at Washington.... Political colonization in New York exposed by the *Herald*.

OBITUARY.

September 17.—Colonel Samuel B. Pickens, ex-Confederate soldier, and well-known financier of South Carolina.... Lieutenant John W. Gardner, on the retired list of the U. S. Navy.... Adolphe Michel, editor of *La Siècle*.

September 18.—Frederick A. Conkling, politician and scientist.... General Isaac T. Quinby, ex-U. S. officer and professor of mathematics.... M. Marais, French actor.

September 19.—Ex-President Balmaceda, of Chili.

September 20.—Joseph F. Knapp, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.... Agop Pacha, ex-Minister of Finance, in Turkey.

September 21.—Professor William French, an eminent meteorologist of Kansas.... Ex-Congressman W. C. Wittborne of Tennessee.

September 23.—Marquis de Talleyrand-Périgord.

September 24.—The Grand Duchess Paul, sister-in-law of the Czar of Russia.

September 25.—Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, Presbyterian minister of New York City, and author of the famous epigram which stigmatized the Democratic party as the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion."

September 27.—William H. Kemble, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.... Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge, professor of New Testament literature and exegesis in Princeton Theological Seminary.

September 28.—Samuel F. Jones, leading criminal lawyer of Hartford, Conn.... Captain Gustavus A. Hull of San Francisco, retired army officer.

September 29.—Cyrus M. Tracy, a distinguished botanist of Essex County, Mass.... Judge Alphonse Woodruff, one of the most prominent citizens of Bridgeton, N. J.

September 30.—John Taylor Hall, of Albany, journalist.... Major William McKee Dunn, of the U. S. army.

October 1.—A. Judson Dunlap, of New York City.... Major John Mullin, of Norfolk, Va.... Colonel Nathan B. Dibble, of Danbury, Conn., prominent in state and national politics.

October 2.—Harvey Magee Watterson, statesman and journalist, and father of the editor of the *Courier-Journal*.... Chief Engineer James Butterworth, U. S. N.

October 3.—General Alpheus Baker, Confederate brigadier-general.

October 4.—Vincent Vela, Italian sculptor.... Isaac Newton, fifth Earl of Portsmouth.... General J. H. Codman, of Ohio.

October 6.—W. H. Smith, government leader in the House of Commons.... King Charles of Wurtemberg.

October 7.—Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader.... Sir John Pope Hennessy, member for North Kilkenny, statesman and prison reformer.

October 10.—Levi M. Bates, formerly the head of the well-known dry goods firm of New York City.

October 11.—Dr. Christopher Johnston, a well-known physician of Baltimore.... Dr. William Ragan, one of the oldest physicians of Hagerstown, Md.... Rev. W. H. Potter, D. D., a prominent Southern Methodist, of Anstett, Ga.

October 13.—Judge Henry Wilder Allen, of the New York Court of Common Pleas.... Rev. Joseph M. Taylor, of Reading, Pa.

October 14.—Captain James Bryant, a widely known sea captain, of Stroudsburg, Pa.... Rev. Father Francis Wuyts, Ecclesiastical Superior of the Lorettoans, Loretto Convent, Marion County, Ky.

October 15.—General William H. F. Lee, Congressman from the eighth district of Virginia.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II OF GERMANY.

WILLIAM II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

CHARACTER SKETCH FOR NOVEMBER. By W. T. STEAD.

"I believe that I have mastered the aims and impulses of this new spirit which thrills the expiring century."—*From the speech of the Kaiser at the closing of the Conference on Education, December 17, 1890.*

That phrase in the German Emperor's speech set me thinking. Where had I heard that before? Not on the lips of mortal man. But it sounded like a curious echo of something heard long ago—where, I could not at first exactly remember; but after a while I caught the clew. In the last lines of that strangest of Coleridgean fantasies, which begins—

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree,

there seemed to be some occult allusion to our recent imperial guests. How it fitted in it is difficult to say, but some subtle association links the confident assertion of the Education speech with the weird product of the poet's dream:—

With music loud and long
I would build that dome in air—
That sunny dome! those caves of ice!
And all who heard should see them there,
And all should cry, Beware! Beware!
His flashing eyes, his floating hair!
Weave a circle round him thrice,
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on honey dew hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise.

Kaiser Wilhelm is not Kubla Khan, but there is about them both something fantastic and unreal. The Emperor may not have fed on honey dew and drunk the milk of Paradise, but to the average mor-

tal he is almost as strange; and the memory of his visit is already becoming as a vision of Xanadu, where

'Mid the tumult Kubla heard from far
Ancestral voices prophesying war.

Not that the Emperor paid much heed to these ancestral voices, save to drown them by asseverations of his devotion to peace.

I. SOME ANALOGIES—FANCIFUL OR OTHERWISE.

No one for a moment doubts that the Kaiser to-day sincerely desires peace, any more than four years ago any one doubted that he was sincerely devoted to the great Bismarckian legend. In the days when "the Bismarck Dynasty" was written, William of Germany was not only a humble pupil of Otto of Pomerania, but he even seemed subservient to that Herbert who was to be Bismarck II. But a day came when the Kaiser felt his Kaisership, and the love with which he loved the famous Chancellor was nothing to the hatred with which he regarded his old master. The Emperor is like those Orientals who one day bow in adoring worship before their favorite idol, and the next drag it through the filth of the gutter and fling it into the river. The god of his idolatry last year may be the object of intensest aversion to-day. Just now he is devoted to peace. But if his mood should change!

If his mood should change, he has but to say the word, and a million soldiers stand ready arrayed for him to make practical test of his lurking conviction that if opportunity offered he could prove that he would be first in war as he is first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. "That young man means war," said a French lady the other day, "and all his protestations about peace only reveal the secret of his heart. Who was it that vowing she would ne'er consent, consented? Is it reasonable to believe that a young soldier with the finest army in the world at his back is not sighing for a chance of showing he can use it?" Yet there is not a shadow of pretext for believing that the Emperor means war. There is every reason to believe that he means peace, means it with his whole heart—to-day. But what he will mean to-morrow knoweth no man, least of all Kaiser Wilhelm II.

THE SWITCHBACK OF THE CONTINENT.

The mercurial mobility of the Kaiser's convictions renders it impossible for any one to feel any confidence in the stability of his policy. With the Czar it is entirely different. Alexander the Second may not be a genius, but you know where he is. There is a sense of continuity, of immobility if you

please, about his policy, which enables you at least to feel you know where you are. Like a great patient ox he stands in mid-furrow, while the Kaiser skips like a kangaroo about the plain. When you try to follow his course, it is like riding on a switchback railway. It is all ups and downs, violent alternations at a rattling speed, plenty of thrills, no doubt; but on the whole the ox-wagon is safer, although much more monotonous.

In England and Russia we have governments which are like the old matchlock, whereas in the Kaiser we have a rifle with a hair trigger always ready to go off. No doubt the latter is more scientific, but for those who wish to get out of the way of the bullet the matchlock is preferable. In an English tap-room, an angry brawl may end in bloody noses and much foul language; but the mortality is less than in the bar at which the Western miner empties his six-shooter before our country bumpkin can double his fist. It is always touch and go with the Kaiser. That, at least, is the impression which he has left upon the popular mind.

No doubt a good deal of the danger that would otherwise result from the extraordinary agility of the Kaiser's mental evolutions is minimized by the fact that much of it is on the surface merely. Not even in monarchical Germany can the whims and caprices of the sovereign carry along with him at the same breathless speed the machinery of the Empire. Great states, like large armies, have endless impedimenta. The mere *vis inertiae* counts for so much. Nevertheless, so much as the personal factor counts for anything, and even if we minimize it to the uttermost it still counts for a good deal, the personality of William II. is not calculated to reassure a nervous public.

"BRAVO TORO!"

Those who have ever seen a bull-fight, where a lively bull is turned loose in the arena, will understand exactly the impression produced on some observers by watching the actions of the Kaiser. There is such a lordly self-confidence in the good bull. At first he cannot quite conceive what his tormentors are after with their stinging little darts and their waving cloaks, so he begins by disdaining them. But when some matador, more daring than his fellows, forces upon the taurine mind that he means actually to insult him, then that bull goes for the matador, as the Kaiser went for Bismarck. But he does not insist in his pursuit.

He clears one off, and in another minute he is after another, now here, now there; he rushes to all parts of the arena in quick succession. Nor can any one predict whether his next charge will be east, west, north, or south. All that the spectators know is, that he will charge somewhere, and that each charge for the moment preoccupies the bull to the exclusion of all that has gone before or all that may follow after. Bravo toro! bravo toro! is the cry as he makes the sand fly beneath his hoofs. It is magnificent, but it is not consecutive, and each fresh

charge leaves every one as much in doubt as ever as to what will come next. It is very thrilling and very interesting, and it can be enjoyed by spectators behind barriers; but possibly if we were in the arena we might not be so lively in our appreciation of the bull. That is probably one cause why we English and Americans can take so much more critical an interest in the Kaiser's movements than the French and the Russians, to say nothing of the members of the Triple Alliance.

A LATTER-DAY JOURNALIST BORN IN THE PURPLE.

The Kaiser has been so much written about, by so many people from so many different standpoints, that I somewhat marvel that one very striking clew to his character should have escaped notice. Even Mr. Harold Frederic, in his interesting volume upon "The Young Emperor," seems to have overlooked this point of view. He has given us pen pictures, more or less vivid and realistic, of the Kaiser as emperor, soldier, sailor, reformer, socialist, hunter, athlete, and actor; but of this other sufficiently obvious characteristic he says nothing. But is it not manifest to all men, if only they reflect a little, that the note which differentiates Wilhelm II. from all the other sovereigns of Europe, is that he is *au fond*, first and foremost, a sensational journalist born in the purple?

No doubt his Imperial and Royal Majesty will be mightily disgusted at this discovery of his identity by journalists who are not Hohenzollerns, and there will be much indignant repudiation of any resemblance between his High Mightiness and the humbler scribes at whom he has cast many a scurvy word. Nevertheless, the Kaiser is first and foremost in his heart and soul a supreme type of the most vigorous type of latter-day journalist. He is not a sensation-monger. He is a sensationalist. And rightly so. Whatever claim he may have in other departments to have interpreted rightly the spirit of his age, in this sphere he has done so perfectly. He is *par excellence* the journalist. He is always endeavoring to impress his ideas upon his contemporaries, and he is never weary of trying new and striking effects. At first he blundered just like a young editor who, in order to arrest the attention of his readers, prints everything in capitals. To this day he has only imperfectly mastered the trick of being impressive without seeming to strain after effect. There is in him a great journalistic instinct. He has an eye for all the live issues of the day. He is as impatient lest any rival should outstrip him as any reporter trained in American journalism. He is never so happy as when he is able to "do a beat" which gives him the first claim to the attention of the public. He is full of the feverish restlessness of a press man, perpetually on the *qui vive* for "items," "stories," or sensations. He has as many ideas as a first-class newspaper editor, and he is always striving to drive them into the heads of his readers—I beg pardon—his subjects.

He cultivates a picturesque and journalistic style. He studies the great art of opportuneness, of seizing the right occasion when to launch his latest ideas, and in his straining after effect he indulges to the full the passion for headlines and illustrations. Compared with the staid and reserved sovereigns who surround him, he is as the *Pall Mall Gazette* is to the *Times*, or the *New York World* is to the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

Since he came to the throne he has spent most of his time in special commissioning and interviewing. He has rushed round Europe like a special correspondent, and he has left no device untried to increase his circulation, or, to use the more appropriate phraseology, to keep himself and his ideas constantly before the attention of the largest possible public. The French used to say that nothing is sacred to a sapper; but the modern version is that nothing is sacred to a journalist. He meddles with everything. It is his business to interfere in everybody else's business. Prince Bismarck has noted just the same trait in the Kaiser. "I pity the young man," he said more than a year ago; "he is like a young foxhound that barks at everything, that smells at everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be." That is the journalist all over—not that I would say that journalists upset everything, but they do play the mischief with old-fashioned conventions, and so does the Kaiser. When he was in London last month, it was curious to note the way in which the journalistic craving for novelty and the picturesque found expression in his ceaseless change of dress and uniform. The Emperor had no newspaper to bring out, so he brought out himself in a bewildering variety of new editions. In the course of a single day he came out as a hussar, as an admiral, and as an emperor. On one famous occasion he changed his dress no fewer than five times in a single day. It was just like the specials and extra specials of the afternoon papers when there is anything of unusual interest, such as a Whitechapel murder or a railway collision.

The Kaiser is the journalist also in his supreme indifference to cut-and-dried theories, and in his supreme anxiety to be always on the spot. He ignores traditional circumbendibus, and goes direct to the point, seeing all manner of men without any regard to the etiquette of the Prussian court, excepting when it suits him to trot out that antiquated superstition to shield himself from the inroads of journalists not of the blood-royal. Every journalist of any initial energy and strong convictions habitually acts more or less as the Kaiser does, as if he had a Divine commission to put every one to rights. The only difference is that the Kaiser not only acts on this universal journalistic assumption, but bluntly proclaims it at the top of his voice whenever he gets a chance. An Imperial journalist, who is quite sure that he has special and exclusive "tips" from on high—that is the Kaiser.

A PRUSSIAN LORD RANDOLPH.

If all the world's a stage, then the Emperor William is at present the most popular actor on the European boards. He excites the same kind of interest—immensely intensified—that was formerly excited by Lord Randolph Churchill, before that young man grew a beard and went to seed. Like Lord Randolph, he is full of ideas, of originality, and of energy. Like Lord Randolph, he fills all around him with a constant uneasiness, no one ever knowing exactly what he would do next, excepting that it would be something not conventional or to be expected. Lord Randolph, however, not being steadied by the constant pressure of a very heavy crown, has extinguished what at one time promised to be a very brilliant career. It is difficult to realize that the card-playing, champagne-drinking special correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, now in South Africa, could at one time have been considered as a possible Prime Minister of the Crown. Politics lost their zest for Lord Randolph when, in a fit of passionate petulance, he threw away the leadership of the House rather than allow the coaling stations to be fortified. He discovered when too late that he was not indispensable, and that he never conferred a greater service upon Lord Salisbury than by ridding the Cabinet of its one insubordinate member. What the pressure of office, if it had been constantly kept up, would have done for Lord Randolph, no one can say, but it could hardly have failed to steady him. Even the most volatile of gases becomes a driving force upon which we can rely if it is bottled up. It must be admitted that the traditions of the Prussian monarchy and the duties of a German emperor offer a sufficiently stout resistance to prevent the dissipation of the energies even of such a restless mortal as William II. Resignation is not possible to a Hohenzollern. He is chained to his throne for life, and the sense of continuity is in itself a steady and restraining factor in the formation of character.

NAPOLEON SECUNDUS.

If the Emperor reminds some people of Lord Randolph, minus the temptation to frivolity and wilful self-indulgence, he reminds others of the first Napoleon in more ways than one. There is no doubt at least one enormous difference between them. Napoleon was a man without a conscience. William II. has a highly developed moral sense. Whether or not William has even a trace of the genius of Napoleon is a point upon which as yet there is no trustworthy information. He may, or he may not, have a genius for war. Those who stand nearest him profess to believe that if the occasion should arise he would prove that he possessed a military genius that would do no discredit to the fame of the greatest of the Hohenzollerns. Every one must hope, however, that this latent genius may never have an opportunity for its manifestation. Let it be taken for granted, rather than demonstrated, inasmuch as its demonstration is impos-

sible without war. But in some other respects the resemblance between the German Emperor and the first Napoleon is conspicuous. William is as much of an actor as Napoleon. In both, intense self-consciousness colors their every action. Each is a *poseur* of the first rank. Their fundamental idea of government is identical. It is that which corresponds to the star system of the theatrical manager, where the whole programme is framed for the benefit of a single star actor. As Napoleon was the French star, William will be the star of the German troupe. In both, the jealousy of those who play subordinate rôles is very marked. They brook no rivals near their throne. They will be helped rather by second-rate ministers than by first-rate men, whose renown might obscure the emperor. William resembles Napoleon, also, in the devouring appetite which he has for detail, and the miraculous memory he possesses for everything that concerns him. The Grand Duke Constantine, when Lord High Admiral of the Russian fleet, at one time was able to tell you offhand the name, strength, characteristics, and the position of every warship in the navies of the world; and the German Emperor possesses the same kind of gift. M. Taine, in his fascinating sketch of Napoleon in his last published work, leaves you under the impression that the little Corsican constantly carried in his mind a complete inventory of all the artillery of Europe. William II. has just that sort of memory which stands him in good stead in his imperial and kingly activity. Like Napoleon, William finds nothing too great and nothing too small for his attention. Not only does he interfere in all his departments, but in the midst of all the affairs of state he finds time to personally superintend rehearsals of new dramas at Berlin, as Napoleon drew up regulations for the Parisian theatres when seated as a temporary conqueror in the captive Kremlin. They are like each other, also, in their jealousy and fear of clever women, and their preference for a feminine ideal that finds its complete satisfaction in the kitchen and the nursery. To fill the cradle and to spread the table—that is enough for women, in the opinion alike of Hohenzollern and of Bonaparte.

ALWAYS "ON THE GO."

The feverish activity of Napoleon's irrepressible energy, which filled our grandfathers with amazement, reappears in the German Emperor. His immense vitality seems unable to exhaust itself in labors at which his relatives and neighbors stand aghast. He is always "on the go." He lives in a perfect St. Vitus's dance of political, military, and social activities. He has every strength but the strength of repose. That he lacks. He is never in repose. Even when he paces the deck of his ship on the northern seas his mind is in a whirl of thought. Even the silent stars of the midnight sky act as spurs to his straining imagination. When he visited Constantinople he scandalized the grave and stately Ottomans by riding his horse full gallop

down a hill. They thought it very undignified. It was to them as unseemly as to us would seem the spectacle of the Prince of Wales running in his shirt-sleeves down the Strand. But the eternal calm and the composure of the East find nothing but antithesis and contrasts in this imperial embodiment of the fever of Western life. The pace seems too great to last. But Alfieri, the Italian dramatist, who in his way lived as restless a life as the Kaiser—he even composed his plays when driving at full gallop in a postchaise—survived to be nearly ninety. It is not the most active who die soonest. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, lives in a higher state of mental tension than most men, but there is hardly a youngster in Parliament who has more energy, either of mind or of body, than the octogenarian chief.

CAN HE KEEP IT UP?

The fact seems to be that by the law of heredity the accumulating energy of generations is sometimes stored up in one individual, who may be regarded as a physiological millionaire. Do what he may, he cannot spend his fortune. Such a man was Charles XII. of Sweden, and such a man also was his great rival, the Russian Peter. The Swede, the Russian, and the German seemed to have been possessed by an insatiable, all-devouring activity; from early morning till late at night they were perpetually buzzing round. Charles XII. was killed when only thirty-six by a cannon-ball. But for that accident he might have lived to a hale old age, for his various adventures in cold and in heat, in war and in peace, seem to have had no effect upon his constitution. At the Battle of Narva, after he had had five horses shot under him, he remarked calmly, as he mounted the sixth, "These people find me exercise." William II. is quite capable of making a similar remark under the same circumstances. Peter died at fifty-three; and the only marvel is that he lived so long, not on account of his exertions, but on account of his excesses. The Kaiser avoids the disorders which told so disastrously upon the iron constitution of Peter, and with the exception of the abscess in the ear, he seems to be as healthy as a horse. The exception is a considerable one, for apart from the intense pain which it sometimes occasions him, it is a kind of death-warrant which he carries about with him continually. As long as the abscess develops outwardly, he will suffer nothing beyond an occasional inconvenience; but should it turn the other way, no power on earth can save him. No thought of this ever seems to cross his mind. In all his speeches and in all his acts there is nothing to indicate any thought of mortality. It may be that, at the back of his mind, the thought that here he has no continuing city may urge him to more intense exertions, but if so, he takes care to conceal the source of the energy from all outside observers. Although summoned to the throne by the deaths of his grandfather and his father, which occurred within the brief space of a hundred days,

the fact that he, also, must die does not seem to have been realized. In a general sort of way, of course, he admits that all men are mortal, even Hohenzollerns, but he never qualifies his policies or his determinations by the possibility of his decease. There is nothing like "If I live" about his decisions; he has made up his mind that he is going to live, how long he does not know, but for a good term of years, and every one of these he means to put to good account.

It must not be forgotten, in considering the activity of the Emperor's life, that he is always before the public. The work of others—of a London physician in good practice, of a leading barrister, or of an English Prime Minister—may be equally exhausting, but it does not show. The mere fact of being looked at ceases after a time to add appreciably to the daily task. At first it is intolerable to live in a glass case, but a Prussian king is born to it. When the Emperor Frederick, then smitten with his mortal illness, went to visit the tombs of his ancestors, beside whom he was so soon to be laid, an Englishman who accompanied him halted outside the church from motives of delicacy, feeling that the Emperor would prefer to be alone. A German coming up, asked him why he did not go in. On his explaining his motive, the German smiled and said, "Dear me! do you think the Emperor would even so much as notice that you existed? He would give way to his emotion just as much if the church were full of people as if he were alone by himself." The presence of others becomes like the pressure of the atmosphere, of the very existence of which we are unconscious. Then again, the Emperor finds a safety-valve in his journeys. There is a solitude where no one intrudes on the high seas, and the weeks spent in mid ocean afford him an opportunity for recuperation, of which he stands greatly in need.

A HOHENZOLLERN GENERAL GORDON.

The Emperor reminds me neither of Lord Randolph Churchill nor of Napoleon so much as of General Gordon. There is, no doubt, an immense gulf dividing the somewhat theatrical, intensely self-conscious Kaiser from the simple, self-sacrificing hero who perished at Khartoum; but nevertheless they have much in common. Imagine a General Gordon born Hohenzollern—born, that is to say, war-lord and emperor of a million armed men in the centre of Europe, taught from his earliest boyhood to consider himself the centre of the state, and surrounded by men in whose eyes he is sovereign by divine right, and you would find him not very far different from the German Emperor. There is in both an immense capacity for hard work, in both an original and versatile mind, intensely interested in everything that comes before them, with a great mastery of detail, and immense power of will. In both there is the lack of deliberate study and consecutive thought. Men who think slowly seem to think consecutively; but men who think rapidly and intuitively are apt to be accused of

want of steady application and concentration of the mind. To talk to General Gordon was often like following a swallow in its flight. His mind darted hither and thither, doubling upon itself and darting off at a tangent, in a fashion perfectly bewildering to those whose mental evolutions were more slow and cumbrous. In this respect the Emperor is very much like General Gordon. His mind darts hither and thither much as the Numidian horsemen careered round the march of the Roman legions. In another phase of his character the Emperor reminds us of General Gordon. Since Khartoum fell there has been no man of the first rank in Europe who referred constantly and publicly to God Almighty as a real factor in the affairs of this world. In this the German Emperor is like General Gordon. William the Second regards his Maker seriously. He seldom makes a speech in which he does not affirm his conviction in the existence of the Almighty. Like General Gordon, he recognizes himself as a fellow-worker, in the apostle's phrase, with the Lord of hosts. The difference between them is chiefly one of temperament. General Gordon was humble and full of self-abasing modesty, never forgetting that if he were a partner with the Eternal, he was the junior partner. The German Emperor, every now and then, seems to think that he is the senior. Still, senior or junior, the partnership was to both men the central fact of their lives. When the German Emperor was in London the Salvation Army inscribed in front of its offices the legend: "God Bless the Praying Emperor." The Emperor not only prays, but is not afraid to seem to men to pray. His devotion is like that of the Mussulman who, when the cry is heard from the minaret, unfolds his prayer carpet and performs his devotions before the sight of all men. "You know," said he to the Brandenburg Diet in February of this year, "that I regard my position as appointed for me by God, and in this consciousness I daily labor; and be assured that every morning and evening of my life I begin and end the day with prayer for my empire, my realm, and Brandenburg, which is so near to my heart." Sometimes he uses phrases which seem to imply that he claims for the Hohenzollerns a peculiar and more intimate relation with the Deity than that enjoyed by their subjects. "The Princely House," he said on that occasion, "must preserve firm trust in God, while the people must trust in their leaders." It is not only in this recognition of the Divine ordering of the affairs of men that the Emperor resembles Gordon. He resembles him also in his keen eye for the picturesque and his sense of the sublimity of nature. Some of the Emperor's shorter speeches might have been taken from General Gordon's diaries. The oft-quoted passage about his having seen the starry firmament at night on the high seas, and ever afterwards having been able to look at political questions from the outside, is very Gordonian. So, also, is the speech which he made at Bremen on the 21st of April, 1890, when he said:—

"As a friend of maritime affairs, I follow the phenomena of nature. When I sailed the Baltic with a squadron for the first time, the question of the change of course arose. The change was made, but the ships were separated in the fog in consequence. Suddenly the German flag emerged from the mist high above the clouds—a surprising sight which filled us all with admiration. Later, the whole squadron, accurately steering its new course, emerged after the fog had blown off. This seemed to me a sign. Whenever dark hours may come to our Fatherland, we shall reach our goal by dint of pushing forwards, according to the grand watchword, 'We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world'"

There was the same kind of ring also in the telegram which he sent to a friend after Bismarck's resignation on March 22d:—

"Many thanks for your friendly letter. I have indeed gone through bitter experiences, and have passed many painful hours. My heart is as sorrowful as if I had again lost my grandfather; but it is so appointed to me by God, and it has to be borne, even though I should fall under the burden. The post of officer of the watch on the ship of state has fallen to my lot. Her course remains the same. So now full steam ahead!"

WILLIAM."

The "full steam ahead" is very much like General Gordon, whose consuming activity continually drove him through all the obstacles which encompassed him, as the steamer drives through a stormy sea. There are other touches in his character which remind us of our great English hero. The moral atmosphere is the same. There is with him, as with Gordon, a sympathy with the poor and disinherited of the world. And again, there is the spirit which revolts against the luxury of life. No doubt the Emperor can hardly be held up as an ideal of Spartan simplicity with all his uniforms and his expenses; but his rescript against luxury in the army, and his efforts to simplify his life, would have found hearty sympathy in General Gordon. Gordon, although the most sympathetic of men, and the least arrogant, was a Puritan in the inner fibre of his nature, and so is the Emperor. He has a perfect detestation for gambling, and has banished from Berlin all the officers addicted to play. He has never frequented a gaming-table in his life; and although in no way ascetic, he does all he can to diminish the vices of society. He has always been deeply interested in the Berlin City Mission, and has given emphatic support to every effort that has been made to bring practical religion into the homes of his subjects. He has taken a keen interest in what would be called the Moral Reform Party in Germany, and is believed to be pressing forward legislation to repress drunkenness in the Fatherland. One of his last acts before leaving London was to present a handsome pin with the Imperial crown and monogram in brilliants to Mr. W. A. Coote, the energetic secretary of the National Vigilance Association, as a recognition of the services which he had rendered in rescuing some unfortunate German girls from the perils of the London streets. He has taken an

active part in the defending of the Sunday against the encroachments both of sport and of toil. In fact, there is no crowned head in Europe who would serve so well the purpose of a patron saint of "the Nonconformist conscience" as William the Second.

II. KING BY DIVINE RIGHT.

It is very interesting to see in Central Europe, in the last ten years of the nineteenth century, a king who not only believes that he reigns by right divine, but who is accepted by Europe as having a fair claim to that position. A hundred years ago the French Revolution proclaimed, amid thunder and lightning and earthquake befitting the final passing away of an old era, that old kingships had come to an end, that in the future the world was to be governed on new democratic principles. A full century has passed since Louis's head fell by the guillotine, and here we have the German Emperor, not as a pale and shivering ghost apologizing for its return to the haunts of men, but as the governing fact of the whole European situation. Here I am, here I remain; *sic volo, sic jubeo*, as I will, so I order. Nothing can be more compromising than the assertion of the Emperor of his sovereign position. He is no make-believe sovereign who reigns but does not rule; he is the man on horseback and no mistake. None of the great sovereigns of the Middle Ages could more seriously try to play the part of terrestrial Providence. It is true, as he reminded us on one occasion, that he accepts the saying of the Great Frederick that the Prussian King is the first servant of the State, but that is quite consistent with his feeling that he is its master.

"THERE IS ONLY ONE MASTER, AND I AM

There is a wonderful passage in one of Heine's best-known writings, in which he describes how he saw the Emperor Napoleon at Düsseldorf. "I saw him, and on his brow was written, 'Thou shall have no other gods but me.'" At Düsseldorf, on May 4th, the Emperor William made a speech in which he asserted his right to a prominent position in terms so characteristic that they had to be subsequently explained away in an official version. What he actually said was this, as reported at the time:—

"Now, as ever, I am assured that salvation lies in co-operation. That is one of the results of monarchy. There is only one master in this country, and I am he. I shall suffer no other beside me. In this spirit I drink to the welfare of the province." (Prolonged cheers.)

In the official version this assertion of his mastery of his country disappears:—

"That I am now, as ever, convinced that salvation lies only in the co-operation of all the parts, and that one must therefore follow the monarch in his efforts for the welfare of the whole, I drink my glass of German wine to Rhenish Prussia. May it flourish and prosper now and to all eternity!" "Rhenish Prussia. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

This homage is almost the only homage which he has paid to the modern spirit.

"SUMMUS EPISCOPUS" ALSO.

When he made his second speech to the Educational Conference at the close of last year, he asserted that he was not only king, but also chief bishop of Prussia.

"I hear that at the opening of this Conference it caused some surprise that I made no allusion to religion. I believed that my ideas upon the subject—that is to say, how holy and dear to me are my people's relations to God—were known and understood by all. As Prussian King as well as *summus episcopus* of my Church, I will make it my most sacred duty to see that the Christian spirit be cultivated and religious feeling increased in the schools. Let the school respect and honor the Church, and let the Church stand by the school and help it in its work. Thus shall we be able to educate our youth and fit them for the requirements of our modern life in the State."

This position of chief bishop, although only explicitly affirmed on this occasion, is always constantly present to his mind. "A helmeted northern Pope," as Mr. Harold Frederic calls him, he feels himself called to check the sins of the world. He told his Brandenburgians on one occasion, in terms which might have been taken from one of the Pope's encyclicals, "A spirit of disobedience now reigns over the world, and is endeavoring to unsettle men's minds." But although it might make his heart sore, it would never cause him to swerve from that path he had marked out for himself. Obedience to himself forms no small part of the practical religion which he wishes to force upon his subjects. He has told us that his object is to restore respect for the Church, for the law, and implicit obedience to the crown and its wearers.

KINGSHIP BY THE GRACE OF GOD.

At Königsberg, in May, 1890, he referred to the fact that his grandfather had proclaimed, in a church in that city, his kingship by the grace of God. "This kingship by the grace of God," he said, "expresses the fact that we Hohenzollerns accept our mission only from Heaven, and are responsible to Heaven for the performance of its duties. I am animated by this view, and am resolved to act and govern on this principle." Not only does the Kaiser reign by divine right, but he exercises authority by virtue of his superior capacity to see what people need to help them to get it. "The King of Prussia," he said, on the same occasion, "stands so high above party and party conflict, that, seeking the best interests of all, he is in a position of making every individual and every province in his kingdom his care. I know very well in your case where the shoe pinches, and have formed my plans accordingly." Again he said to his Brandenburgians in March last year, "I see in the people of the land which has descended unto me a talent intrusted to me by God, which, as the Bible says, it is my duty to increase, and for which I shall have to give an account. I mean with all my strength to trade so with my talent that I hope to add many to it.

Those who help me be they heartily welcome; those who oppose me I will dash in pieces." In the second year of his reign he is said to have asserted in blunt terms, "All existing parties are old rubbish. I only know two parties: one for me, and the other against me." He tells us that he hopes with all his heart that he will be able to accomplish the work of raising the people's sense of religion, of Christian discipline and morals, which he has set before himself as an ideal. With all this he regards himself as a constitutional king. He told the first Prussian Diet which he opened, "I am far from aiming at the enlargement of the prerogatives of the Crown, and thus shaking confidence in the stability of the legal conditions under which we are governed. The legal status of my rights, so long as it is not called in question, is sufficient to supply to the state that measure of monarchical influence which Prussia requires in pursuance of its historical development as from the manner in which each is constituted."

III. AN ARMED APOSTLE OF PEACE.

Apart from his personality, the policy of the German Emperor naturally excites widespread interest. To Germans and non-Germans alike his foreign policy is more important than the policy which he pursues at home, for foreign policy means life or death, whereas home policy only means comfort or discomfort. Before his accession the Emperor was believed to be heart and soul a man of war, and his vehement repudiation of all warlike hankering does not altogether reassure Europe. All that men say is that they hope he will continue of the same mind, but that with a young man of such strong impulses there is no saying how soon he may change his policy and be as enthusiastic for war as he is now enthusiastic for peace. No one—outside France—has any doubt as to the sincerity of the Kaiser's anxiety for peace. Germany has dined. She only asks now for tranquillity in order to digest. Germany has nothing to gain by a war and much to lose. The Kaiser would be a fool, as well as a criminal, if he were to pick a quarrel with any one. To do him justice, he has always recognized this in the frankest possible way. His declarations on the subject have never varied.

"METHINKS THE KAISER DOTTH PROTEST TOO MUCH."

Yet there is a certain overstrained emphasis about the pacific protestations of the young Teutonic Mars which makes us uneasy. Methinks the Kaiser doth protest too much. Take for instance this:—

"I shall be glad if, by the assistance of Heaven, I shall be able to govern my country in peace. I only wish the European peace was lying in my hand; then I would take good care that it should never be disturbed. However that may be, I shall at all events leave nothing untried, and, as far as I am concerned, labor that it may not be disturbed."

If only one were God Almighty, all would go well! No doubt. But then when one is not God Almighty! Ah, then accidents may happen even in

the best regulated families. And if through any untoward event, which can be only too easily imagined, this impulsive young man were to arrive at one of his firm convictions that peace could only be attained through war, why then, who knows how soon, relying upon the assistance of Heaven, he might plunge for war as heavily as he now plunges for peace. He is the crowned plunger of the Continent, and a plunger who can carry three millions of armed fighting men with him into the abyss is a portent indeed.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF ARMAMENTS.

The ordinary sneer of the disarmament people at an apostle of peace who is armed to the teeth is silly, and due to their happy ignorance of the conditions of existence in states which were never blessed with a streak of silver sea as a natural and insuperable barrier against invasion. Apart from the absolute necessity of maintaining an armament large enough to safeguard the frontiers of Germany, it is idle to expect the heir of the Great Frederick and of the fighting Hohenzollerns to see things through the spectacles of the Peace Society. We have surely seen enough of the folly of that among our own kinsfolk. No humanitarian expressed so vigorously the Peace Society view of war as the author of the "Biglow Papers"; but it was the self-same singer who declared—

Ez fer war I call it murder, there you have it plain and flat,
And I need to go no furdur than my Testament for that—
who, when the unity of the Republic was in danger, cried:

God give us peace; not such as lulls to sleep,
But sword on thigh and brow with purpose knit!
And let our Ship of State to harbor sweep,
Her ports all up, her battle lanterns lit,
And her leashed thunders gathering for their leap."

The Emperor was born in Lowell's later phase; he never experienced the former, nor, indeed, would disarmament make for peace. A reduction of the armaments of Europe by one half would more than double the danger of an immediate outbreak of war; it is the very immensity of the stake that makes the possible players hold their hand.

HIS PACIFIC PLEDGES.

It may not be useless to string a few of them together, beginning with the speech he made before his accession, and winding up with his speech in the Guildhall. Addressing the Brandenburg Diet, when he was still Prince William, in February, 1888, he said:—

"I am well aware that the public at large, especially abroad, imputes to me a thoughtless inclination for war and a craving for glory. God preserve me from such criminal levity. I repudiate such imputations with indignation."

When he opened his first Reichsrath, June 25, 1888, he was very explicit on this point. He said:—

"In foreign politics I am resolved to maintain peace with every one so far as lies in my power. My love for the German army and my position in it will never allow me to jeopardize for the country the benefits of peace unless the necessity is forced upon us by an attack upon the Empire or on its allies. Our army is intended to assure peace to us, or, if peace is broken, it will enable us to fight for peace with honor. With God's help it will be possible for the army to do this by reason of the strength which it has derived from the military law recently passed by you unanimously. To use this strength for aggressive war is far from my heart. Germany needs neither fresh military glory nor any conquests since she has finally won for herself by fighting the right to exist as a united and independent nation."

At least as emphatic was his declaration to the Reichstag on November 22, 1888:—

"Our relations with all foreign governments are peaceful, and my efforts are constantly directed to strengthening the peace. Our alliance with Austria and Italy has no other purpose. To bring upon Germany, without necessity, the sufferings of war, even by a victorious war, I should not regard as reconcilable with my Christian faith and with my duties which, as Emperor, I have taken upon myself towards the German people. With this conviction, I considered it my duty, soon after my accession, personally to greet, not only my allies in the Empire, but also neighboring friendly sovereigns, and to seek to come to an understanding with them in regard to the fulfilment of the task which God has given us, viz., the task of securing peace and prosperity to our respective peoples so far as this depends upon our wills. The confidence shown in me and in my policy at all the courts I visited gives me a right to hope that I and my allies and friends shall, with God's help, succeed in preserving the peace of Europe."

Early in January, 1889, when he opened the Prussian Parliament he told his subjects:—

"You will be able to commence your work the more cheerfully, inasmuch as the relations of the Empire to all foreign states are friendly, and because from my visits to friendly rulers I gathered the conviction that we may confidently cherish the hope of the continued preservation of peace."

Twelve months later he assured the Diet that "to the joy of the Emperor and King, Germany's relations with foreign powers are everywhere good." In April, 1890, speaking on board the Fulda, he said:—

"If in the press and in public life symptoms of danger appear, one must console one's self with the thought that matters are not nearly so bad as they seem. Trust in me to preserve peace, and if the press sometimes interprets my remarks differently, think of the old saying of another Emperor—'An Emperor's words are not to be turned and twisted and quibbled over!'"

Coming back to Berlin to open the Reichstag on May 6, 1890, he said:—

"To maintain peace on a durable basis is the unceasing object of my efforts. I may express the conviction that I have succeeded in inspiring all foreign governments with confidence in the loyalty of my policy in this respect. The German people recognize, as do I and the august princes of the

Confederation, that it is the duty of the Empire to protect the peace by maintaining our defensive alliances and friendly relations with foreign Powers, and in so doing to insure the advance of well-being and civilization. But in order to accomplish this task the Empire has need of a military power in proportion to the position it holds in Europe."

After his return from Russia in August, 1890, an Austrian ex-diplomatist published what professed to be an interview with the Kaiser, in which he used the remarkable phrase that at Friedrichsruhe Bismarck had attempted to force upon him perpetual war abroad and war at home:—

"Well, I determined to have peace, and shall force peace upon the domestic foes of the Empire, as well as upon its foreign enemies. I must complete the work which my grandfather, who died too soon, had not time to accomplish—Germany united and Europe pacified, that is my grand dream."

In November he told the Prussian Parliament that—

"In view of the friendly relations of the Empire to all foreign states, which have been still further strengthened in the course of the year, I can look forward with confidence to the preservation of peace."

His last notable utterance in this sense was his speech at the Guildhall, July 10, 1891, when he said:—

"My aim is above all the maintenance of peace, for peace alone can give the confidence which is necessary to the healthy development of science, art, and trade. Only as long as peace reigns are we at liberty to bestow earnest thoughts upon the great problems, the solution of which, in fairness and equity, I consider the most prominent duty of our times. You may rest assured, therefore, that I shall continue to do my best to maintain, and constantly to increase, the good relations between Germany and the other nations, and that I shall always be found ready to unite with you and them in a common labor for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse, and the advancement of civilization."

THE SHOUTING EMPEROR.

So far, therefore, as generalities go, no one can be more deeply pledged to peace. But an Emperor is judged, not only by his words, but by his deeds. And even his words, have they always been so pacific? The Emperor has made one or two menacing speeches, it is true, but there was not much harm in them. The most alarming was that which he delivered August 16, 1889, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, when he was but newly come to the throne and was still under the influence of Prince Bismarck. Gossip had been asserting that the Emperor Frederick, if he had lived, would have been willing to have restored Lorraine to France. It was necessary in the interest of peace to dissipate the vain delusion which such a report might have encouraged in France. Therefore, the Kaiser spoke as follows:—

"There is still one thing which I want to add, gentlemen. We all know one another far too well, and I will defend my deceased father against the shameful imputation that he desired to relinquish anything of the acquisitions won in the grand time.

I believe that we know—both in the Third Army Corps and in the army there is only one opinion about it—that we would leave our entire eighteen army corps and 42,000,000 inhabitants lying on the field rather than abandon one single stone of what we have won."

There can be no doubt about the emphasis of that speech anyhow. It was shouted through a speaking trumpet, and for a time it affected the nerves of Europe. The only other speech which he made with a similar note in it was his speech at Königsberg on May 9, 1890, when he said:—

"May the province of East Prussia increase and flourish; may it be saved from war and times of war. But should it be God's will that I should be called upon to defend myself and to guard my frontiers, the enemy will find the sword of East Prussia not less keen than it was in 1870."

It was also at Königsberg that he said:—

"It is my duty, and I shall take care as long as I can, to preserve peace. The consciousness that all Prussians stand shoulder to shoulder by their King, and are ready to sacrifice everything, gives the Prussian King the power to speak these words of peace with confidence. He is able to maintain peace, and I feel that those who should venture to break the peace will not be spared a lesson which they will not forget for a hundred years. . . . One thing I promise you, I shall let no one touch the province, and if it should be attempted, my sovereignty will place itself like a rock of bronze in the way."

These speeches might perhaps have been spared, but a Kaiser with a turn for eloquence may be forgiven if he should sometimes yield to the temptation of sounding too high a note on the patriotic string without regard to the way in which it jars upon the ears of his neighbors.

HIS DEALINGS WITH FRANCE.

When we turn from speeches to acts, we find little to complain of except his headiness. His one danger is France. He needlessly fluttered the susceptibilities of Paris by proposing to take the King of Italy to Strasburg, but he dropped the scheme with commendable rapidity when he saw the stir it made in France. At the Berlin Congress he paid conspicuous attention to M. Jules Simon, the representative of France. When he subsequently endeavored to conciliate the Parisians by sending his mother to their gay city, it did not turn out very successfully. But that was not his fault. The visit was unduly prolonged, and Count Munster ought not to have allowed the visit to St. Cloud. But the attempt was well meant, although it miscarried. It convinced the Emperor that nothing whatever could be done with a neighbor whose policy was dominated by M. Déroulède and other "howling dervishes," as they were disrespectfully entitled at Berlin, and reminded him somewhat sharply that the only hope of peace was the isolation of France.

HIS RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The real test of the Kaiser's statesmanship will be found in his relations to Russia. The story goes

that the old Kaiser, his grandfather, with his dying breath bade his grandson be very considerate with Russia. The young man, on coming to the throne, at once rushed off to St. Petersburg, where, however, he does not appear to have got on as well with the Czar as might have been hoped. But this was not to be wondered at. The Kaiser was at that time the blind vassal of Prince Bismarck. The Czar did not like Bismarck. He distrusted Lord Rosebery when he was at the Foreign Office because he was so much with the Bismarcks, and he was certainly not predisposed to welcome with open arms the young Kaiser to whose youthful enthusiasm Bismarck seemed the demigod of contemporary statecraft. The second cause for the comparative failure of his Russian visit was the difference between the initial velocity of the two minds. The Czar is solid, and a trifle slow. The Kaiser is a light-weight, and just a trifle too fast. Until the Kaiser slows up, the Czar will not be able to keep step with him. But of these difficulties the first has disappeared, and it is now said that his quarrel with Bismarck began with a difference about Russia. The Kaiser now regards Bismarck with an antipathy compared with which the sentiment of the Czar is almost affection. And the Kaiser is a little older and steadier and less of a flibbertygibbet than he was in 1888. There cannot be a greater mistake than to imagine that the Czar has the slightest particle of sympathy for French designs in Alsace and Lorraine. His one passionate desire is for peace. When the French Ambassador, the other day, ventured to ask him whether, if France went to war with Germany, she could depend upon Russian support, he received a rebuff which he is not soon likely to forget. The Czar simply loathes the idea of war. He has faithfully abided by his determination to put up with almost anything rather than permit a war in Europe. If the Kaiser would but act with ordinary circumspection, he would find little difficulty in arriving at the most satisfactory understanding with Alexander III. The recent visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, and the reception accorded it, proves nothing. If the Kaiser refuses ostentatiously to believe the sincerity of the Czar's desire for peace; if he parades everywhere his devotion to Austria, without even admitting, in a parenthesis, that the Russian ruler is as much devoted to peace as any one can be, it is not surprising that at last, sorely against his will, the Czar is induced to extend some slight token of friendship to France. But that is not his natural choice. He hates war, and he distrusts France as a possible maker of war. He hates the Revolution, and France as the representative of all the political principles he detests. He has never varied in his desire to be friends with Germany, whose frontier marches with his, and whose power can keep Austria in order. He went to Skiernewicze to cement his alliance with William I., he would be only too glad to renew it with William II. But, in order to attain that end, the Kaiser will have to avoid getting on to the

nerves of the Czar. He has an open door before him in the matter. He has only to profit by the advantage of the dismissal of Bismarck, and to moderate the velocity of his thinking and speaking when he is dealing with the Czar, in order to secure at least as much support from Russia in maintaining the peace of Europe as he is ever likely to obtain from England. The only public references he has ever made to Russia leave him quite free to re-adjust his policy in this direction. He has only once referred to Russia in a speech from the throne. When he addressed his first Reichstag in June, 1888, he said :—

"Our existing agreements with Austria-Hungary and with Italy permit me, to my satisfaction, to cultivate carefully my personal friendship for the Emperor of Russia, and the peaceful relations which have existed for the past hundred years with the neighboring Russian Empire, and which are in harmony with my own feelings and with the interest of Germany. With conscientious solicitude for peace, I devote myself with equal readiness to the service of the Fatherland as to the care of the army, and I rejoice in the traditional relations to foreign Powers by which my endeavors in the cause of peace will be assisted."

During his visit to Russia he spoke as follows in proposing the health of the Czar :—

"I drink to the health of your Majesty in remembrance of the traditional friendship existing between our peoples, which I received as a precious inheritance from my ancestors, and which I wish to cultivate also in future. Long live his Majesty the Czar! Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

In the interests of the general peace he cannot do better than proceed with the cultivation of "that precious inheritance." He will find in Alexander III. at least as zealous a keeper of the peace as he is himself.

IV. HIS DOMESTIC POLICY.

Of his domestic policy it is impossible to speak in detail. When he came to the throne he was under the influence of the glamour of Prince Bismarck, "the standard-bearer of the Empire." He was content for a time to allow the great Chancellor to be his Mayor of the Palace. But after a while he began to see that even Bismarck was not indispensable. Whether it be true, as rumor asserts, and as Mr. Harold Frederic repeats, the Countess Waldersee and other fine ladies wished him to break the Bismarck dynasty, it was certain that sooner or later youth and age would part. The only wonder is that the ascendancy of Bismarck lasted so long. When at last Bismarck fell—great was the fall of him. His letter of New Year's greeting received by the Chancellor on January 1, 1890, concluded with a prayer that "God would for many more years grant me the benefit of your approved and trusted council in my difficult and responsible post as ruler." Three months had not passed before the Emperor sent to demand Bismarck's threatened resignation, and the Colossus of Germany had fallen to rise no more.

The Emperor, in selecting General Caprivi as Bismarck's successor, followed the lead of his grandfather, who long before his death had indicated him as the minister who was not unfit to succeed Bismarck. Less than a year after Bismarck had gone, Count Waldersee followed him, not into retreat, but into the comparative retirement of the command of an army corps. There are probably not a dozen men in Europe, outside Germany, who could say offhand who is the successor of Moltke and Waldersee as chief of the general staff of the German army.

HEAD OF THE ARMY.

The real head of the army, we are to understand, is the young Emperor. As the *Militär Wochenblatt* told us on his last birthday:—

"With him has begun a new era. We see fresh vital energy working on the great achievements of the past, but, with its ever new creative force, constantly bearing fresh fruit, not only in political economy and education, but also in the army. The education of youths destined for the army has been conducted into new paths. The cadets and young officers are no longer to be led through theory to practice, but are to learn to understand theory by help of practice. The main purpose of all education, especially military education, is the formation of character. Our weapons have been improved; new instruments of combat require new forms, and an altered style of fighting cannot but make its way into practice. The new regulations show what this new way is. From of yore, the Prussian soldier has been accustomed to be guided in his conduct by the hand of the Commander-in-Chief. Our Emperor leads us on. We follow him to fresh work and new deeds in peace as in war."

To be followed "through thick and thin" in peace and in war is the Kaiser's ideal of what should be, and those who hesitate need not expect much regard at his hands. Perhaps the most characteristic utterance that ever fell from the Emperor's lips was that in which he declared that while he would heartily welcome all who would assist him in his great task, all who attempted to oppose him he would shatter in pieces. It is this disposition to play the rôle of the general shatterer when his will is thwarted that causes the public to regard with some misgivings his protestations of devotion to peace. To secure peace it may seem to him sometimes necessary to shatter some enemy, and if so we may depend upon it the shatterer will not flinch from his task.

"MY HIGHLY HONORED TEACHER HINZPETER."

We need not accept in its entirety the estimates of Dr. Hinzpeter's influence upon the Emperor which finds favor with Dr. Geffcken and Mr. Frederic. That it is great is undoubted. He himself has told us, in a speech which he delivered at Westphalia—

"I owe all that I learned in my youth, the principles and views in which I grew up, to a Westphalian—my highly honored teacher, Geheimrath Hinzpeter, of Bielefeld, a Westphalian of the finest water. Through him I learned to appreciate the Westphalians as a people of sterling character, a people tough

and energetic, not only in dealing, but also in fidelity."

The later period of the Emperor's reign, which dates from the fall of Bismarck, has been marked hitherto by the ascendancy of Dr. Hinzpeter. It is curious to see that both Kaiser and Czar have found in the tutors of their youth their most trusted political advisers when they came to the throne. The only pity is that the Czar had not a tutor as liberal and as shrewd as Dr. Hinzpeter, who, by the way, was selected for the post of tutor on the recommendation of Sir Robert Morier, who had discovered his parts when he was a poor and unknown tutor in Darmstadt.

A HELPER OF THE POOR AND DISTRESSED.

The characteristic of the Hinzpeter period of the Kaiser's reign is its humanitarian activity. When the Emperor came to the throne he issued a proclamation to his people, in which he said:—

"Called to the throne of my fathers, I have assumed the government, looking up to the King of kings, and have vowed to God that, after the example of my fathers, I will be a just and clement prince to my people, that I will foster piety and the fear of God, and that I will protect peace, promote the welfare of the country, be a helper of the poor and the distressed, and a true guardian of the right."

The first year of his reign saw tentative steps taken in the direction of social reform, but it was not till the year of Bismarck's fall that the Emperor suddenly posed as the leader of the international social movement by summoning the Congress at Berlin, which constitutes a landmark in the history of social progress. Six months before he took the sudden plunge, the whole question of summoning such a Congress had been discussed at the Vatican. The Pope recoiled, however, from taking the initiative, but it is by no means improbable that after a time he may summon a conference to inquire how it is that so many of the recommendations of the Berlin Congress have not been carried out. There is no doubt, however, that much was gained by substituting the Emperor for the Pope as the convener of the International Labor Parliament.

THE BERLIN LABOR CONGRESS.

The energy with which the Kaiser drove the business through almost passes belief. In twelve days the Congress met, deliberated, decided, and dispersed, having drawn up a whole code for the amelioration of the conditions of labor which in some respects was in advance of our own legislation. The Emperor won golden opinions from those who met him at the Congress. He was industrious, receptive, genial, and with an absolutely omnivorous appetite for facts. That he has a shrewd eye for an honest man may be inferred from the fact that he formed the highest opinion of Mr. Burt, M. P., whose simple, retiring character might easily have escaped observation from one less vigilant and shrewd.

In dealing with industrial difficulties in Germany, the Emperor has acted much as Cardinal Manning would have done if he had been crowned Kaiser. Not that the Cardinal would have so bluntly told the union delegates that he would shoot them down in heaps if they substituted riot for reason—that was the mere effervescence of Imperial vehemence; but he would have acted just as the Kaiser did in seeing both parties, in counselling compromise and conciliation, and above all in exhorting the employers to “loosen their purse strings.” His determination to make the state a model employer is entirely in accord with the best traditions of the monarchy. It represents a sense of moral obligation which, as Sir John Gorst knows to his cost, we in England have not yet attained. He has pressed forward the construction of cheap workmen’s dwellings in the suburbs of Berlin, and has laid his finger upon the vital question of cheap transit. Special workmen’s trains are to be established, hours of labor are to be reduced, rest on Sunday secured, and provision made for old age. The Pope’s Encyclical is so entirely in accord with all that the Emperor has said and done, that it would not surprise any one to hear that it was true that Leo XIII. has been warmly congratulated by William II. upon the little sermon which has just been addressed to Christendom from the Papal chair.

HIS ZEAL FOR THE NAVY.

The Emperor differs from his predecessors in one important respect. It was Frederick who ridiculed the idea of war between England and Prussia by asking whether any one had ever seen a fight between a dog and a fish. The German Emperor is, however, determined to give Germany such a navy as to render the comparison no longer apt. The English blood in his veins is probably answerable for his devotion to the sea. Peter the Great first gained his passion for navigation from the discovery of an English boat at Ismailovo, and William the Second learned seamanship in a little frigate given by George IV. to Frederick Wilhelm IV. If “the grandfather of the Russian fleet” was really a gift from Elizabeth to Ivan the Terrible, then these Royal gifts have been as the seed of navies with which, whether as friends or foes, we shall some day have to reckon. As a child William was very fond of ships, and he enjoyed nothing more than to run about Portsmouth Dockyard whenever his parents were staying at Osborne. Of all his honors, he is proudest of being a full Admiral of the British fleet, and he is by no means inclined to regard this as a mere honorary distinction. He desires to see the German fleet equal to any of the Continental navies, and he will do what he can to attain his ideal.

AN EDUCATIONAL REFORMER.

The Emperor’s most valuable contribution to the thought of his time has been his speech on Education. It displayed freshness of mind and the usual intrepidity of the young Hohenzollern. He attacked

the practice of subordinating German to Latin, denounced the preposterous partiality for the classics, and advocated the thorough drilling of all German youth in German history. His speech was a thunderbolt against the one-sided cramming, which rendered it impossible for scholars to develop their bodies, to enjoy their existence, or to prepare for their practical daily work in after life. It was a sensible speech by a practical man, on a live subject of supreme importance, which echoed not only through Germany, but through Europe and America.

SOME PERSONAL DETAILS.

The Emperor’s personal characteristics have been so frequently described that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them at length. He has a splendid constitution. His left hand is withered owing to the blunder of a servant who posted the letter summoning the doctor instead of delivering it, thereby occasioning an accident at birth, the effects of which will last through life. He uses a combined knife and fork with one hand at meals, in this resembling Lord Nelson. Notwithstanding this drawback, he can use his injured hand, although it is four inches shorter than the other, in riding, and his right hand is one of prodigious power and strength. He is a fearless rider, and a good boatman. He fences admirably, and is a capital swimmer. He loves mountaineering, and in the chase he is a veritable Nimrod. Nothing comes amiss to him, from whales to foxes. He is a good shot and a keen sportsman. He touches life at many points and rejoices in them all. He smokes cheap cigars, drinks German wine in moderation, and takes beer, like all Germans. Mr. Harold Frederic says that he sometimes suffers from insomnia—a serious thing for a man who always rises at five and spends the day in a whirl of incessant work.

A REAL LIVE KING.

The Emperor has made kingship more vividly palpable before the eyes of the present generation. He may not be able to keep it up, but as yet there are no signs of weakening. So far he has, on the whole, done well. He has made no war. He has given a much needed stimulus, and a still more needed direction, to the cause of social reform. He is as yeast in the midst of monarchical Europe. His activity has excited the despair and envy of the Prince of Wales, and his example tells everywhere against sloth and self-indulgence. He is a worker who limits his labors by no eight hours’ stint, a soldier who is also a statesman, a sovereign who is full of sympathies with the laborer, and a patriot who is yet destined, let us hope, to raise the level of German culture and the sentiment as to women to the English and American levels. On the whole, he is far and away the most remarkable potentate now ruling in the Old World or the New, and his acts and words lend a new interest to the drama of contemporary history.

V. THE EMPEROR AND HIS MOTHER.

The German Emperor spoke of himself as having, like his ancestors, his finger upon the pulse of time. In the same speech he boasted of having mastered the aims and impulses of the new spirit that thrilled the closing century. He intended, he said, to lead rather than oppose the working out of the new and progressive tendencies of the age. This is to some extent true. William II. is no pedant. He has a mind open to fresh impressions. He listens to all, examines all, and advocates what seems to him the most practical improvements. But the ancient leaven of semi-barbarous prejudice with which he was permeated in his youth by Prince Bismarck is still perceptible. As Dr. Geffcken puts it, there are still chips of the old shell sticking to the newly hatched chicken. Notably is this the case in his estimate of the position of women in the world. Bismarck's ideas on that subject are well known. "Thank God, we'll have no more petticoats meddling in politics now," was the exclamation that burst from his lips when the Emperor Frederick died; but the word he used was drawn, not from the boudoir, but from the kennel. The same ideas sedulously inculcated upon the impressionable mind of the young Prince still infest the mind of the Emperor. He has not yet sloughed all his Bismarckism. But there are signs that in this respect also he is emerging from barbarism into a more civilized state of mind. I use the word *civilized* with satisfaction that there is at last good prospect of the old sore being healed. This is due, we have heard, to two causes. First, the blessed influence of time, "the sole healer"; and, secondly, the ripening manhood of the Emperor. His early attitude towards his mother in particular, and women in general, was due largely to the cowardice which certain classes of men always display in the presence of advisedly. "What is civilization," said Emerson, "but the influence of good women?" and it would not be far wrong to define barbarism as a state in which the influence of a woman is reduced to a minimum. From this point of view Bismarck is a bar-

EMPERESS FREDERICK.

barian, and the Emperor, in so far as he is Bismarckian, is but semi-civilized. Still, he makes progress. At Glucksburg, September 8, 1890, he referred to his wife as "the resplendent jewel; the type of all the virtues of the Germanic princesses. To her I owe my being able to undertake and discharge in a cheerful spirit the arduous duties of my position." And again, in his second educational speech, he referred to "the mothers of Germany" in a spirit which showed that he did not at all share Bismarck's views about the absolute unimportance of woman's views on questions of State. "I am firmly convinced that the blessings and pious wishes of thousands of mothers will be called down on the heads of every one of you who sit

here." Mothers! Yes, I think I hear some impatient reader cry, "But look how he has treated his own mother!"

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

There is no use in blinking the fact that there has long existed a very deep prejudice against the Emperor William in England for what has been deemed his unfilial conduct. But for that his popularity in England would be almost as great as it is in Germany. It is therefore with all the greater superior women. Some men never learn to respect women because they were born of stupid mothers. Others never feel quite sure of holding their own with women because in their home their mother was exceptionally intelligent. The Emperor, at the beginning of his reign, felt very keenly his comparative ignorance and inexperience. His mother knew how little he knew. She was never deceived by the parade of superficial omniscience. He felt himself at so many points her inferior that he had to shelter himself at every point behind the Divine right of the male in order to justify his position at all. This, however, was a temporary phase. It produced a certain brutality of self-assertion which was in itself evidence of a conscious weakness and inferiority. It is only the parvenu who needs be punctilious; the noble, whose position is assured, needs never "put on side."

SIGNS OF RAPPROCHEMENT.

In proportion, however, as the Emperor felt his feet, and really became more worthy of the position to which he was called, the less he felt the need of asserting his supremacy. Within the last year or two he has taken every opportunity of extending the olive branch. He has done it clumsily, no doubt. The old Bismarckian *virus* still works in his veins, especially when doctors are concerned; but there has been a visible *rapprochement*, slight but unmistakable. When the Art Exhibition was opened at Berlin, the Emperor placed his mother on the throne, seated himself by her side, and in a well-turned speech declared he ascribed to her the whole success of the Exhibition. The Empress, no doubt, has not entirely surmounted the bitterness of the deposition effected by death. All her life long she had believed that one day she would be Empress. For ninety-nine days she was an Empress in name, but in reality she was only the nurse by the death-bed of an Emperor. After that she was the subject of her son, without whose permission she could do nothing. No wonder that the iron entered into her soul, and that the anguish of bereavement was intensified by what appeared the unnatural conduct of her son. In reality it was natural enough. The young man had to assert himself to a position of authority over his mother, who intellectually was his superior, and in self-defence he overdid the rôle

of the dominant male. Now that he is better able to hold his own on equal terms, he no longer feels it so indispensable to rely upon the arrogance of sex. A well-based confidence in himself and his capacity enables him to smile at the cowardice which at first sought shelter behind so unreal a bulwark.

AN IMPERIAL RESOURCE.

The Emperor, so far from being afraid or jealous of his mother, is now able to realize how great a resource he has in her genius for developing those departments of culture in which Germany lags sadly behind the rest of the world. His own wife is absorbed in family duties. He has neither the time nor the inclination to attend to merely woman's work. His mother can fill a great void in the political and social economy of the German Empire. If he were but strong enough to make her queen in her own sphere, and recognize as dutifully her supremacy in her section of life as she recognizes his in the affairs of state, and in the regulation of war and peace, the mother and son would be able to do far more for Germany than either of them could have done apart. I can pay no higher tribute to the Emperor than to express a hope, which is almost a conviction, that in the near future he will be the best friend of the Empress Frederick, who will then be his most efficient helper.

"I BELIEVE IN THE EMPEROR."

I asked an able and impartial observer in Berlin for an estimate of the Kaiser's character. He wrote:—

"I believe in him. He seems to be a man with a very good head upon his shoulders, and a desire to do what is right. He is headstrong, and has a complete confidence in himself. Whether this be a defect or an advantage depends upon his wisdom. Strange to say, being a German, he is not a doctrinaire. He has the feeling that as head of the nation it is his duty to guide it, and, as far as he can, to inflict his will upon it, but in carrying out this view he will not be guided by simple theories. He will take circumstances into account, and show judgment as well as an inflexibility of purpose. His general life is guided by a high standard. He represses as far as he can, by example, all the usual vices of society: is a good husband and father; and one of his aims is to give a healthy moral tone wherever his influence reaches. He submits to no influence, and I am not quite sure that he is not a little hard and a little hasty in his judgment about persons and their actions. His line is a little too hardly drawn. If a man is not above it he is below it, and very few are constantly above.

That is high praise. Before accepting it as the last words on the question, most people would like to see the breach healed between the mother and the son. After that the Emperor has only to go on as he has been going to make himself the popular hero of the whole English and Teutonic race.

AMERICAN STATE LEGISLATION IN 1891.

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW, OF THE STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

Legislatures have met this year in all of the New England and Middle States, in two-thirds of the Southern States, and throughout the great West and Northwest, with the exceptions of Iowa and Utah Territory, which hold their biennial sessions in the even years. To the laws passed by these legislatures, fifty-three millions of people, nearly eighty-five per cent. of the total population of the Union, are directly subject.

In this sketch we shall call attention only to such laws as are of general interest, on various subjects, and of less significance, perhaps, to the professional lawyer than to the citizen and man of affairs.

EDUCATION.

Of especial significance are the efforts of several of the more backward States to raise the standards of elementary instruction by securing a class of trained teachers for even the more remote districts. The new provisions for teachers' institutes in Missouri and West Virginia, and for normal schools offering equal advantages to both white and colored students in Arkansas and North Carolina, indicate the healthful interest which those States are taking in their public schools. Delaware has adopted the free text-book system for her schools. What is known as the "state contract" system for purchase of text-books has been adopted by Missouri, Texas, and West Virginia, but in Nebraska and New Mexico the purchasing is done by the local boards. The new States of Idaho and South Dakota have followed the fashion and incorporated compulsory attendance clauses in their school laws. The provisions for execution, however, are faulty. The Territory of New Mexico has passed a compulsory law which can never be more than a dead letter, since it fails even to specify the age limit of attendance. The Massachusetts law (which is more thoroughly enforced than that of any other State) has been amended by raising the age limit to fifteen years in those cities and towns where an opportunity is given for industrial education. In Wisconsin, the "Bennett law," requiring instruction to be in the English language, was repealed by a legislature elected on that issue, and a compulsory law substituted which differs little from the statutes of other States. The age of required school attendance is from seven to thirteen. The new States have adopted very complete school codes, the provisions of which deal somewhat minutely with most of the important educational interests of those communities. Educational legislation, however, is by no means confined to the public school systems. The higher education is, year by year, receiving more attention in nearly all the States. Ample grants to state universities in the Middle and Western States; the establishment of county high-schools in California; liberal appropriations to academies in New

England; the substantial encouragement offered by New York to the university extension movement, are all instances of recent legislation which show the tendency of the State to do more than to furnish a merely elementary education to its children. Schools of agriculture and of mines, having received generous aid from the national government, are now more wisely and carefully administered by the States than ever before.

The admirable Massachusetts library law of 1890 has been copied by New Hampshire. It provides for the appointment of a commission to advise as to the selection and purchase of books for public libraries. The Massachusetts law has already borne fruit in the publication of a most useful and valuable report on the public libraries of that State. If the New Hampshire commission shall prove equally efficient, other States will be likely to follow in the adoption of similar legislation.

CHARITIES.

State boards of charities and corrections have been created in Colorado, Wyoming, and Oregon. Wisconsin provides for the appointment of an entirely new board to replace both the supervisory bodies which formerly looked after the charitable and penal institutions of the State; while Michigan organizes a board for the control of the schools for dependent children, the blind, and the deaf. Maine, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming make new provisions for the care of orphan and destitute children. Alabama founds an industrial school where the descendants of Confederate soldiers may be taught useful employments. Indiana makes liberal appropriations for the industrial training of her blind, deaf mute, and feeble-minded youth. Alabama, henceforth, will offer instruction at the State's expense to all blind and deaf mute children of the Negro race. In North Dakota, the education of deaf youth between the ages of seven and twenty is made compulsory.

Pennsylvania opens a new state hospital for the chronic insane. New York supplements the legislation of last year by appropriating the necessary funds to transfer the care of the pauper insane from the counties to the State. New Jersey organizes a board for the inspection of the county asylums. Nebraska adopts the policy of state maintenance. In North Carolina, inebriates are to be committed to the insane hospital.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

The demand for the reform or abolition of the convict lease systems of certain Southern States has not yet been met by legislation. The lower house of the Tennessee legislature passed a bill which promised at least a partial solution of the problem in that State, but the measure was defeated in the Senate.

Alabama has appointed a commission to devise an improved plan of prison administration. The same State takes the first step toward the establishment of "indeterminate sentences" by permitting the governor to deduct time from a convict's term of service for good behavior.

Michigan adopts the Bertillon system of measurements for the identification of convicts. New Mexico charges her penitentiary officials with the praiseworthy duty of teaching the convicts to read, write, and "cipher." Wisconsin decides that convicts need do no work on legal holidays.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

The legislatures of California and Pennsylvania have branded train wrecking, causing loss of life, as murder.

In Arkansas and Texas, heavy penalties are placed on prize-fighting. Alabama prohibits the keeping of cock-pits and cock-fighting. Missouri forbids sparring matches in dram shops. Anti-gambling laws were passed in California and North Carolina, and in Arkansas it is made unlawful to bet on games of chance with minors.

For offences against chastity, severer penalties are enacted in Minnesota, Oregon, and South Dakota, while the age of consent of females has been raised in Colorado to sixteen, and in Wyoming to eighteen years.

Noteworthy laws for the protection of children from cruelty were passed in Colorado and Wyoming. The former provides that no child under fourteen shall be exhibited in a concert hall or other place of amusement. Humane societies may be appointed guardians of such children.

The circulation of newspapers or other publications, largely devoted to scandals and the description of immoral conduct, is made a punishable offence in Kansas and Missouri.

Pennsylvania allows the granting of divorces when one of the parties is guilty of forgery or any infamous crime.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The prohibitory legislation of Maine is now protected by a new safeguard in the shape of a law providing that all fluids poured out or destroyed, to prevent seizure, may be held to have been intoxicating, and intended for unlawful sale. The penalties for bringing liquors into the State for illegal sale are materially increased. Habitual drunkards and persons engaged in illegal traffic in liquors are exempted from jury duty. (This latter enactment can hardly be regarded as anything less than a candid admission by the Maine legislature that the two classes in question exist in the State, in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the rigor of the law.)

The Georgia law of the past summer prohibiting the sale of liquor within three miles of any school building, if enforced, will practically exclude the traffic from all the rural districts of the State.

Arkansas declares all express companies carrying

"C. O. D." packages of liquors to be the agents of the seller.

Pennsylvania raises the saloon license in cities of the first and second classes from \$500 to \$1000.

California, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and Wyoming pass laws against the selling of liquor to minors, and Massachusetts forbids the sale, to children under sixteen, of candy shells inclosing liquid containing more than one per cent. of alcohol.

Alabama, California, and North Carolina are added to the list of States requiring public school instruction as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects on the human system.

The new Massachusetts law for the prevention of drunkenness has already attracted much attention. The only punishment allowed is imprisonment. Offenders cannot get off by paying fines. When the accused is able to show that he has not been arrested on the same charge twice before during the preceding year, he is released, but not before the case has been referred to the probation officers, and reported on by them.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

State boards of health have been established or reorganized during the year in Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Washington. New regulations of the practice of medicine were adopted in each of these States, and also in North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, and Tennessee, the tendency everywhere being to raise the requirements of admission to the medical profession. Hardly less exacting are the rules governing the practice of dentistry and pharmacy now being adopted in many States.

In the matter of food adulteration, little action was taken by the legislatures further than to continue, in five or six States, the enactment of stringent oleomargarine laws of a type, which of late years, has become familiar in this country. Olive oil and cider vinegar are also subjects of legislation.

Michigan attempts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases by forbidding infected persons to enter public places. Massachusetts interdicts the sale of clothing made in unhealthy places.

The inspection and regulation of mines, with reference to the health and safety of employees, has received much attention of late, but probably the most comprehensive legislation on the question yet enacted is that of Pennsylvania, framed during the past year by a commission chosen for the purpose. The law undertakes to put in force a complete system of inspection and supervision in all anthracite coal mines employing more than ten persons. There are minute directions as to construction of shafts and passages, machinery, engine boilers, hoisting apparatus, and ventilating flues. No boys under fourteen, and no women, may be employed in the mines in any capacity. Indiana also excludes these classes.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

The weekly payment of wages is now required of corporations in Illinois and Rhode Island. No ex-

ception is made in favor of railroads, as in New York. In California, the payments may be either weekly or monthly, in Indiana and Ohio they must be at least once every two weeks, while in Missouri and Wyoming the semi-monthly rule is applied only to miners. In New Jersey, corporations are forbidden to keep back wages on the pretence of relief or assistance to the employee. Missouri imposes a penalty on the black-listing of employees. Four States—Illinois, Indiana, Washington, and West Virginia, decide that coal shall not be screened before it is weighed and credited to the miners. Illinois and Washington abolish the "truck" system of wage-payments (*i.e.* payment otherwise than in money), and in Pennsylvania all mining and manufacturing corporations are denied the privilege of keeping general supply stores.

The Nebraska eight-hour law—by far the most sweeping measure of the kind ever passed—applies to all mechanics, servants, and laborers, except those engaged in farms or domestic labor. Wyoming makes eight hours constitute the coal miner's day, while Idaho and Kansas extend it to laborers on state and municipal works (as in New York).

The number of hours of consecutive service permitted railway employees is reduced from the Ohio maximum of twenty-four, to twenty in Minnesota, and eighteen in Colorado. A Texas statute defines vice-principals and fellow-servants, and declares that no contract limiting the employers' liability for injury to the employee is valid.

The child labor laws of Illinois and Wisconsin embody no new features. Michigan refuses to grant licenses to newsboys and boot-blacks who have not attended school at least four months in the preceding year.

Oregon's anti-boycott law and Pennsylvania's strike law are worthy of notice. The former makes threats and violence penal offences, while the latter makes lawful the employee's refusal to work when wages are insufficient, or when continued labor would be contrary to the rules of his union or association, provided such rules are not in conflict with the constitution of the State, or of the United States.

California is the last State to establish a board of arbitration for the settlement of labor differences.

The extent of the opposition to the employment of "Pinkerton men," or any armed bodies of detectives from a distance, in labor difficulties, is shown by the passage of laws disqualifying all non-residents from service as deputy-sheriffs or other peace officers. Such laws have been passed this year in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Wyoming, and New Mexico Territory.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The Farmers' Alliance legislatures of the West really accomplished surprisingly little towards a reform in existing conditions. Radical measures were proposed, indeed, but nearly every one failed of final passage. The warehouse laws of Kansas

and Nebraska, while they seem to have attracted much attention, were not more sweeping in their provisions than previous legislation in the Dakotas and elsewhere. The definition of public warehouses in these acts is so inclusive as to bring under state regulation every corporation of importance engaged in the business of grain handling and storage. The Nebraska grants of aid to needy farmers in the drouth-inflicted districts may be taken, in some quarters, to indicate a tendency toward state socialism, but they mark no distinct advance in that direction beyond the action of other legislatures.

A disposition to extend the functions of commissioners of agriculture and horticulture to the supervision of fairs and exhibits, and the conducting of farmers' institutes, is noticeable in a number of States. In North Carolina the duties of a commissioner of immigration are devolved upon the department of agriculture. The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture is authorized to collect and circulate information relating to abandoned farms.

The Pacific Coast States, Colorado, New Mexico, Michigan, and Pennsylvania are taking vigorous measures to prevent the infection of fruit-trees.

California, Kansas, Nevada, and the Dakotas are interested in schemes for irrigation, and have made the construction and maintenance of ditching systems a public function.

RAILROADS.

Two new state railroad commissions have been created during the year, in North Carolina and Texas respectively. That of the former State is made a court of record. Its powers are those of any court of general jurisdiction as regards railway regulation, and appeals lie from it to the supreme court. The chief importance of these boards lies in their powers in the adjustment of freight tariffs. Minnesota has at last decided to allow appeals from the decisions of her commissioners to the courts.

"Separate coach" acts, differing from one another in minor particulars, but in general modelled after the Louisiana statute of 1890, were passed in Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas. The companies are required to furnish "equal but separate" accommodations to the white and colored races on all passenger trains.

PUBLIC REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

General dissatisfaction with the assessment laws of our States has resulted in a thoroughgoing revision of many of the revenue codes. The "listing system" has found favor with legislators almost everywhere, and the most stringent rules have been enacted to secure for the assessors' books complete inventories of the personal property of their districts. Laws of this character were passed in Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. Massachusetts adopts the collateral inheritance tax of New York and Pennsylvania, while New York goes a step further and imposes what may be called a direct

inheritance tax—one per cent. on sums of over \$10,000 inherited from near relatives.

In anticipating the municipal ownership of quasi-public works, no State is in advance of California, where a law of last winter confers on cities the power to own and operate street railways, telephone and telegraph lines, gas and electric light works, heat supply works, public libraries, museums, gymnasiums, and baths. In Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, the absorption of gas and electric light plants by the local governments is sanctioned, and the necessary indebtedness legalized.

ELECTIONS.

In the July number of the *REVIEW*, the present writer described in some detail the recent progress of the States in reforming their electoral machinery. At the present time, thirty States have what may fairly be termed the Australian method of voting, while three others have made imperfect attempts to imitate one or more features of that system. Four States have also "corrupt practices" acts. The New York law of 1890 is followed very closely by Colorado, but with heavier penalties. South Dakota adopts part of the New York law, but omits the provision relating to the publication of candidates' expenses. Michigan requires a statement of the expenses in gross, with affidavit that there have been no illegal expenses. In Kansas, all primary elections are brought under legal regulation. In Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming, it is

left optional with those taking part in primaries to accept the conditions of the law or remain irresponsible. In Missouri a very rigorous enactment, designed to apply only to the city of St. Louis, makes it the duty of the public recorder of votes to call all primary elections, furnish ballots, and certify the result.

Michigan will choose her Presidential electors, in 1892, by districts. This is an important change, and may sensibly affect the result of the next national election.

The limits of this article prevent reference to the numerous changes in corporation law, the law of estates and property transfer, insurance, highways, and commercial relations of every sort, not to speak of the countless details of legal procedure, the administration of justice, and local government, which go to make up the body of our annual and biennial statute volumes. That the work of forty legislative bodies in a single year should have in it so many suggestions of uniformity in method would, indeed, be a phenomenon in politics, were we to leave out of consideration the homogeneity of the people composing these States, whose servants the legislators are. The first *conscious* attempt to secure uniform laws in the several States is the effort of the commissions appointed in New York (in 1890) and in Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania this year, to consult together with a view to framing some general system of regulation to apply to divorce proceedings, insolvency, and notarial certificates, for ultimate adoption by all the States.

A NEW PLAN FOR MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

BY PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS, OF OBERLIN COLLEGE.

One of the features of the Australian ballot reform is the provision whereby parties or groups of men, whose numbers give them little political significance, can yet secure representation upon the common public ballots. This provision, however, is incidental to the character of the Australian ballot, and was not the main argument for the striking popular approval of that measure. It was the promise of freedom from bribery and corruption that led to this approval. The American people are not yet sufficiently alive to the rights of minorities to make thoughtful efforts to bring about minority or proportional representation for its own sake. Yet if some plan at once simple and efficient were devised, it is probable that the advantages of such representation would be clearly brought to view. If you can show *how* to do a good thing, it doesn't take long for the people to see *why* it should be done. The difficulty with all projects for minority representation has been their awkwardness. It requires a professor of mathematics to apply them. They are not suited to the rough needs of our democratic

mass-meetings. This is true of the Hare system, the only one that has received anything like wide attention. This system is now employed in the election of alumni trustees for Amherst and Harvard Colleges, where its unwieldiness is not apparent, since these elections are conducted by correspondence. What is wanted is a plan that can be used not only in elections for college trustees, but in turbulent political meetings, in all kinds of conventions, societies, and corporations, so that the plan can become a part of the popular habit, just as the motion for the previous question or the distinction between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government is a part of popular habit or way of thinking. In this way such a plan could gradually grow into favor and finally win its way into the highest political organizations, such as Congress and the legislatures.

Among the multitude of new things proposed or adopted at the recent state convention of the People's party of Ohio was a plan for minority representation which seems to meet these requirements. This

plan was devised by Dr. L. Tuckerman, an alumnus of Amherst College, and a prominent Nationalist and labor reformer of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Tuckerman has been experimenting upon this plan and perfecting it for several years. He had a definite project before him; how to harmonize and unite the different incongruous labor elements of the city of Cleveland, such as Nationalists, Socialists, Knights of Labor, Trades Unionists, etc. Under the current plan of elections, the result of attempts to unite such elements resulted in something as follows: Suppose that at a union meeting of these organizations it was voted to elect a committee of five to draft a series of resolutions. Each clique would put forward its own ticket. But only one ticket could be elected. This might include representatives of the two strongest elements, but those which were in a minority would be left out. Consequently a bolt and hopeless antagonisms would be the result. This evil of unrestricted majority-rule is apparent, especially in political conventions. Suppose we have a convention of one hundred delegates, divided into two factions. It is proposed to elect a committee of five for some purpose. If one faction musters fifty-five delegates and the other forty-five, the first faction will elect the entire committee and the other faction, numbering almost half, will have no voice in moulding or tempering the action of the convention. Their only resource is to bolt, and thus risk the defeat of their party altogether. The evil is recognized by our political conventions, and recourse is taken to the Czarlike policy of putting the nominations of committees in the hands of the chairman. As a result the minority gets representation, but it is in the person of some insignificant figure, who is wholly ignored by the strong characters of the majority. The committees of the American House of Representatives offer an exhibition of this fact.

The Tuckerman plan provides for *weighing the choices* of each elector. If there are five offices to be filled the elector writes on his ballot the names of five candidates in the order of his preference. Then the tellers, in counting the ballots, allot to each name on the ballot a weight of choice corresponding to the position held by that name on the ballot. Thus if the candidates A, B, C, D, E, are written on a single ballot in the order given, candidate A will have five units credited to him, candidate B will have four units, C three units, D two units, and E one unit. After all the ballots are counted the units opposite the names of the candidates are added up, and the five having the highest number of units are declared elected. Thus only one ballot is required to elect the five officers. Continuing the example given, suppose the candidates A, B, C, D, E are voted for in the order named by each of the fifty-five delegates. The weight of choice would be as follows:

Choice.	Units.	Electors.	Total Units.
A.	5	×	55
B.	4	×	55
C.	3	×	55
D.	2	×	55
E.	1	×	55

But candidates F, G, H, I, K receive the support of the minority of forty-five electors. The preponderance of choice will run:

Candidates.	Units.	Electors.	Total Units.
F.	5	×	45
G.	4	×	45
H.	3	×	45
I.	2	×	45
K.	1	×	45

Consequently the successful candidates are A, B, C, F, and G. The majority faction has three representatives, and the minority has two—their first and second choice. According to the current method they would have been unrepresented; but with this plan they can in no possible way be excluded so long as they number one-fifth of the total electors. In such case their first choice would receive one hundred units, bringing him in ahead of the fifth choice of the majority.

In the manifold applications of the plan there would be variations from the examples given, but the principle is eminently simple. Its results are about the same as those of the Hare system, so far as the representation of the minority is concerned—in fact the plan is merely a simplification of that method. It differs from the Hare plan in the device of employing the units to compare the weight of choice, and thereby does away with recounting the ballots and dropping the names of the lower candidates on the scale. Its best results are found in the election of boards and committees consisting of more than one member. But where only one officer is to be chosen, as president or chairman, the gain comes in the prevention of a deadlock, and this is no small gain, because, as every one knows, it is in the attempts to break a deadlock that our legislatures in electing senators have been the scenes of bargaining and bribery.

In municipal, state or national elections for representative assemblies, the operation of the plan would be the same, and can be illustrated by taking the typical example of a state house of representatives. Let the State for the purpose of electing members of the lower house be divided into districts of such a number that each district would elect five representatives, this being the most convenient number. Then each elector would vote for five representatives in the order of his choice, with the result above shown in the election of committees. If there were three parties in the field, it is probable that the third party would elect members from different districts, by means of this cumulative voting, and the state legislature would be in fact an exact mirror of public opinion.

Among the other advantages of the general adoption of this plan might be mentioned the following:

It would prevent one-man rule such as that exercised by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Committees could be elected on a general ticket at a single balloting. Minorities would have no excuse for bolting conventions, since they would find their ablest men on the committees. Committees would be truly representative. This would also

prevent many of the opportunities for ring rule in politics.

Electors of a minority or third party, besides securing their own first choice, could throw some weight in the scale between the candidates of the other parties.

In the case of private corporations this plan would seem to offer the means of avoiding some of the most flagrant abuses. It furnishes a very simple device for cumulative voting for directors and officers.

Finally, the freedom from machine rule, and the possibility of electing the ablest men of the community without recourse to bargains, is one of the first necessities for the reform of our politics. Cumulative voting and minority representatives would bring this about. If this kind of voting can be simplified, as it has been done by Dr. Tuckerman, there seem to be conclusive reasons for adopting it. Perhaps in the election of city councils and boards of aldermen is the place to begin.

A "CENSUS OF GHOSTS."

There is an unmistakable growth of interest in the strictly scientific investigation of various kinds of psychical phenomena, which have heretofore seemed so mysterious and uncanny as to be the occasion of much superstitious dread, and to be regarded as quite beyond the possibility of matter-of-fact scientific study. The existence of these phenomena is of course beyond the question. It is also a point no longer open for discussion that such matters are seriously worthy of investigation. Their study has been especially advanced by the work of the Society for Psychical Research, and by the development of "experimental psychology" as a field of scholarly and original inquiry. The Society for Psychical Research has its headquarters in England, but has an active branch in the United States. The president of the Society is Professor Henry Sidgwick, of Cambridge University, and among its vice-presidents are Mr. Balfour, M. P., the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, Professor James of Harvard University, and Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Many eminent names are found in its Council and among its members, prominent among which are those of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ruskin, Lord Tennyson, Frederick W. H. Myers, Professor J. C. Adams, F. R. S., and Alfred Russel Wallace.

Certainly, then, the Society's inquiries into the subject of hallucinations and the mysteries commonly denominated "ghosts" are carried on under the most eminent and respectable auspices. This work is likely to be stimulated and expedited in no small degree by the announcement in the English edition of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* that this periodical will, in an early forthcoming number, devote a considerable amount of space to the whole subject of apparitions and phantasms, narrating many new, curious, and well-authenticated instances. The English editor appeals to his hundreds of thousands of readers throughout the world to come to his assistance by forwarding to him, as promptly as possible, any instances which have come under their own observation or which form a part of their own experience or that of their friends or acquaintances. The American edition of the

REVIEW now extends to its readers a like invitation. Whatever material may be sent to this office will be immediately forwarded to England, where the extended article in question is now in process of preparation. The following comments accompany the original appeal for statistics on hallucinations:

GHOSTS AND THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

"Of course at this time of day it is supremely unscientific not to believe in ghosts. Such incredulity is practically impossible to any one who admits that the unbroken testimony of mankind in all lands and at all times can possess any weight. There is more evidence to establish the reality of ghostly apparitions than there is to convict most of the murderers who are ever hanged; and while it is right and proper to regard every fresh tale of spectral wonder with a wholesome scepticism, the more sceptically you weigh the evidence, and the more rigorously you reject nine-tenths of the tales of the countryside, the more irresistibly you will be driven to the conclusion that the truth of what are called supernatural visitations is as well established as any fact whose occurrence is occasional and intermittent. To reject all the mass of testimony upon which this assertion rests, out of deference to a preconceived theory, is absolutely opposed to the scientific spirit, and is on all fours with the superstition which scouted the true theory of astronomy because it seemed at variance with the popular theory of the universe.

WANTED: FACTS FIRST, THEORIES AFTERWARDS.

"Taking it, therefore, as conclusively established that such apparitions do appear, we are still as far off as ever from knowing the laws of their being. In the present condition of our fragmentary and imperfect knowledge of these shadowy and impalpable entities, it is too soon to attempt to formulate any theory of ghosts. Theories of ghosts have done immense mischief. They are at this moment the chief obstacle in the way of the calm, scientific investigation of a mass of intensely interesting but very obscure phenomena, which of all others demand

examination in the calm, clear light of impartial reason. Hence, the first duty of the inquirer is resolutely to put out of his head all questions as to theories, and confine himself strictly and judiciously to the collection and observation of facts. Afterwards, when a sufficient number of facts are collected, collated, and compared, we shall have the foundation upon which to construct some working hypothesis which may pave the way to the discovery of the true theory of ghosts. This is the principle on which the Psychical Research Society has for several years pursued its most interesting labors; and while we seem to be as far as possible from the elaboration of a scientific theory of ghosts, the Society has at least succeeded in establishing beyond all gainsaying—first, that apparitions really appear; and, secondly, that they are at least as often apparitions of persons living at a distance from the place where the apparition is observed as they are apparitions of those who have died.

LATENT POSSIBILITIES IN MAN.

"This discovery of the reality of what the Society calls 'Phantasms of the Living,' opens up such a fascinating field of inquiry, fraught with such awe-inspiring suggestions as to the nature and latent possibilities of human beings, as to occasion some marvel that the subject has not become a universal topic of discussion and of speculation. For while there may be some degree of creepiness about all discussion concerning the ghosts of the dead, there can be no nervousness about the ghosts of the living. If Mr. Smith at Madras can be proved to have appeared in actual bodily shape before Mr. Jones in his counting-house in Leadenhall Street, who can say to what development this latent capacity of the Ego may not attain if it is frankly recognized and intelligently cultivated? There may be here the clew to almost inconceivable triumphs of mind over matter, time, and space. These fitful apparitions may be to the development of the faculty to which they are due what the lifting of the kettle-lid, which set Watt a-thinking, was to the steam-engine. The fact can be no longer disputed by reasonable men. Let us, then, collect and observe facts which will help us to discover the law of the fact.

THE FEAR OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

"It will be well at once to dismiss as misleading and confusing the term supernatural as applied to these apparitions. The savage who, when he first saw fire, declared that it was a god who bit those who touched it, constructed for himself a theory which was, of all others, most calculated to prevent his ascertaining the real nature of fire. It frightened him; and fear is one of the most disturbing influences that can affect the mind. It had a tendency to keep him at a distance, and to excite in him that sentiment of veneration and awe which would have forever prevented the profanation of the use of a lucifer. As there is nothing sacred to a sapper, so there is nothing, in the shape of phe-

nomena, that is sacred to the investigator in the sense of being tabooed as too holy for careful handling and vigilant examination. As long as men and women cannot rid themselves of the preconceived idea that any apparition is necessarily the spirit or soul of some defunct person, it is vain trying to get them to observe it coolly or examine it critically. Ghosts, like other things in this world, must bear looking at, and if they revisit the pale glimpses of the moon in these latter days, they must take the chance of being subjected to all the methods of the scientific period."

AN APPEAL TO THE READER.

This being so, we want to help the Psychical Research Society in their most useful and suggestive inquiries, and to that end make an appeal to the half-million readers whose eyes will fall upon this page in all parts of the habitable world. Will you help those who are patiently accumulating and sifting evidence on this vast and abstruse subject, by taking the trouble to write out, and to send in to me, with such verification as is possible in the shape of exact names, places, dates, and whatever confirmatory evidence there may be available, of any apparition known to you, which has not yet, so far as you know, been recorded in the Reports of the Psychical Research Society? In cases where the facts have been published, the reference to any accessible publication would suffice. But when the phenomena have never been recorded, it will be well to write it in full and send it in to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

HOW TO REPORT A GHOST STORY.

"For the guidance of those who may be willing to assist the work of the Society by collecting and preparing evidence on such spontaneous phenomena as phantasms of the living and dead, disturbances in haunted houses, clairvoyance, previsions and premonitions, the Council of the Psychical Research Society offer the following suggestions:—

(1.) A written statement, dated and signed with the full name (not necessarily for publication) should be procured from the actual witness; or each of them, where more than one shared the experience. In the latter case it is important that, where possible, the several accounts should be written without previous consultation.

(2.) Similar statements should be obtained from all persons in a position to give corroborative evidence, either as (a) having been present at the time of the experience, or (b) as having been told of it shortly afterwards, or (c) as having been witness to any unusual effect produced on the percipient by the experience. Where contemporary documentary evidence is in existence, in the shape of letters, diaries, note-books, etc., it is important that this should, at least, be referred to; and we should be grateful for an opportunity of seeing the actual documents.

(3.) It is further requested that all dates and other details may be given as accurately as possible; and that where the experience relates to a death, the full name of the deceased may be given, together with that of the locality in which he died, in order

that the occurrence of the death, as stated, may be independently verified.

(4.) Lastly, in all cases where the percipient has experienced some unusual affection—such as a sensory hallucination, vivid dream, or marked emotion—he should be requested to state whether he has had any similar experience on any other occasion, whether coincidental or not.

Hallucination in this connection, it should be understood, signifies any impression made on the senses which was not due to any external physical cause.

Intending informants should in all cases be assured that no name or other particulars will be published without the express permission of the persons concerned.

THE CENSUS OF HALLUCINATIONS.

"At the International Congress of Experimental Psychology, which met in Paris in 1889, it was resolved to collect as widely as possible answers to the following question:—

Have you ever, when believing yourself to be completely awake, had a vivid impression of seeing or being touched by a living or inanimate object, or hearing a voice; which impression, so far as you could discover, was not due to any external physical cause?

"For the general purposes of the census, negative answers are required as much as affirmative ones, since one object is to ascertain approximately what proportion of persons have the experiences described. Another object is to obtain details as to the experi-

ences, with a view to examining into their cause and meaning.

"These experiences are what psychologists would call casual hallucinations of sane persons, but it is desired to include in the census phantasmal appearances which many people would deny to be hallucinations because they believe them to represent spiritual realities.

"The inquiry in England has been intrusted to Professor Sidgwick, of Cambridge, who is anxious to obtain as many answers as possible before making his report to the next meeting of the Congress, which will take place in London, in August, 1892. He will be very glad if any one willing to assist him by putting the question to twenty-five friends and acquaintances will send him his or her name and address, when the necessary forms, with instructions to collectors, will be forwarded."

The census of hallucinations for the United States was placed in the hands of Professor W. James of Harvard. The secretary and treasurer of the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research is Dr. Richard Hodgson, 5 Boylston Street, Boston. The Society is engaged in a useful and interesting work, and it deserves the respect and aid of an intelligent American public. Applications for membership should be made to Mr. Hodgson, from whom all information pertaining to the Society, to its inquiries, and to its valuable publications may be obtained.

EDUCATION IN A TYPICAL SWISS TOWN.

BY PROFESSOR EBERLI.

Winterthur, a flourishing town in the Töss valley, canton of Zürich, Switzerland, has a rapidly increasing population (16,000 in 1888), all German-speaking, and nearly all Protestants. It is the point of junction of eight lines of railway, and is therefore of considerable commercial importance. Its main industries are cambric weaving, cotton printing, the manufacture of machinery, and wine-growing. It is a modern, well-built town, with a fine town-hall and well-arranged school buildings.

It is governed by town-meeting; the executive is in the hands of seven paid councillors, who are paid \$3000 a year for their combined services. There are 3600 electors. A town committee of twenty-four is elected by the people to control the councillors' outlays, which in 1889 involved no less a sum than \$275,000. The ratable value amounts to \$15,500,000, and the taxable income to \$1,400,000.

The pride of Winterthur is its schools. Their history is a most interesting one, but I must limit myself to a few statements concerning their development. Johannes Vitoduranus mentions in his

"Chronicles" that, together with other pupils, he went to meet the warriors returning home from the battle of Morgarten, the first in which the Forest Cantons maintained their league against the Austrian army; this was in 1315. The first school-house was built in 1567; it served as such for nearly 300 years, and is at the present day used as the police station. Ever since 1635 the classes were taught in separate rooms (in a certain English grammar school, less than a year ago, seventy boys were still being taught by four masters in one and the same hall!). As early as 1600 the girls' school was also located in a special building. The year that witnessed the beginning of the French Revolution saw the abolition of all school-fees, which had at no time been great, while attendance, almost from the beginning, was compulsory, at any rate for the burghers' children. In 1834, when the population was under 4000, the schools were reorganized. Of twenty-seven masters, all but three, who were pensioned off, were re-elected by the town meeting. The same system,—i.e. the School Board—proposes candidates, who are then elected, and re-elected every six years,

by a general poll,—obtains now in accordance with the cantonal constitution.

At the present time Winterthur possesses the following schools:—

(1.) Primary School, course of six years, no child admitted unless six years old on the 80th April. (Infants' Schools or Kindergarten are maintained out of private means, *vide* below). The pupil leaving the Primary School, which is absolutely the same for all children, has the choice of the following three:

(2.) The Continuation School, course of four years, instruction in general subjects on two half-days a week, with a singing lesson on a third day, for three years; in the fourth year there is only this singing lesson besides religious instruction. The latter is, however, not compulsory, except in the Primary School, and here it is entirely non-confessional.

(3.) The Secondary School, complete course of three years, usual subjects with French all through, and in the third year, as optional subject, English.

(4.) The Gymnasium, course of six and a half years (classical and modern sides), at the end of which the pupil matriculates and passes on to any university. Only one third of the pupils frequent all the classes, the majority leaving at the end of the third or fourth year,—*i.e.*, after confirmation.

If a boy after passing through the Secondary School wishes to continue his studies, there is at his disposal—

(5.) The Industrieschule, where, in the technical department, he can prepare himself in three and a half years for the Federal Polytechnic School, or, in the commercial side, especially fit himself in two years for any business career.

(6.) The High School for Girls comprises an additional course of two years for such pupils as have already passed through the Secondary School.

The town is, moreover, the seat of—

(7.) The Cantonal Technical School (architecture, art, chemistry, commerce, mechanics, surveying) with a course of two or two and a half years for such boys (or girls) as come from the Secondary Schools. To this institution the town, which built it in 1879, at a cost of \$160,000, makes an annual grant of \$3000, the government providing for the other expenses (over \$20,000 a year).

The City Primary School was built in 1864, and cost \$85,000; another followed in 1876 (costing \$45,000), and a third is building (\$55,000). For the use of the various schools enumerated above, there are four large gymnasiums with special playgrounds, the total cost of which was \$50,000. The Gymnasium, Industrieschule, and Boys' Second School are all in the so-called "Museum," built in 1842 at an outlay of \$110,000. The Girls' School of 1852 cost \$30,000. It will thus be seen that within half a century the town spent on its school buildings no less a sum than \$585,000, of which about \$400,000 falls within the last twenty-seven years. The teaching staff consists of 28 masters and two mistresses for schools (1) and (2) (salary \$540 to \$620), 14 masters for

the Second School (salary averages \$675), 6 mistresses for needlework in schools (1-3) at \$300 each, 17 masters for schools (4-6) (salary averages \$700); the "Technicum" has 15 professors, and as many assistants for special branches.

Not only are there no fees in any of the municipal schools, but in schools (1-3) all the pupils are given books, writing, drawing, and sewing materials, at a total yearly cost of about \$2500, one third of which is for the Primary and Continuation, and two thirds for the Secondary schools, the latter having 498 pupils, against the 2281 pupils of the former.

The total expenses of the town for its schools amounted in 1889 to about \$60,000, toward which sum the government of the Canton of Zürich granted \$16,000. The grant to schools (1-3) is fixed by the constitution, while the Upper Schools are assisted in view of the fact that they form practically a branch of the Cantonal School of Zürich, the parents of 57 out of 198 pupils not residing in Winterthur. As the fees of these 57 pupils brought in \$450, and the various endowments \$5000, a sum of \$37,500 had to be covered by the rates.

The following items of expenditure may be of interest: Expenses for the school libraries, \$35; the teaching of swimming in the second school and gymnasium, \$175; school trips, \$400; drill (the pupils of the gymnasium have for more than 200 years formed an infantry and artillery corps) \$960; the three secretaries of the various boards receive together \$150; the head-master of the gymnasium, with the other masters in charge of the separate buildings, \$525.

Any master of the gymnasium is bound to accept the head-mastership for a term of three years if it is offered to him. Besides the meetings and the public oral examinations which take place, in all classes, at Easter (promotion into a higher class never takes place before the end of the school year, and depends solely on the year's work), the members of the three boards paid, respectively, 197, 107, and 115 visits to the different teachers without any previous announcement; while the ladies' committee in charge of the needlework classes paid 338 such visits. The pensions paid to retired teachers amounted to \$2870.

The Museum, which occupies the middle story of the building named after it, consists of the following: Library of 45,000 volumes; gallery of portraits of distinguished citizens; collection of coins and medals (perhaps the richest in Switzerland in national coins); antiquarian and ethnographical objects, and natural history collections. The total value is very considerable, much above the \$100,000 for which the contents of the museum are insured. The library was founded in 1660; pictures began to be added in 1665, and the other collections go back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. The library is rich in Helvetica and scientific works, and is therefore of the greatest assistance to the small army of teachers in the town. It is, however,

not a free library, though the subscription of \$1 a year is small enough.

The Museum is frequently visited by classes for the purpose of object-lessons; this is done during the week, when it is closed for other visitors, who are only admitted free on Sunday mornings, between the hours of 10 and 12 (after the morning service). Of the many young men whom business pursuits take abroad into all parts of the world (the head office of a great Indian export firm is in Winterthur), very few return home without making some addition or other to the Museum, which has by this means chiefly been brought to its present proportions. The annual grant made by the Corporation amounts to \$700, while that of the Canton is \$200.

Not the property of the town, but located in one of its oldest buildings, the picture gallery of the Art Society is another notable feature of Winterthur. The collection, which is open free to the public every Sunday from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, comprises 296 paintings in oil and water colors, 71 casts of the best antique statues and busts, 20 old stained-glass panes, as well as a large number of etchings and drawings. The standing that the Art Society occupies in Switzerland is sufficiently denoted by the fact that it was intrusted with the recent restoration of Tell's Chapel, and also that it exhibits every two years the Swiss Salon.

Another institution which must be mentioned here is the Museum of Industrial Arts, which was created fifteen years ago; it is open free daily, and was last year visited by nearly 15,000 persons. The free reading-room in connection with it, containing about sixty technical magazines and papers, had 18,600 visitors. The Museum itself shows over 3000 objects, among them many machines in motion. The director furnishes, at a low fee, drawings for artistic furniture, etc., to the local artisans and tradesmen.

A special school for metal-workers (Winterthur being the chief seat in Switzerland for the production of machinery, the motive power for the great machinery hall of the last Paris Exhibition having been provided by engines built in Winterthur) has just been founded, and one of the marvels of the Paris Exhibition, a metal-planing machine, acquired for it. The grants from the Swiss and Cantonal governments for the whole institution amount to \$3000, and the sum to be covered by the rates is \$5500. Including the building, an annex to the

Technicum, the town spent from 1875 to 1885 nearly \$55,000 on this most valuable institution.

Finally, the corporation supports not only schools, science, art, and trades, but it also makes an annual grant of \$200 to the theatre—the company of the Zürich theatre gives weekly performances of operas and plays throughout the winter—and of \$400 towards the cost of the orchestra engaged by the College of Music. This society is the oldest of its kind in Switzerland, having been founded in 1629. It is the centre of all musical entertainments, and has maintained since 1873 a school and an orchestra. Singers and players of continental renown appear in its subscription concerts.

This account of the educational advantages of Winterthur may be appropriately concluded by the following particulars concerning the "Holiday Colonies," in which more than a hundred scholars are provided with three weeks in the country every year. The total expense of these holiday colonies averages \$1000 per annum, which provides about three weeks' holidays for one hundred and sixteen children and ten adults, at an average cost of \$8 for three weeks. The actual daily cost of each child while in the colony is less than 30 cents.

In addition to the holiday colonies there are so-called "Milk Colonies." From fifty to sixty children, whom it is not possible to take into the country, receive plenty of milk and bread for three weeks in the town, and are taken for a walk into the country by their teachers. The average expense of this provision of milk and bread and a country walk is about 65 cents for each child for three weeks, or a little more than 3 cents per day.

There are also two days' excursions for the upper classes in the gymnasium at an average cost of \$2.50 each. The funds for the country holidays are provided by subscriptions. The appeal to the public brings in on an average \$3000 per annum; donations and legacies amount to \$1750, the children themselves pay about \$275, while concerts given by the pupils and others bring in about \$1150. There is also an endowment which yields \$380 a year. There are five of the holiday colonies in connection with Winterthur, and they are situated two hours' journey from the town. The country inns are usually selected, and on Sunday there are many visitors from the town, who bring with them toys, sweets, and fruit, and endeavor to add in all possible ways to the pleasure of the children.

THREE FALLEN LEADERS.

I. PARNELL—"THE UNCROWNED KING OF IRELAND."

Some thirty years ago a small boy with curious brown eyes and fair hair might have been observed on the coping of the roof of a stately mansion-house in Ireland. He was all alone, and was apparently too intent upon what he was doing to spare a thought for the perils of his position. He had with him on the roof an iron pot, one of those usually employed for boiling potatoes, but he had converted it into an improvised brazier, in which he was melting lead. It was Charles Parnell, who, having heard that the best way of making spherical bullets was to drop molten lead from a great height, had mounted the roof of Avondale, dragging an improvised smelting-pot full of burning coals up two high ladders and across the sloping roof.

What success the boy had in casting bullets tradition sayeth not, nor does it much matter. The marvellous thing was that the boy came down in safety. The incident was typical of Mr. Parnell's subsequent career. The boy was father of the man. The cool daring which led the lad to drag his blazing brazier to the copingstone of the topmost roof of Avondale, without making any fuss or phrase, the originality and resource with which he carried out his experiment, the calm security with which he achieved his purpose, and the safety with which he descended to earth, are all typical of the Irish leader.

THE PARADOX CALLED PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell was an incarnate paradox. He was, to begin with, a Protestant; and yet he was the chosen chief of the most passionately Catholic population in the world. Although the uncrowned king of Ireland, he was of English and American descent. He was a landlord, but he led the tenants to a victory without parallel in English history. For years he was obeyed as no one had ever been obeyed before by an Irish party, but he began his career by a mutiny against the authority of his leader. His name has been the symbol of a revolutionary movement against which all the resources of civilization were invoked in vain; but he was at the same time the mainstay of conservatism among his own people. He was the Parliamentary chief of the most voluble and eloquent of English-speaking nationalities. But when he made his *début* as a Parliamentary candidate he stuck and could not get through even the perfunctory maiden speech of a political *débutant*; and down to the day of his death he had never made a single speech that could, by any stretch of charity, be described as an eloquent oration. Imagine everything that the stage Irishman is supposed to be, and you have everything Mr. Parnell was not. He was neither a conspirator nor a demagogue. He had neither fire nor fury, nor passion, nor any of the splendid vices

or the showy virtues of his countrymen. In the midst of a loquacious and nervously restless generation, Mr. Parnell achieved his unique success chiefly by the possession of a unique capacity for holding his tongue.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN IRISHMAN.

Mr. Parnell was a type of the amalgamation of races that is going on under the roof-tree of our English speech. His forbears crossed over to Ireland after the Commonwealth from Congleton, in Cheshire; one of the most distinguished of his predecessors, who held high office in an English Cabinet, died as Baron Congleton in 1842. His mother is an American, the daughter of the first Admiral in the American Navy. He was educated as a small boy in a Nonconformist dame's school in Somersetshire. He matriculated in Cambridge University. He was, from 1879 until a year ago, the acknowledged leader of the Irish race all over the world; but the type of his political genius was more akin to that of the Scotch than to that of any other nationality under the British flag.

SIR JOHN PARNELL, THE INCORRUPTIBLE.

Mr. Galton may search far and wide without finding a more signal instance of heredity than in the Irish chieftain. If Englishmen were not, as a rule, even more ignorant of Irish history than they are of their own, they would have recognized in Charles Stewart Parnell the replica of the famous John Parnell, the "incorruptible," who, after being for eleven years Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Irish Parliament, resigned office rather than consent to the Union. John Parnell was singularly devoid of rhetoric. He said what he had to say, he said what he meant, and he was devoted to the cause of his country.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

When Mr. Parnell's grandfather was newly married his honeymoon was interrupted by a summons to take the seas against the English. As he bade his bride farewell, he asked, "What present shall I bring you when I come back?" "Bring me a British frigate!" was her reply; for she too was of the sturdy English breed which has ever been the boldest and deadliest foe of the British government when it is false to the true principles of English liberty. "Bring you one British frigate?" said Charles Stewart; "you shall have two, and I shall wear my wedding uniform in battle." He was as good as his word, and his capture of the *Cyane* and the *Levant* is one of the most brilliant episodes in the naval annals of America. A remark attributed to him after the battle was over, when the British captains, as prisoners of war, were disputing in his

Yours very truly
Chas. S. Parrish

cabin as to who was to blame for the loss of the fight, might almost have been uttered by his grandson as he listened to the recriminations of Liberals and Tories about the coming triumph of Home Rule. "Gentlemen," said he, "there is no use getting warm about it; it would have been just the same whatever you might have done. If you doubt that, I will put you all on board again and you can try it over." The last promise, however, Mr. Parnell would never have made. He was too cautious to risk the chances of a battle that was already gained. But it was natural that a man with such ancestors should approach the struggle with the British government in a spirit that could easily be mistaken for intense hatred of England and the English.

WITH THE HEAD OF AN ENGINEER.

Hatred of that sentimental kind was not Mr. Parnell's foible. He was not sentimentalist enough to hate England. His mind was essentially that of a civil engineer. He always had a great turn for mechanics, and one of the amusements of his youth was to endeavor to solve the problem of perpetual motion. He was always interested in chemicals and natural philosophy, and during part of the sittings of the Commission he appeared with his arm in a sling, owing to some accident in a laboratory. Rumor said at the time that he had been testing some of the ores of Avondale for gold, and the nitric acid had burnt his hand. The habit of mind which he brought to politics was the same as that with which Sir John Parnell addressed himself to the making of canals in Ireland. When an engineer is making a cutting he does not swear even at a quagmire, and Mr. Parnell was too intent upon his end to waste force in unnecessary emotion. No man ever caused more stormy ebullitions of passion, but, excepting on one or two memorable occasions, he was as cool as a cucumber, as collected as a judge. His first recorded utterance in the House of Commons was characteristic. It was made in the first great struggles by which the Home Rulers compelled the hostile parties to admit their right to recognition. In reply to fierce objurgations from both sides of the House, Mr. Parnell said that "they had deliberately adopted this course, and they would stick to it." Deliberation in selecting the means to be employed, and resolution as immovable as adamant when they were adopted,—these have distinguished Mr. Parnell's policy from the first to the last.

AN IRISH ATHANASIUS.

There are few men of whom the English would have been prouder if he had been on the other side. He at least showed his ability to stand alone. Time and again, in the early days, when Mr. Biggar and Major O'Gorman acted as tellers, Mr. Parnell walked alone into the lobby against a House raging with impotent indignation. *Athanasius contra mundum* is always a heroic figure, which, however, is better appreciated by the world when Athanasius is at a little distance. When the fight was on there was

no one so unpopular. Popular or unpopular, it did not matter to Mr. Parnell. He had a long row to hoe, and he went on with his work, "rain or shine."

HOW HE LEARNED THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

This devotion to his end, not the devotion of a fanatic, who is sustained by the glow of passionate enthusiasm, but the practical, business-like determination of an engineer who has a certain amount of tunneling to do, was one great secret of his power. When Peter the Great saw his semi-barbarous Muscovites driven from field after field by the Swedish veterans, he rejoiced and took courage; "for," said he, "in the end they will teach us the art of war." There is a saying attributed to Mr. Parnell, in the days when he was one of the forlorn hope, that is a not unworthy parallel. He blundered often when he entered Parliament, owing to his inacquaintance with the forms of the House. "How are you to learn the rules of the House?" said a young and impatient follower. "By breaking them," was the laconic but sufficient answer. That is the way in which Mr. Parnell learned his lesson. What a stormy schooling it was! Every one now sees what a position Mr. Parnell attained as a leader, but it was not attained at a bound. If ever there was a case it was his in which—

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, when their companions slept,
Were toiling upwards in the night.

And not in the night only, but far onwards into the next day. Mr. Parnell was indefatigable. Mr. Biggar and he were the great Twin Brethren of the Obstructionist cause, and neither spared himself in the struggle.

SLOW AND STEADY WINS THE RACE.

Mr. Parnell resembled Lord Hartington and Mr. Balfour in being constitutionally indisposed to very active exertion; "the ingrained laziness of his disposition," so his impatient followers called it, but there are times when slow and steady wins the race. Although broken down in health during the three years preceding the O'Shea revelations, he still kept his seat in the saddle as firmly as ever, both in the House and out of it. His will there was none to dispute. His authority was as supreme as in the old days when he only got rest when he was sent to jail. Kilmainham, with its horribly dark dungeon walk, was not exactly the best sanatorium for a politician knocked up by the incessant labors of the Land League, but it was better than nothing, and in other ways his imprisonment did him good. Mr. Parnell, in his relations with his fellow-men, was kind-hearted and sympathetic. His prison experiences made him very genial with all who had suffered for the Irish cause. It is a thousand pities that all the occupants of the Front Opposition Bench could not be passed through the same experience. He was cautious, and never did he say a truer word than when he said he never was a con-

spirator. His experience of Irish conspirators did not tempt him to risk his life and liberty in their hands.

HIS CHARACTERISTICS AS LEADER.

As a leader he was not an originator. Mr. Biggar invented Obstruction before Mr. Parnell adopted it. It was Ronayne who first put him up to the idea of making the Irish force a power in English politics. There is nothing original in the adoption of the method of the importunate widow in Parliamentary politics. But while Mr. Parnell initiated nothing, he bettered all his instructions and improved upon all his masters. Mr. Parnell's character was often misunderstood, even by those who stood nearest to him. Nothing, for instance, was more common than to hear him spoken of as a rigid disciplinarian—a kind of Irish Czar. In reality, he allowed his followers to go as they pleased to an extent that often landed him in considerable difficulties. It is an open secret that the Plan of Campaign would never have been proclaimed if Mr. Parnell had had his own way. His constitutional lethargy, reinforced at that time by acute illness, enabled his followers to force his hand. In Parliament he effaced himself to an extent that few realize. But in one respect only was the popular conception well founded. When Mr. Parnell spoke he was obeyed. But he spoke very seldom, and always to some purpose. The atmosphere of reserve in which he shrouded himself was natural to him. He was an aristocrat, born and bred, and would have found himself much more at home in the House of Lords than with the rough and rude democracy.

AN ESSENTIALLY CONSERVATIVE FORCE.

English people are only beginning to understand that Mr. Parnell was, during his power, the great conservative force in Ireland. He was a landlord and an Englishman. He had no consuming passion for the extirpation of landlordism. It was no doubt only in joke that he told Michael Davitt that the first necessity for maintaining order in a Home-ruled Ireland would be to clap him (Davitt) into jail. But the joke covered a truth. Davitt is a Celt. Landlordism is to him the devil incarnate. Mr. Parnell was always for making compromises with the evil thing. Davitt was hot for cutting it up root and branch. Mr. Davitt was the Revolution. Mr. Parnell was the Counter-revolution in Ireland.

HIS SERVICES TO THE EMPIRE.

From an imperial point of view, Mr. Parnell has been a most valuable man in politics. He it was who forced federation within the pale of practical politics, and while securing the adoption of Home Rule by the Liberal party, went distinctly ahead of the Liberal leaders in his adhesion to the principle of a federalized empire. Mr. Rhodes, who is probably the most thoroughgoing Imperialist in the

English-speaking world, would never have lavished on the Parnellite cause his magnificent donation of £10,000 had he not seen that Home Rule under Mr. Parnell made for the consolidation, not for the disintegration, of the empire.

THE END OF HIS CAREER.

The failure of the charges brought against him by the *London Times*, and his complete vindication at the hands of the special tribunal that examined into "Parnellism and Crime," brought his career to its point of magnificent climax. The terrible eclipse of that career came soon afterwards, through the revelations made in the O'Shea divorce trial. All else was at once subordinated to the great question whether the alliance between the two sections of the Home Rulers would be preserved by the dismissal of Mr. Parnell, or whether after four years of close intimacy the alliance would be broken up by the action of the man who created it. Mr. Parnell himself displayed throughout this crisis the supreme qualities which have enabled him to write his name indelibly on the history of his native land. The character of the Irish leader had been tempered in the furnace of obloquy and denunciation for many years, and in the present crisis he displayed his great qualities to the full.

THE "DISCROWNED KING" AT BAY.

Nothing could be more superb than the disdain with which he treated both his followers and allies. It was magnificent, although it was not political. Even those whose most cherished hopes he was doing his best to destroy could not refrain from according him the tribute of their admiration as they witnessed him at bay, treating with lordly contempt every protest and every appeal, and making the Irish members, who assembled to discuss his conduct, feel—as one of them said—"as if it were they who had committed adultery with his wife." At the same time, the unscrupulous and ruthless spirit with which he, in his political life, had gone like a cannon-ball direct to his mark was vitiated by the same fatal element that had rendered him impossible as the Irish leader. When he felt the ground slipping beneath his feet, and the majority of his supporters in favor of his retirement, he determined upon striking a blow at Mr. Gladstone, no matter at what cost of the betrayal of private confidences. His manifesto to the Irish people was a document which revealed in every line the impress of a strong man of supreme ability, but of the strong man in whom the truth was no longer. The chieftain of the Irish clan disdained, when addressing his own people, to say even a word of the weakness which had exposed both him and his cause to the peril of imminent catastrophe. At length death has come to relieve him from a situation that had steadily grown more hopeless. He had already completed his life work. There was nothing for him but disappearance from the scene.

II. BOULANGER—AN EPISODE IN FRENCH HISTORY.

The story of the influence of women upon the fate of men is as old as the Siege of Troy. The leading case is, of course, that of Cleopatra and Antony.

Ambracia's gulf behold, where once was lost
A world for woman—lovely, harmless thing!

But perhaps there has not been any corresponding period in human history in which so many careers have been sacrificed through women as within the last ten years.

"My son," said the sage of Israel, "give not thy strength unto women, nor thy ways to that which destroyeth kings." A startling paper might be written on the consequences which have followed the neglect of this counsel in our time by the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe. The beauty of the Princess Dolgorouki, which dazzled the eyes of the Czar Liberator, darkened with shame and gloom the closing years of his reign. Skobelev, the hero of the Russian nation, the Bayard *sans peur*, although, alas, very far from *sans reproche*, escaped death on the fire-fringed slopes of Plevna only to perish in the midst of the nameless women among whom he wasted his strength. Gambetta, another great historic figure—as great in debate as Skobelev was great in war—died from a pistol-shot fired by his mistress. Count Rudolph, of Austria, sacrificed his life and the empire of the Hapsburgs for lawless passion. Don Carlos, it is said, would have been at this moment on the throne of Spain if his armies had not been halted for an orgie on the morrow of victory. The Servian throne would never have been vacant had Milan been faithful to his beautiful but unfortunate queen. In England there is to-day the standing example of one who, high in the counsels of the Liberal party, was generally thought to be the heir to the premiership of the empire. His political career was blighted by the revelations of the divorce court. The case of Mr. Parnell is another that will perhaps go into history as the most conspicuous of all. Not least sensational or impressive has been the theatrically ended career of General Boulanger, who shot himself at Brussels, on the grave of his late mistress, Madame Bonnemain, on September 30th.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

The cynic who, whenever any one got into any trouble, insisted that the first thing to be done was to find out the woman, seldom had so pat an example as is afforded him by the career of General Boulanger. To begin with, he was emphatically the child of his mother. She still lives, does Madame Boulanger, who was born Miss Griffiths, and, although now eighty-six years of age, she has been at least until very lately as vigorous as Mr. Gladstone. She had remained queen of her son's household—dowager queen—the idol of her great boy, upon whose domestic irregularities she looked with a lenient

eye, not even shrinking from lending the maternal countenance to the establishment at St. Brelade's Villa,—Madame Bonnemain's home in Jersey.

But his mother was by no means the only woman who exercised ascendancy over General Boulanger. His mother moulded his character, but the Duchess d'Uzès made him a possible pretender, and Madame Bonnemain presided over the wreck of his last chance of success. These three ladies,—his mother, the Duchess and Madame X.—seem to have played the rôle of the Fates in the weaving of the general's destinies. They moulded him, they tempted him, they unmade him. The temptress duchess, with her millions, went into retreat on the collapse of Boulangism; the others were with him still, and the mother and the mistress might have been seen any day driving out in one of the superb and elegant carriages provided by the wealth which enabled a cashiered general, with a maximum allowance of \$2500 per annum, to live in the luxury of a prince.

A DISAPPOINTING EVOLUTION.

General Boulanger was complaisant. He had the good temper of a man who has a good digestion, an equable temperament, and an easy conscience. The more you looked at the man the more you marvelled how ever so easy-going a man of pleasure came to be a menace to the republic. The revelations of M. Mermeix at length supplied, no doubt, some explanation of the mystery. But it is an extraordinary story this of the way in which the rival factions developed General Boulanger into a pretender. Surely there was seldom so difficult a task imposed upon the political conspirator as that of evolving out of this political nonentity an instrument with which to threaten the existence of the republic. When a queen-bee dies the industrious workers at once prepare to replace her. By some system of manipulation, for the secret of which mankind sighs in vain, they are able to take the larva which would become in ordinary course a worker bee, and by subjecting it to certain peculiar treatment they evolve from what would have been the humble neuter a full-blown queen. The process by which French conspirators evolved General Boulanger from being a mere general into the head of the Boulangist party is quite as extraordinary as anything that is done in the hive. But it was not so successful. For the manipulators, who hoped to produce a queen-bee, failed. The individual operated upon seems to have dreamed of becoming a wasp. In the end he turned out to be a drone. The process spoiled a fair soldier, and produced an indifferent political adventurer.

THE BOULANGIST CONSPIRACY.

It would never have had a chance of success if the French had not been just a little bored with the republic, which at that moment seemed to produce

nothing but jobs and taxes and worthless wars, which persecuted the Church and harried the nuns. When Boulangism was at its height, France seemed the Madame Bovary of Europe. She was bored with her legitimate spouse and entertained, as a distraction, the addresses of General Boulanger in default of any more eligible Lothario. But he was not a dashing enough suitor, and when the moment came for flinging in her lot with him she recoiled, feeling that he was, after all, only playing Sir Pandarus for the Comte de Paris. There was much more truth in that than could have been proved at the time. The articles of M. Mermeix afterwards brought to light the fact that Boulangism was to all intents and purposes a conspiracy against the republic, financed by Royalists, and managed by Count Dillon in the interests of the anti-Republicans, while the Republican contingent, Messrs. Rochefort, Naquet, and the rest, were mere dupes or decoy-ducks for the Royalist conspirators. It is a wonderful object-lesson of what a woman's money can do if it is boldly used. The real heroine of the conspiracy is the Duchess d'Uzès, the lady who supplied the Boulangist cause with 3,000,000 francs. That lady, it must be admitted, had at least a good show for her money. She was a Royalist, the first peeress of France; she was wealthy, and by using her wealth lavishly, she did not, it is true, overturn the republic, but she succeeded in giving it the worst shake it had had for years. As there are plenty of wealthy women who will take to politics, if only as a distraction, the results achieved by the Duchess d'Uzès is a rather formidable addition to the risks of the political future in democratic states.

THE DUCHESS D'UZÈS.

The old Castle d'Uzès rises in the very centre of the village of the same name, in a country picturesque in its wildness. It is a wealthy house. The Duchess d'Uzès possesses an immense fortune, made in champagne of the celebrated brand "Veuve Cliquot." The duchess is a woman of very simple habits, extremely charitable and very good. She belongs to the house of Mortemart, and is the granddaughter of the Comte de Chévigé. Left a widow when thirty years of age, the duchess has not the reputation of an intellect commensurate to the vastness of her ambitions. She had lived in retirement until the time of the Boulangist revelations, devoting herself entirely to the education of her children. She is a woman of great activity, her time being taken up with good works, sport, agriculture, society, without ever appearing to be hurried. The duchess gives no thought to other than her daily task—that of making people happy. She is blessed in garrets and loved in salons. Her children enter upon life by the smooth road opened up to them by their mother's gentle influence. She is very simple in her dress and ways, with no affectations; her manners, which are frank and cordial, even to the extent of being a little masculine, are those of a woman to whom the vanity of her sex is foreign.

She has splendid diamonds, which she invariably wears with a black dress high to the throat, and thinks less of her toilette than her maid. She displays, however, great taste in the arrangement of her home; and her work, the hotel which she has restored in the Champs Elysées, is a marvel of beauty.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

We read the stories from behind the scenes of Boulangism with a continually increasing sense of unspeakable disgust and of ever-deepening pity for France. A majority of Frenchmen, it is true, at the last moment, when their Boulevard hero had refused to risk his freedom in the attempt to deprive France of her liberties, rallied to the side of M. Constans, who showed that he would stand no nonsense; but before his double flight it was an open question with many close observers whether, after all, France was not to be thrown at the feet of this crew of conspirators, to be handled by them with the rude violence and indecent familiarity with which Napoleon dealt with her after the *coup d'état*. And the more revolting the revelation as to the nature of the Boulangist conspiracy, the more dishonorable and dishonoring does the episode appear to the fair fame of France. A great nation that once led the van of civilization should not a second time have allowed herself to be within the grasp of a gang of sharpers and bullies, with professions as false as dicers' oaths, and with absolutely no ideal but that of self-aggrandizement by the aid of universal fraud.

We lay down the elaborate and vehement little pamphlets which were issued by the hundred thousand during the elections, demonstrating with every form of indignant asseveration and plausible argument that Boulangism was the true Republicanism, and that the election of General Boulanger was the only way to save the republic; and turning to the articles of M. Mermeix, we learn that the money which kept Boulangism on its feet, which supported its candidates and circulated its pamphlets, was subscribed on the express understanding that he would overturn the republic and bring in the monarchy. Never since M. Gambetta left Paris in a balloon, "ballasted with lies," as Carlyle remarked, to encourage the provinces to prolong a hopeless struggle against the advancing Germans, has lying been so deliberately employed on so gigantic a scale in political warfare.

M. DÉROULÈDE AND THE COMTE DE MUN.

The whole thing reads like a narrative of a game of sharpers in a thieves' kitchen. And who were those who made France appear as the thieves' kitchen of Europe? In this universal dupery two honest men alone stand out among the crew of intriguers. One is M. Paul Déroulède, the soldier-poet of the republic, whose passion against the Germans blinds him to all other considerations of political ethics. On M. Déroulède lies a grave responsibility. He was the one man of European fame who supported

GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger. It was his known integrity, his high idealism, and his devotion to his country which blinded many to the woful shortcomings of his chief. It is true that M. Déroulède, months before the elections, had the courage, in a very remarkable interview published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to intimate that Boulangism was in great danger of becoming an Orleanist conspiracy: but even then he did not cut connection with General Boulanger. He stood as a Boulangist candidate, and sat in the Chamber as a Boulangist deputy. He was the most conspicuous figure at General Boulanger's funeral in Brussels the other day. The other personage, who is visible through the mephitic mist raised by the Mermeix memoranda, is the Comte de Mun. That son of the Crusaders and sword of the Catholic Church is not the kind of man whom we should have expected to discover in the *coulisses* of Boulangism. How far this chivalrous Royalist was party to the continued fraud practised upon the nation does not appear. That he should even have touched the pitch with one of his fingers is a matter of keen regret to those who know and admire that character, so sympathetic, so lofty, and so heroic.

BOULANGISM A BIRTH OF DESPAIR.

The secret of the whole matter is, no doubt, that the opposition was in despair. There was such profound dissatisfaction with the government of the republic that many good men believed it was better even to support General Boulanger than to allow things to go on as they had been going. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with was the maxim which secured General Boulanger most of his respectable supporters. But to what a sad and deplorable pass must the once noble and chivalrous France have been reduced when the only stick with which her government can be belabored is such a rotten cabbage-stalk as Boulangism—that party which had not only one lie but three in its right hand, and which covered a Royalist conspiracy by the most blatant professions of devotion to the republic.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

Adversity makes strange bed-fellows. But since the leopard and the monkey roosted upon the branches of a tree in flood-time was there ever a stranger alliance than that which united the Comte de Paris with M. Rochefort, and both with M. Déroulède? The Comte de Paris, although the infamy of the conspiracy was fully exposed, was not ashamed. On the eve of his departure for America he wrote a letter in which he posed as the finally impenitent. He had done what he had done, and he was not sorry for it; only the less said about it the better. But he added: "Proscribed and exiled, I used against the republic the weapons which it placed in my hands." Has, then, an exiled proscrip the right to use any weapon that lies within his reach? If so, the comte's note excuses the dynamite which shattered to death the late Czar. The Nihilists also used such weapons as autocracy left within their reach. From the point of view of the moralist, the assassina-

tion plots which the Russian Nihilists direct against the Czar have elements of much nobler ethics than any that can be discovered in this sordid conspiracy to stifle the French republic.

NEMESIS!

The republic, however, was avenged. Boulangism recoiled like a boomerang upon the Orleanists. It is the monarchy which it stifled, not the republic. As we read *Les Coulisses*, and listen to the discussions of the intriguers, a strange feeling comes over us that we have read all this before. It all seems so strangely familiar. We think a little, and in a moment we see where we are. We are witnessing a rehearsal of the Napoleonic *coup d'état*. This great crime, which dyed the record of the Bonapartes with a stain so deep as to be visible even on their blood-bedraggled ermine, it was calmly proposed to repeat in the interest of the monarchy. The crew that urged on the Man of December were standing once more round General Boulanger—a kind of vampire gang forbidden for their sins to rest in the grave, and doomed anew to try to drain the life-blood of their country. It does not appear that the Comte de Paris ever directly wished General Boulanger to make a *coup d'état*. But the pressure brought to bear upon the general in favor of violently overturning the existing constitution was very strong. M. Naquet, the clever little hunchback Jew who passed the Divorce law, boasts that he, Republican though he was by profession, urged General Boulanger to seize the government when he was elected deputy for Paris. The Royalists prevented it, not because they objected to it on principle, but because they feared if the "brav' général" had established himself in supreme power he might have objected to consider himself the General Monk of a new Charles II.

M. MERMEIX'S REVELATIONS.

The story of Boulangism behind the scenes was told at great length by M. Mermeix in the columns of the *Figaro*. It was a most unedifying chronicle. M. Mermeix, a young deputy of very curious antecedents, who had attached himself for a time to the Boulangist party, deemed it consistent with the rôle of a disillusionized dupe to expose before the gaze of the whole world all the skeletons in the Boulangist cupboard.

APOSTLE NAQUET SUGGESTS A COUP D'ÉTAT.

That which first startled the public beyond the frontiers of France about these unsavory revelations was the confirmation by M. Naquet of what seemed the most incredible part of the disclosures, viz., that General Boulanger's supporters, M. Naquet himself being among the chief, had urged him, immediately after his election by Paris, to march upon the Elysée and possess himself of the supreme executive power. M. Naquet is a Republican, a senator, and a legislator known to fame as the author of the French Divorce law. Yet Naquet, apostle of liberty as aforesaid, has not hesitated to declare that he strongly urged General Boulanger, on the strength

of his return as deputy for Paris, to place himself at the head of the mob and seize supreme power by the summary process of turning President Grévy into the street.

THE "BRAVE GENERAL" REFUSES.

Naquet's advice was not taken. General Boulanger refused to play the bold game, and from that time, say his reproachful adherents, his star began to wane. General Boulanger's own account of the matter is very simple. He saw, knowing somewhat both of the history of the *coup d'état* and of the obstacles which stand in the way of the sudden seizure of the executive power, that the proposal to march on the Elysée was the suggestion of a madman, and he refused to move. According to other authorities, his inaction was not due either to his own perspicacity or to his scruples, but to the fact that the Royalist Committee decided that such a step would be objectionable. General Boulanger, once established in supreme power, might not be disposed to dismount in order to establish the Comte de Paris in his place. Therefore they thought it better to wait until the general election, when they hoped to be better able to treat with General Boulanger. When the general election came, it was not with General Boulanger, but with M. Constans, that they had to do. But whatever the exact truth may be as to why this precious plan miscarried, the important fact for us is that it was seriously entertained by men who believed themselves to be Republicans. It is a reminder that France is much more like a Spanish-American republic than the law-abiding republic of the United States. In a country where the winning of a by-election seems to Republican senators sufficient justification for an attempt to seize the executive power by a march on the Elysée anything may happen.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

The significance of Boulangism depended little or nothing on the character of General Boulanger. It was his fate to distinguish himself sufficiently above the dead level of mediocrity which prevails in France, and, as a penalty for this distinction, he was at once exploited by the various intriguers who were dissatisfied with the existing *régime*. Personally he deserved a better fate. It is a dire penalty for a soldier who had, on the whole, deserved well of his country, and for an administrator who stands in the first rank of all those who have been intrusted of late years with the armies of France, to be gibbeted for all time along with creatures who make the name of Boulangism stink in the nostrils of all honest men.

General Boulanger was not a saint. Austerity had never been attractive in his eyes, and from his early youth he had lived as men of easy morals live in all countries. Nor did he find the camp a school of virtue. After he attained distinction he walked in the ways of Solomon, and, like his great prototype, discovered in the pursuit of pleasure that all is vanity. If the whole truth were told, after the

fashion of the Memoirs of the Duc de Gramont, our moralists would be supplied with a text-book of scandal that would hardly conduce to edification, although it might do something to arouse many good people from the fool's paradise in which they are living. These things, however, can but be alluded to in passing. The one notorious and palpable rock upon which Boulangism was wrecked is visible to all men—Madame X. being but one of an indefinite series. Those who seek for the cause of the general collapse will do well to regard the X. as an algebraic symbol—or a noun of multitude signifying many. Again and again, at the crisis of his fortunes, General Boulanger was dallying in the chamber of the matron when he should have been foremost in council, and his followers loudly complained that but for Madame X. all might have gone well.

It is obvious, however, that even if Madame X. and all her lethal sisterhood had been drummed out of the camp the elements of success were not in Boulangism. Boulangism was a thing with the General's figure-head, which moved fitfully towards a certain goal on two legs—one republican, the other monarchical. The moment that goal was reached the legs would have insisted upon starting in the opposite direction. Then General Boulanger's fall was inevitable. It is all very well to ride two horses when they are working side by side; but not even the champion rider of the Hippodrome can ride two horses galloping in opposite directions.

GOOD-BY TO GENERAL BOULANGER.

Before he unhappily became the prey of the intriguers who ruined him, General Boulanger had deserved well of his country. His military career, if not brilliant, was highly respectable. He had shed his blood in the cause of his country, he had risen to high command, and he became Minister of War. No amount of obloquy subsequently incurred can blind us to the fact that he was one of the best Ministers of War which the republic has possessed. He was diligent, punctual, intelligent, and, above all, he was honestly solicitous for the welfare of the common soldier. He did more to improve the lot of the conscripts than all his predecessors, and that assuredly should be counted to him for righteousness. He was too easy-going, too much swayed by the pleasure of the moment, to be a formidable intriguer or dangerous conspirator. He honestly seems to have believed that France was about to install him in supreme power, if not for sheer love of his beautiful eyes, then from sheer disgust at the fish-like optics of the old Opportunists' gang. After the elections for the Nord and for Paris, such a mistake was not unnatural. General Boulanger saw two great typical constituencies, the greatest in all France, fall at his feet almost without being wooed. What wonder that he should think all France was about to follow. He had no fortune, but when he raised his hand millions rained down upon him as from the skies. Men who differed upon almost every

other topic, agreed to support him as the indispensable leader of Opposition, the destined savior of France. There was a certain patriotic idealism about some of the support which he secured, and many of the electors who voted for him did so as a protest against corruption in high places. What irony to protest against Wilsonism by supporting Boulangism, as if one were to infect himself with typhus to get rid of a sore throat!

The conclusion soon came. When General Boulanger left France he lost his only chance. But it was such a poor chance that it was not worth risking liberty to retain it. At the best he would only have reached the inevitable parting-place where, whether he turned to the right or the left, he would find a pistol at his temples. So he chose the safer part, and shaking off the dust of his feet against his native country, he sought shelter beneath the British flag. Here he remained, and seemed likely long

to remain. He lived in ease with Madame de Bonnemain, apparently reconciled to his fate. The smart military air which had distinguished him was giving place to the comfortable, respectable rotundity of the retired tradesman, and the "brav' général," who on his prancing black charger had for a short time been the incarnation of French militarism, was now finally settling down into well-cushioned oblivion in the well-appointed villa of Madame Bonnemain at St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey.

Alas for his dreams that this ill-earned and ignoble comfort should be permanent! Last summer Madame Bonnemain died, and the general at one stroke lost his most devoted friend, his adopted home, and his means of easy livelihood. The ghost of his blighted career began to haunt him. The newspapers have told of his last weeks, spent in close proximity to the grave of his departed friend, and of his own theatrical end.

III. BALMACEDA—THE CHILIAN LIBERAL.

"I acted all during the past eight months with the firm conviction that I was right.

"My heart all through this trouble has been with Chili.

"I sought to rescue my country from foreign domination.

"I strove to make her the first republic in America."

How strange the sound of these, the last words of the fallen Balmaceda, to one who has viewed the recent Chilian conflict only through the columns of the press; and yet how directly in accord is their sentiment with the policy and actions of the man during his whole life down until the struggle.

José Manuel Balmaceda was not a political upstart. His accession to power was gradual. He came of an ancient Chilian family. Scarcely fifty-two years of age when, on the 19th of September, 1891, he ended his stormy career, he had seen over thirty years of active political life. Indeed, he plunged into politics almost immediately on completing his academic studies at the Seminario Conciliar, Santiago, where his parents had sent him to be educated for the priesthood.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

The times favored the young politician. A small but growing minority of the people, composed especially of the young blood of Chili, had become dissatisfied with the Constitution of 1830. Balmaceda joined the party of reform, and in a short time through his eloquence became their leader. In 1868 he was elected deputy to the Chilian Congress, and was returned for four successive terms. In the Chamber of Deputies he was the recognized leader of the Liberal party, as the reform party was now

called. The line between the two great parties in Chili, the Liberals and the Conservatives, is clearly drawn. Each is exactly what its name implies. The Liberals are the progressive party. They advocate the non-interference of the Church in political affairs; the abolition of ecclesiastical privileges; the extension of popular education; the development of the resources of the country through the construction of public works, and the free consideration of all matters by the state. The Conservatives, on the other hand, hold to the old customs and traditions of the past. They oppose in general all the Liberal measures specified above, and each in particular. They would give the Church supreme authority in matters political as well as in matters ecclesiastical; would abolish the public schools, and refuse all public assistance to reform methods. The Liberal party is composed of the young men of the country, the college and university graduates and the business and laboring classes; the Conservatives, of the clergy, the greater part of the professional classes, and the leading territorial families.

LEADER OF THE LIBERALS.

Balmaceda was the champion of Liberalism and the foe of Conservatism. He represented the progressive nineteenth-century spirit in Chili—in a word, democracy as against aristocracy and clericalism. In 1874 he first began to advocate the separation of Church and State, which afterwards was accomplished under his presidency. During his fifteen years' service as deputy no measure of reform was introduced into the chamber which either was not inspired by him or which did not command his support. He became the idol of the people, and even his bitterest political enemies were compelled to acknowledge his great force of character and strength of mind, and to respect his resolute will.

The Liberal party under the leadership of Balmaceda grew rapidly; but not until after the close of the Peruvian war did it gain sufficient strength to wrest the administration from the hands of the Conservative oligarchy, where it had practically remained since the adoption of the constitution. The war against Peru in 1880, by uniting the political factions of Chili against a common foe, strengthened the feeling of nationality among the people.

HIS SERVICES TO CHILI.

With the spread of the new ideas of national ambition the Liberals prevailed in the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1882 their leader Balmaceda became Minister of the Interior, and two years later Prime Minister. While holding this latter office, true to his principles, he introduced various liberal measures in Chili, the Civil Marriage law being prominent among these. As Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Santa Maria, in 1885, he greatly strengthened the commercial position of Chili among the nations of the world. The people were not in doubt as to who was the moving spirit in Santa Maria's administration, and in 1886 they

elected Balmaceda as Maria's successor. Under him, Chili moved forward during the succeeding three years with bold strides. Sectarianism was abolished in the schools, and the separation of Church and State was definitely accomplished. Schoolhouses were erected in parts of the country where they had never been known before, and the normal-school system was introduced. Millions of dollars were appropriated towards the construction of railroads and telegraph lines and the improvement of harbors. State roads were projected in the year 1888 alone to the estimated cost of \$16,200,000. In the same year the gigantic work of connecting Lake Vichuquen with the ocean was begun. The leader of the Liberals was now in power, and the country prospered. In no previous period of like duration had the social and economic interests of Chili been so greatly advanced. Then at least the people did not doubt that the heart of Balmaceda was with his country.

As regards Balmaceda's services to Chili up to this stage of his political career the testimony of both Liberals and Conservatives agree. From the fourth year of his presidency the accounts are conflicting.

Whether Balmaceda, himself ineligible for re-election, now took advantage of the almost unlimited powers lodged with the President to name his successor and thus perpetuate his influence in the administration of affairs, or whether he was driven to the exercise of extreme constitutional powers by the action of the Congressionalists, much is to be said on either side. The truth will not be known until the prejudice and feeling aroused by the struggle have passed away and facts alone are made the basis of judgment. Something more than mere empty charges are needed to convince one that the downfall of Balmaceda was due solely to change in his own character from motives of high patriotism to selfish, mercenary and unscrupulous ambition. It has not been clearly shown as yet that, previous to January 1, 1891, when martial law was declared in Chili, Balmaceda exceeded his constitutional limitations. The Chilian constitution places with the President almost absolute power as compared with that vested in the chief executive of the United States. Article 71 of the constitution confides in him "the administration and government of the state," and extends his authority "to everything having for its object the preservation of public order at home and the security of the republic abroad, the observing and exacting observation of the constitution and the laws." In this clause is implied the right of the President to appoint his own ministers without the consent or sanction of either body of congress, which power the Conservatives had recognized and never considered excessive so long as they themselves controlled the administration. Balmaceda undertook, it would seem, to retain a ministry in the face of a Conservative opposition who, through a defection in the liberal ranks, had secured a majority in the lower house. The struggle during the early months was purely a constitutional one. Old

party lines were destroyed and the fight narrowed down to one between the executive on the one hand and the legislature on the other. Then came the struggle in earnest, in which Balmaceda's following deserted him and the Congressionalists came off victorious.

He may have been wrong in the later course he pursued; but considered in the light of his past ser-

vices in Chili, the last words of the fallen leader have in them something of the breath of sincerity.

In personal appearance Balmaceda was above the average height, of slim figure and graceful bearing. He was generous in disposition and broad-minded, with a degree of forbearance and urbanity which, it is said, made him remarkable even among his own urbane people.

MELVILLE OF MARQUESAS.

BY ARTHUR STEDMAN.

pæan of a chorus of praise that already had lasted a year in the case of Melville's first book, "Typee."

To the local literary colony, however, the residence of Mr. Melville in New York was a well-known fact; and his reserved manner of life was also known and respected. At different times efforts were made to draw him from his seclusion, but they could not continue indefinitely. Doubtless many of our younger writers for the press had never heard of him. The meagre notices of his death would indicate as much. The reasons for this and the details of his life and work offer a tempting field for discussion.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES.

The son of a New York merchant, and born in that city on August 1, 1819, he was compelled by his father's early death to seek his own fortune. It is more than probable that the publication of Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," in 1840, influenced him to follow the sea as a vocation, and to ship for Liverpool as cabin boy the following year. Returning, he devoted some time to school-teaching. His records show that he received for this work a salary of "six dollars a quarter and board." The most eventful period of his life began on January 1, 1841, when he sailed from New Bedford, Mass., in the whaler *Acushnet*, bound for the Pacific sperm-fishery. After a four months' residence among the Nukuhewa cannibals, and various experiences in the Society and Hawaiian groups, as related in "Typee" and "Omoo," he joined the crew of the frigate *United States*, and arrived at Boston, Mass., in the autumn of 1844. Thereafter he was to travel only in the conventional way.

His life in New York and at Pittsfield, Mass., followed. He lived at Pittsfield, where he enjoyed a close acquaintance with Hawthorne, from 1850 to 1868. The remaining years were passed in the metropolis. From 1866 to 1885 he performed the duties of a district officer of the New York custom house, preferring them to indoor clerical work. It was in connection with this position that he first met Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, from whom some interesting reminiscences of the dead romancer may be expected.

Melville's success as a writer was undoubtedly

THE LATE HERMAN MELVILLE.

The last call has sounded of late for so many of our most noted generation of authors, that the death of Herman Melville came as a surprise to the public at large, chiefly because it revealed the fact that such a man had lived so long. This, also, in the case of a writer whose works forty years ago were as much a matter of comment as are the books of Rudyard Kipling to-day. When "Omoo" appeared in 1847, *Blackwood's Magazine* saw fit to say: "The volume was laid before us and we suddenly found ourselves in the entertaining society of Marquesan Melville, the phoenix of modern voyagers, sprung, it would seem, from the mingled ashes of Captain Cook and Robin Crusoe." This was the final

continuous and constantly increasing up to the publication of "Moby Dick" in 1851. "Redburn" and "Mardi" appeared in 1848-49, the former founded on his experiences during the voyage to Liverpool, the latter a combination of the real and the fantastical which received adverse criticism in some quarters. "White-Jacket" (1850), based on his life aboard a man-of-war, is one of his two most consistent books, the other being "Typee." With "Moby Dick" he was to reach the topmost notch of his fame. "Pierre, or the Ambiguities" (1852), "was the signal for an outburst of protest against 'metaphysical and morbid meditations' which already had made themselves apparent in 'Mardi' and 'Moby Dick.'" Some of the short stories in "Piazza Tales" (1856), one in *Harper's Monthly* entitled "Cock-a-Doodle-Do," which Henry M. Alden, the editor of that magazine, considers about the best short story he ever read, and a few notable poems comprise the remainder of Melville's important literary product. "Israel Potter" (1855) and "The Confidence Man" (1857) do not seem to require criticism.

This author's power in describing and investing with romance experiences and scenes actually participated in and witnessed by himself, and his failure of success as an inventor of characters and situations, were early pointed out by his critics. More recently H. A. Salt has drawn the same distinction very carefully in an illuminating article contributed to the *Scottish Art Review*. He divides Melville's books into those which are chiefly autobiographical and those which may be considered as fantasies. Of the former are "Typee," "Omoo," "Redburn," and "White-Jacket." Of the latter are "Mardi," "Pierre," and "Moby Dick." But "Moby Dick, or the White Whale," containing, as it does, so large a proportion of truthful description of the whaler's life, stands rather in a class by itself. The earlier critics agree with Clark Russell in placing it at the very head of Melville's books. No more striking contrast of the latter's different methods of work can be found than that afforded between the chapter entitled "Stubb Kills a Whale," and the lurid closing chapter.

An editorial writer of the *New York Times* has been the first to draw a comparison between the pioneer in South Sea romance and Robert Louis Stevenson, considerably to Mr. Stevenson's disadvantage. Although his sketches have grown less mortally dull of late, the Scottish author's hope of success appears to lie chiefly in the direction where Melville failed—the creations of his own fertile brain. Then, too, a seeker after romance in the Pacific must adopt (it would almost seem) the method of Melville himself, or of Pierre Loti, or of Lafcadio Hearn.

Melville's most artistic work is to be found in "Typee," the first blossom of his youthful genius. This idyl, which set all the world to talking, undoubtedly will hold a permanent position in American literature, and most people will wish to read

its sequel, "Omoo." The character of "Fayaway" and, no less, William S. Mayo's "Kaloolah," the enchanting dreams of many a youthful heart, will retain their charm; and this in spite of endless variations by modern explorers in the same domain. A faint type of both characters may be found in the Surinam "Yarico" of Captain John Gabriel Stedman, whose "Narrative of a Five Years' Expedition" appeared in 1796. As for "Moby Dick" and "White-Jacket," they should be read wherever men go down to the sea in ships, and until the spirit of adventure, so strong in the English-speaking race, abandons its sway over the hearts of human beings. "Typee" and "Omoo" have been from the first of much value to outgoing missionaries for the information contained in them concerning the Pacific islanders. A reference to "Typee" as "Melville's Marquesan Islands," under which title the book first appeared in England, was given in the *Popular Science Monthly* as recently as two weeks before the author's death, and shows the ethnological value of the work.

MELVILLE'S POETRY.

The events of the Civil War gave a strong lyrical movement to Melville's pen, which had rested for nearly ten years when the volume of "Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War" appeared in 1866. Most of these poems originated, according to the author, "in an impulse imparted by the fall of Richmond," but they have as subjects all the chief incidents of the struggle. The best of them are "The Stone Fleet," "In the Prison Pen," "The College Colonel," "The March to the Sea," "Running the Batteries," and "Sheridan at Cedar Creek." Some of these had a wide circulation in the press, and were preserved in various anthologies. Mr. Stoddard has called "Sheridan" the "second best cavalry poem in the English language, the first being Browning's 'How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix.'" There are in this poem lines as lofty in sentiment and expression as Bryant, or the author of "Lines on a Bust of Dante," or Mr. Stoddard himself could have written. In the two privately printed volumes, "John Marr and Other Sailors" (1888) and "Timoleon" (1891), are several fine lyrics, the best of them being his last poem, "The Return of the Sire de Nesle." "Clarel, a Poem and Pilgrimage in the Holy Land" (1876), is a long mystical poem requiring, as some one has said, a dictionary, a cyclopædia, and a copy of the Bible for its elucidation.

A DISASTROUS YEAR.

The year 1853 was one of ill omen to Melville. He had removed to Pittsfield in 1850 in the flush of his youthful fame, and while "shaping out the gigantic conception of his 'White Whale,'" as Hawthorne expressed it. The book came out and he enjoyed to the full the enhanced reputation it brought him, although six years of the most engrossing literary work had somewhat injured his constitution. He did not, however, take warning from

"Mardi," but allowed himself to plunge more deeply into the sea of philosophy and fantasy. "Pierre" appeared, and after it a long series of hostile criticisms ending with a severe, though impartial, article by Fitz-James O'Brien in *Putnam's Monthly*. Close upon this came the great Harper fire, which destroyed the whole stock of his books, published for the most part on the half profit plan, and kept them out of print at a most important time. The plates were not injured, but in the case of all the works the printing and binding of new editions had to be done over again.

I do not know a better example of the sagacity with which the literary departments of our great publishing houses were managed, even a generation ago, than is presented by Melville's case. This sagacity is indeed necessary to their large incomes. With the exception of "Typee," which was purchased from another house, the American firm brought out all the works up to "Pierre" on a half profit system; but for "Pierre" they offered a much more conventional arrangement, and for his other books, except "Battle Pieces," Melville had to seek new publishers. It must be remembered, in connection with their action, that Melville was at the zenith of his reputation in 1852. The wisdom of the firm's attitude was abundantly proved.

In the case of one of these later books Melville suffered the "authors' complaint" of having the plates bought in and a new edition issued without authority or compensation. Mr. Whitman also has gone through a similar experience. The novel feature of the Melville affair is that the volume was issued as a new book with a different title. Both gentlemen made use of the law to redress their grievances. Mr. Melville's brother Allan was a New York lawyer, and up to his death in 1872 managed the former's affairs with ability, the author taking little interest in business details except scrupulously to pay all debts.

The pirating of American books in England reached its worst form about 1851, and "Moby Dick" (brought out by Bentley in that year, as "The Whale," in three handsome volumes) was the last of Melville's works to be made a feature of by English publishers. Probably this was a good thing for his reputation in that country. Meanwhile the English rights in "Typee" and "Omoo" had been bought outright by a London publisher for small sums, and were held by him until Melville's death, so that soon all income from "oversea" was ended.

SELF-ELECTED RETIREMENT.

It will be seen, then, that his reputation suffered much from his writing himself down. This was

the chief of the adverse influences already mentioned. Other factors were his growing inclination for a secluded life, and a marked avoidance of any action on his part toward keeping himself before the public. These were heavy obstacles for any publisher; but I fancy that if Melville had been a Boston author, even these would not have proved insurmountable. Our New York firms do not thoroughly understand the gentle art of nourishing reputations.

In England Clark Russell has for many years, in most gracious ways, kept Melville's name constantly before the public. I have referred, in another sketch, to Robert Buchanan's famous expedition in New York, when he "sought everywhere for this Triton"—except in the City Directory—and to the same writer's *Academy* statement that Melville

"Sits all forgotten or ignored,
While haberdashers are adored."

Although to those in whose homes the romances of Melville and the chantings of Whitman have been household words with three generations—although, to such, the melodramatic prancings of latter-day enthusiasts are somewhat tedious, yet there was reason as well as rhyme in Mr. Buchanan's pasquinade.

Even now we may well forego at intervals the works of our brilliant deniers of romance and iconoclasts of genius—to follow through storm and stress the hardy Nimrods of the deep—or to float in aboriginal canoes over island lakes, wafted by breezes which swell the outspread draperies of olive-hued and brown-haired damsels of the Southern Seas.

THE RETURN OF THE SIRE DE NESLE.

A.D. 16—.

[Herman Melville's last poem.]

My towers at last! These roving ends,
Their thirst is slaked in larger dearth;
The yearning infinite recoils,
For terrible is earth.

Kaf thrusts his snouted crags through fog;
Araxes swells beyond his span,
And knowledge poured by pilgrimage
Overflows the banks of man.

But thou, my stay, thy lasting love,
One lonely good, let this but be!
Weary to view the wide world's swarm,
But blest to fold but thee.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND THE DARDANELLES.

A German View of the Question.

In the *Deutsche Revue* for October "A Former Ambassador" writes on the question as follows:—

"More than twenty years ago the greatest Opportunist of this century foresaw the danger of a Franco-Russian alliance, and he did everything in his power to guard the newly created German Empire against it. The geographical position of Germany between two powerful neighbors, eager for conquest, and above all things passionate, made such German diplomacy a duty of conscience. The danger was increased by the feelings of revenge awakened, in the East and in the West alike, by the successes of the German arms. Russia could not forgive Prussia for having abandoned the policy of being a vassal to the Czar, and France could not forget that Germany alone, without allies, had proved herself strong enough to thwart the long-wished-for revenge for Waterloo. But now that the spirit which disturbed Prince Bismarck's nights has at last appeared before all eyes at Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and Moscow, as well as Paris and Vichy, the question arises whether it is only a spirit or a rude reality.

"If we first fix our eyes on Russia, how it has shown itself to the world since the accession of Alexander III., we are struck by a curious antithesis. No ruler of the great empire has shown himself so peacefully disposed as the present Czar, and yet that does not prevent the army concealing elements which render peace uncertain. Slavophiles, Panславists, or by whatever name the war-party call themselves, preach, or at least desire, war and the further extension of the empire. Alexander III. is reckoned an honorable man, but it is doubtful whether in critical moments he could energetically oppose the national aspirations.

"The double tendency of Russia's foreign policy explains her home policy to a certain extent. The fanatic Pobedonostzeff has taken the power out of the hands of his former pupil, the Czar, and the Czar has been persuaded that Liberal reforms had made his father a victim to the Nihilists, and that only by an absolute ruler could Russia be governed. And as against cholera, Russia must be hermetically sealed against European influences. But, in fact, Nihilism, suppressed by the police, only makes more headway among the masses, and attacks the officers of both army and navy. No day sure of his life, the Czar leads the most pitiable existence among all these contradictory opinions.

"Every emergency is prepared for, or it is believed to be prepared for. The provinces on the west frontier are covered with masses of troops and costly fortifications, but the army is insufficiently armed. Only in 1893 will the new guns have been supplied to the whole army. As to the war ability of the Russians opinions differ, in any case there is a de-

ficiency of generals and officers trained in modern tactics, but so far as numbers go the next war will see a development hitherto unknown, and any under-estimate of this opponent cannot be too much warned against.

"And how is it in France? All parties are flattered because the Czar heard the Marseillaise on board the Marengo.

"France has again become capable of joining an Alliance. Still, she has been utilizing her years of peace to reorganize her fleet, in numbers at least, and her army is supplied with the best guns of modern times. However, so long as Germany, strong and united, is in a position to offer peace there is every hope that peace will be preserved.

"What are the objects which an alliance between France and Russia promises? France will reconquer Alsace-Lorraine and, if possible, realize the old dream of a Rhine frontier.

"A French historian, Albert Vandal, searched lately the St. Petersburg and Paris archives in order to get a clear picture of the negotiations which occupied both cabinets before the interview at Erfurt. The chimera of a Franco-Russian alliance was engaging the attention of the world, and Napoleon had sent his messenger to amuse the Russians with negotiations, which from the beginning promised no success. With incredible *naïveté* Alexander I. demands the possession of Constantinople, but Napoleon has his doubts about this price for Russian friendship, for, small as Talleyrand considered his political insight to be, he recognized that by giving the Dardanelles to Russia, the dominion of the countries beyond the European peninsula must in time also fall to her. The meeting at Erfurt, therefore, remained a farce, and the Franco-Russian alliance ended in smoke at Moscow.

"To-day, too, a few voices in France have raised warnings to the French against the policy of paying a price for Russian friendship, which Napoleon thought too high. Unfortunately, however, public opinion has been entirely misled by Prince Bismarck's optimism. We seriously believe that the solution of the Eastern Question will not touch German interests, but we may be sadly mistaken. It is long since Russian generals have declared that for Russia the way to Constantinople is through Vienna alone; in other words, the destruction of Austrian power is the preliminary, without which Russia can never take permanent possession of Constantinople. But apart from the consequences of such a seizure, is the humiliation of Austria a German interest? Is it all one to Germany whether Russia or a foreign power rules on the southern frontier of the empire? We know well that the late Chancellor consoled himself with the idea that Russia would bleed to death over the conquest of Turkey. That is a possibility, but in

no wise a certainty. At all events the experiment would carry with it dangers, the overthrow of which, at the right time, must be the sacred duty of every friend of the Fatherland. If the French are struck blind, that is no reason why the Germans should allow themselves to be dazzled by Russian pretences of peace. What Russia wants is clear—the dominion of Asia and Europe—and if the French will help her to attain that end it is their affair, but they will soon find out that they have paid too dear for Russian friendship."

WHY RUSSIANS LOVE FRANCE.

Because they dislike Germans.

In reading the description of the Russian people which is given in an anonymous article, by an evidently Russian writer, in the first number of the *Nouvelle Revue* for September, one realizes the half-eastern nature of the Slavonic empire. The fatalistic, good-humored, superstitious race, capable of great enthusiasm and gross degradation, indifferent to politics, yet ready, if need be, to die for Holy Russia, despising civilization yet sublimely assured that their destiny as a people is to lead it, half cynical with it all, and individually more ready to pardon a crime than to terminate a personal antipathy, do not strike the mind as European. The fickleness of the Tartar has been wedded to the charm of the Oriental. Together these make something which may be, indeed, as is often predicted, the dominant race of the future, but is certainly not at present on the same level of development as the other peoples of the Western world.

The object of the writer is to explain the profound antipathy for Germany and the sympathy with France, which exists, he says, in the very marrow of the Russian people quite independently of politics. In order to do it he has had first to describe the Russians themselves, and one of the first facts which he makes clear is that they have no politics; with their organization both of government and of the press it is practically impossible that they should. Obedience is the only public virtue. Discussion is worse than a vice; it is a folly. It gives something of the sensation of a dream to read a perfectly well-written article in a civilized language, in which such a basis of national life is taken for granted as natural and right and proper, and perhaps the writer explains more unconsciously between the lines than he does by what he actually intends to say. The outcome of the whole is that when one seeks the reason why Russia loves France and hates Germany, it amounts to a reiterated statement that France, with whom England has fought, is beloved, and Germany, who has done England no harm, is detested. The moujik has forgotten the French war, the aristocrat regards it as the result of a mere misunderstanding between the two emperors. As for Sebastopol, the defeat which Russia suffered was no less glorious than the victory of the allies and "the memory of Sebastopol is the common and indis-

soluble possession of both armies." It can only be explained on the ground of an invincible, sympathetic affection entertained by the Russian people for the French people. It is not an affair of governments, or parties, or political interests, but goes deeper, and is of more significance than any of them. On the other hand, toward Germany there is an equally widespread and deeply rooted antipathy. Words fail, the writer declares, to convey any just impression of the hatred which is entertained by the whole Russian people for everything that is German. It is not confined to one class, but permeates the entire nation. No one in Europe can conceive the force of it, and even war with Germany would, he assures us, be something terrible for its pitiless atrocity. Hence, as it comes to be gradually realized in unpolitical Russia that France and Germany are enemies to one another, the impulse toward France will be strengthened by all the force which lies in the saying that "the enemies of our enemies are our friends."

WHY ITALIANS HATE FRANCE.

Because of Tunis and the Pope.

An anonymous correspondent, dating from Carlsbad, contributes to *Rassegna Nazionale* a short, lucid paper on the present unfriendly relations between Italy and France:—

"For eleven years," he writes, "the two Latin powers are no longer friends, but eye each other suspiciously, and occasionally attack one another. For eleven years France has done her utmost, both openly and secretly, to prevent the political growth, the colonial expansion, and the economic welfare of Italy, as well as her reconciliation with the Pope; Italy, on her side, by allying herself with Germany, the bitterest enemy of France, has rendered more arduous, if not quite impossible, the re-conquest of her lost provinces, and of her military prestige."

There are two causes, one permanent, the other temporary, for this want of amity. France does not wish for any rivals on the Mediterranean, she wishes for undisputed control in that direction; Italy also strives after the supreme authority, and if that is unattainable for the present, she at least does her utmost to prevent France from obtaining more power and influence. Not to do so would be simple suicide. This is the permanent cause of the disagreement, not to use a stronger word, between the two nations. France aspired after war, and believes herself prepared for it, Italy requires peace, and is resolved on maintaining it; that is the temporary cause of the disagreement.

France has been accustomed for over two centuries to regard herself as supreme in the Mediterranean. She is powerless against English authority, and restricts herself to diplomatic notes protesting against the indefinite occupation of Egypt, but against Italy she is always ready to act. Her conquest of Tunis was undertaken at the direct instigation of Bismarck, who had previously made a similar offer to Carlioli,

then Italian premier. Carioli declined, out of consideration for French susceptibilities; but France, in her eagerness to increase her Mediterranean prestige, was even ready to retard the day of her possible re-acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine by permanently alienating the friendship of Italy and exciting the suspicions of England. This was exactly what Bismarck desired. "The Triple Alliance was the immediate and natural consequence of the conquest of Tunis. France thereby herself forced Italy into the arms of the central powers. Carioli, for once far-sighted, was quite right in foreseeing that Tunis had divided the two nations for a lengthened period."

The writer in the *Rassegna* joins issue with Crispi, who stated in his recent *Contemporary Review* article that the only question at present separating France and Italy is the Papal Question. He maintains, on the contrary, that there is only one way to re-establish peace and harmony between the two nations. "Let France no longer oppose the due growth of the Italian power and influence in the Mediterranean; let her renounce her own right of supremacy, to which Italy can never, under any circumstances, give her consent; let her cease to persecute the Italian element in Tunis, let her give up the attempt to transform her protectorate into annexation, and, finally, let her give solid guarantees not to disturb the peace of Europe, so as to permit, at least, a partial reduction in the standing armies of the continent." But to obtain from France either the one concession or the other is so difficult, that the task may well be regarded as hopeless.

IF ENGLAND WERE AT WAR WITH FRANCE.

Views of the Right Hon. George Shaw Lefevre.

Mr. Lefevre, in the *Nineteenth Century* for October, discusses the naval policy of France, past and future. The article is lucid, readable, and optimistic.

ENGLAND'S SEVEN WARS WITH FRANCE.

He bases his reassuring sketch upon the following seven wars:

1. War of the League of Augsburg.....1688-1697
2. War of the Spanish Succession.....1702-1713
3. War of the Austrian Succession.....1740-1748
4. The Seven Years' War.....1756-1763
5. War of the American Independence....1778-1783
6. War of the French Revolution.....1793-1801
7. The Napoleonic War.....1803-1815

He hardly, however, takes into account the full significance of the fact, to which he calls attention, as to the enormous differences between the wars of last century and those of our own time. In all the old wars the French had the best of it at the commencement; it was not until the British had got their second round that they were able to knock France out of time.

ENGLAND'S SUCCESS ONLY AT THE SECOND ROUND.

The French ships were better built than the English, and often at the beginning of the war also more numerous than theirs. It usually needed two

or three years for the weeding out of incompetents and the building of fresh ships before England could assert that naval supremacy which she has come to regard as her birthright.

"The battle of Cape Barfleur, in 1692, was fought four years after the commencement of the war. The battle in Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated and dispersed the French fleet, in 1759, took place three years after the war began. The victory of Rodney over De Grasse in the West Indies, in 1781, did not occur till three years after the declaration of war; that of Lord Howe off Ushant was fifteen months; and that of Nelson at the Nile, in 1798, was five years after the commencement of the war of the French Revolution; and the crowning victory of Trafalgar, in 1805, was not till two years after the renewal of hostilities in 1803."

THE FIGHTING AXIOMS OF THE TWO FLEETS.

Some of the facts which Mr. Lefevre brings out are very interesting; among others, take the striking contrast between the axioms upon which the French and English navies based their operations. The French officers were ordered never to engage the English unless they possessed a distinct superiority of force.

"Even Napoleon gave specific instructions to Admiral Villeneuve, on entering on the campaign which ended in Trafalgar, that he was not to engage a British fleet unless he found himself in a superiority of thirty ships of the line to twenty-three of the enemy."

The English, on the other hand, were court-martialed, if they did not force an engagement if they had anything like an equality of force.

"Officers who did not force an engagement with equal forces of the French, or even with superior forces, were severely blamed by public opinion, and at its instance were tried by court-martial like Admiral Keppel, were cashiered like Admiral Matthews, or were shot like Admiral Byng. One of the strongest cases of this kind was that of Sir Robert Calder, who was tried by court-martial and severely reprimanded for not having done his best to renew an engagement with Admiral Villeneuve shortly before the battle of Trafalgar, and when he had fifteen sail of the line under his command, compared with twenty French and Spanish vessels."

Mr. Lefevre loftily pooh-poohs the idea that France, with any alliance, could make a formidable antagonist to England; as long as Britons hold Gibraltar and have three ships to the Frenchman's two, they may snap their fingers at anything which France or her allies may do.

HOW ENGLAND WOULD FIGHT FRANCE.

Should France, however, be of a different mind, here is Mr. Lefevre's plan of campaign. He would reinforce the Mediterranean fleet until it was stronger than the French fleet stationed at Toulon, and would station it at Gibraltar, from whence it could pounce down upon the French ships if they ventured to move either upon Malta or Egypt. The

French fleet at Brest would be watched by two British fleets, each as strong as the French fleet in Brest. One of these should lie at Spithead, and the other cruise between Cape Ushant and Scilly. By those means the French would either stay in port and surrender the supremacy of the sea without a single blow, or they would come out and be smashed.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO HER.

Whichever alternative they adopted, Mr. Lefevre complacently tells us—

"It would only then be a question how soon France would lose all its possessions beyond its own shores. In such a war the French interests in Newfoundland would be quickly disposed of. The Australians might be confidently expected to appropriate New Caledonia and to ship the convicts there back to France. An Indian force would make short work of the French rule in the far East. The possessions of France on the west coast of Africa would fall to any expedition that it might be thought worth while to send out. There would remain only Algiers and Tunis."

Even Algiers and Tunis would not remain long, for the Gibraltar fleet would cut all communications between France and Africa, the native populations would rise, and the French colonization of North Africa might be undone in a few months.

All this is very comforting reading, but if the traditions of the last seven wars is to be kept up, and the French have to get the best of it for a year or two before the English fairly get into fighting form, there would be very little of their fleet left to take advantage of that turn of the tide.

HOW ENGLAND CAN KEEP THE PEACE.

From a German Point of View.

Under the somewhat misleading title of "The Divisional Groupings of a Fleet," a noteworthy article appears in the Austrian section of the *Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten*.

THE FLEETS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The gist of the article is to show, firstly, that the fleets of the Triple Alliance are by themselves almost a match for the French fleet, or even for the French and Russian fleets combined; and secondly, that the preponderance of English naval supremacy serves as a great factor in preserving the peace of Europe, since the rashest of Chauvinists would hesitate to disturb it so long as the neutrality of England remains an unknown quantity. The writer, instead of trying to estimate the relative strength of the fleets of the various Powers by totalling up the number of their ships and their tonnage, groups the ships according to their speed into divisional units and so obtains a rough and ready standard of their fighting value. The division of a fleet into independent groups or divisions for manœuvring purposes being universally acknowledged as necessary on tactical and military grounds, the only questions

which remain open to discussion refer to the number of ships that should go to form the division, and to its composition. The writer considers seven ships offer the best tactical advantages, and that, except for special services where other considerations come into force, the division should be composed of vessels of uniform speed. Omitting coast defence ships and all vessels with a less speed than twelve knots as being generally unsuited for fighting naval actions at sea, he groups the remaining ships into five classes, taking the maximum speed as the standard for each class.

THE NAVIES OF EUROPE IN DIVISIONS.

These classes are:—A, containing all ships having a speed of 20-22 knots; B, those of 19-21 knots; C, those of 17-19 knots; D, those of 15-16 knots; and E, those of 12-14 knots.

The value of the fleets, judged by the number of divisions composed of seagoing ships with a speed of over twelve knots, is given as follows:—England, 24 divisions (162 ships); France, 15 divisions (100 ships); Russia, 5 divisions (31 ships); the Triple Alliance, 15 divisions (97 ships). Assuming the general accuracy of these figures as sufficient to approximately assess the fighting value of the various fleets, England, if engaged in a war with France, would still have nine divisions with which to oppose any ally who might side with the latter.

THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

A mere statement of figures, however, gives but an inadequate idea of the real power of the English navy unless note is taken of the enormous advantages it possesses in the large number of ships comprised in the first three classes. The fact that England has colonies to defend is really but of small consequence,—firstly, because some of the colonies have their own ships; secondly, because England has still plenty of ships to send abroad; thirdly, because if the colonies are attacked the enemy would necessarily have to split up his forces and so weaken his home defences; and lastly, because the decisive events of the war would scarcely take place in the colonies. Owing to her superiority in battle-ships England could well carry out all her plans of attack and defence without requiring the assistance of her fastest cruisers, and these could, therefore, in conjunction with the auxiliary cruisers, be employed in ravaging the enemy's commerce and colonies; and when the enormous speed of these cruisers is borne in mind, some idea can be formed of the significance of a war with England. With an ironclad fleet in the Channel and squadrons of cruisers off Gibraltar and the North of Scotland, every route to the European ports would be closed, while with divisions off the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, Newfoundland, the Sunda Straits and Aden, every strategical point would be in the hands of England.

IF ENGLAND WERE NEUTRAL.

Coming to a comparison of the seagoing divisions of the fleets of the Triple Alliance with those of the

French fleet, the tables show that the Triple Alliance would by no means necessarily be forced to renounce all idea of acting on the offensive against France alone; although in the event of a Franco-Russian alliance, and of England remaining neutral, their divisions would doubtless be in a state of numerical inferiority. This inferiority would, however, as a matter of fact, be more apparent than real, for although the combined fleets of the Triple Alliance would nominally be weaker by four divisions than those of France and Russia, yet the conditions under which the latter's fleet is divided between the Black Sea and the Baltic would make it a comparatively easy matter to prevent the Russian divisions from uniting with those of France. The nine Austrian and Italian divisions, supplemented as they would be with flotillas of torpedo boats, would compel the French to concentrate the bulk of their fleet in the Mediterranean, where it would have enough to do in holding its own against the Austrian and Italian ships. The outlook for the Triple Alliance at sea, therefore, is by no means discouraging, even supposing that it has to rely entirely on its own naval resources; while if another Power disposing only of a small fleet should join it the chances in its favor would be very greatly increased. It seems, however, by no means improbable, as affairs now stand, that England would cease to remain an indifferent onlooker, and should she join the Triple Alliance the effect of her doing so is hardly to be calculated. France, and Russia also, if allied to her, would have to set apart a considerable portion of her army to provide for the defence of her coasts, and would correspondingly have to weaken her field army. With the prospect of this occurring, neither France nor Russia would venture to attack the Triple Alliance, and the peace of Europe would be assured. A consideration of the significance of this possibility should be enough to make the most rabid clamorers for war pause, and lead them to eventually bless the authors of the Triple Alliance and the men who may succeed in obtaining its friendly recognition by England.

DANGERS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Theodore Stanton, Paris representative of the Associated Press of America, points out in the *Arena* some of the weak spots in the French Republic.

The third republic has now completed the second decade of its existence. No previous government since the great Revolution has stood so long. But previous to M. Grévy's election in 1879, the government was a "republic without republicans," for it was really more monarchical than republican. Thus the third republic has practically been in existence only about twelve years. Mr. Stanton thinks that it will stand, but he sees some elements in it provocative of anxiety.

Chief of these is the lack of union among republicans. Their dissension almost lost to them the government in the recent Boulanger demonstrations.

Added to this the Opposition numbers more than a third of the chamber of deputies. "The existence of this recklessly revolutionary minority and the fickleness of republican union are the chief causes of ministerial instability, one of the worst features of the present *régime*." Since September 4, 1870, there have been twenty-eight different ministries.

Allied to these dangers is another arising from the persistency with which the reactionists refuse to recognize the established government. "When M. Carnot gives a reception at the Elysée Palace you never see a deputy or senator of the Right advancing to salute the president and his wife, and when he offers a grand state dinner to parliament, he does not invite members outside of the Republican party because he would run the risk of receiving a curt regret." This spirit is even more intense in the provinces than in the city.

"Another grave error of the republic is its break with the Catholic Church. The danger from this source cannot be exaggerated. It has made the whole body of women enemies of the republic, and a government which has the women against it is lost," says Laboulaye.

"The financial policy of the republic is unpopular. The annual deficit and the increasing taxation are crying evils." So grave is the situation that leading republican statesmen predict that unless some remedy is found France will go into bankruptcy. The present tendency is toward a high protective tariff, which by bringing money into the national treasury will relieve the manufacturer and farmer from foreign competition and will likewise rid them of "the disagreeable claims of the tax-gatherer."

Mr. Stanton criticises the unrepublican methods of the government, the pomp and ceremony so different from our ideas of republican simplicity. He considers the military element in the government "dangerous and pernicious."

A NAVAL WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

There are a good many naval articles in the French magazines this month. Among them one of the most interesting, from the English point of view, is the sketch given by the Commandant Z—, in the *Nouvelle Revue*, of what ought, in his opinion, to be the course of the probable approaching naval war between France and England.

It is to be on the part of France entirely a war of attack upon the commerce of Great Britain, of which the imports alone are stated to employ 13,000 ships, and to include more than 50,000,000 tons of merchandise. The extraordinary industrial and commercial development of a nation which was, thirty years ago, wearing exactly half of the cotton stuffs of the world, has, it is shown, resulted in a depopulation of rural districts in favor of the industrial centres. Consequently, while population has grown in the aggregate, the production of food has diminished, and as in the case of ancient Rome, who depended for her subsistence upon Egypt and Africa, Great Britain is shown to depend equally for food

and for the supply of raw material essential to her industrial existence upon all the countries of the world. "England, in fact, is vulnerable through her immense colonies spread over all points of the globe, and inhabited by two hundred and five millions of people." To cut off her communications with these colonies must be the object of the war. This is how it will be done:

IN THE CHANNEL.

The Channel and the Mediterranean will be the two fields of battle, and the first French line will stretch from Dunkirk to Brest, and it will be held by forces so mobile as to be practically "inattackable." They shall consist of the greatest possible number of torpedo boats. All the ironclads of the squadron and swift cruisers will be concentrated at Bristol, where their duty will be to defend the ocean coasts, and to execute raids upon the great maritime routes which lead into St. George's Channel, Bristol Channel, and the South Coast. Between the coast of France and England it is of the utmost importance to employ only the light torpedo craft, and these, issuing from the different harbors, will execute incessant raids upon the South Coast. From Calais to the mouth of the Thames is only thirty miles. From Cherbourg to Portsmouth to Portland, from Roscof to Plymouth, from Brest to the Lizard, there is not one hundred miles. French ships could perfectly well reach the mouth of the Thames and the coast which stretches from Dover and the Pas de Calais to Soilingues by nightfall, cruise for several hours, and harry their ports under cover of darkness, and often in the fogs which are so common in those waters the same manœuvres can be carried out by day.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

In the Mediterranean the French fleet must be divided strictly into offensive and defensive. No vessel of which the speed is under twelve knots can be counted upon for offensive purposes. It would be mere folly to send them to sea. This line of division splits the Mediterranean forces at once into nineteen defensive vessels, with eight ironclads among them, and thirty-two offensive with fourteen ironclads and three wooden vessels, the *Hirondelle*, *Desaix*, and *Laperousse*, the military value of which, it is candidly observed, is *nil*. They are only included in the offensive line because their speed is over the obligatory twelve knots. The defensive squadron will not be permitted to leave the coast of France, and will be divided as follows between the various harbors: Toulon, 9; Marseilles, 7; and Cette, 3. There remain the thirty-two vessels of the active squadron. These also must be divided into two classes, of which one fully armed and equipped, and consisting of eight ironclads and nine cruisers equipped, goes to the African coast. They should be posted as follows: Bizerta, 5; Bona, 2; Philippville, 2; Algiers, 5; Oran, 2. The fifteen that remain will be kept at the beginning of the war on the French coast ready for all purposes.

RULES OF THE FIGHT.

The result of this distribution will be to force the English war ships to navigate only in big squadrons, and absolutely to stop the circulations of the merchant vessels. The impossibility of blockading a single port is taken for granted. What will be done by French cruisers on the English coast, and in all the approaches to English harbors, has been shown. In the Mediterranean, France will be "invincible on the line of Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta." The passage of the Maltese Channel will be held night and day. "The road to India through Suez will be closed to the innumerable passenger ships and cargo boats which now traverse it under the English flag." (The common-sense of the ship's captains who would attempt to take valuable cargoes through the Mediterranean when all the fleets of Europe are cruising about its waters on a war footing is not, *par parenthese*, brought into question.) And this is to be the principle of action:

"Racing war, industrial war has its rules, formal, absolute, and narrow, from which no departure must be permitted. To fall without pity upon the weak, and to flee without false shame from the strong, is the summary of them. As soon as our cruisers and torpedo boats catch sight of an English fortress or squadron, or even a single ship equal in strength to themselves, as soon as, in a word, they have reason to expect resistance which can interfere with their mission of destruction, they will fly with all speed, and take care neither to accept nor to offer fight."

If England were to triple and quintuple her fighting navy, Commandant Z— calculates that it would still be impossible for her to supply convoys enough to insure the security of her enormous commerce. The outcome will be that if the war be kept up for a few months, English ship-owners will be ruined, and will be glad to sell their vessels to foreign powers. Foreign navigation companies will be formed to take the place of the great English lines. The name of England, briefly, will be removed from the roll of nations. There is undoubtedly much painful truth in the estimate formed of the damage likely to result to English commerce from any European naval war; but a scheme which leaves the action of the English navy out of court is a little bit like a game of chess calculated without any allowance for the adversary's moves.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF RUSSIA.

Mr. E. B. Lanin publishes in the *Fortnightly Review* for October another paper, in which he attempts to remove one or two misconceptions about his articles by a few remarks as to their scope and object. Mr. Lanin maintains that his articles have been read by the highest dignitaries in the Russian Empire, and have been followed by several improvements, which he describes as follows:—

"The paper on finances, by a decree abolishing the premium on Russian sugar exported to Persia; that on Finland, by a ukase giving the assurance, which

I had authority to state would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Finnish people (a solemn promise that the legislative independence of the principality would be rigorously respected); the paper on prisons, by the creation of a secret commission to report specially on the subject; that on the racking of the peasantry, by a project of law which will probably receive the imperial signature in the autumn, the object of which is to abolish inhuman usury of the kind described in that paper, and by another proposal now under the consideration of the ministry to lessen the burden of local, as distinct from imperial, taxation."

Notwithstanding these slight changes, he maintains that the position of the Russian people is the most frightful that could be imagined, and asserts:—

"The government, which is obviously acting with the utmost deliberation, is resolved to reduce the people to a condition of abject unreasoning slavishness, which will permit them to be dealt with like cattle. If the nation were as ready to dispose of its soul, or the remnant of its soul, at the beck of its hundred thousand czarlets, the ideal of the Russian government might be considered realized. But between them and this goal stand a few millions of strong-minded, God-fearing men, known as Ras-kolniks, on whose victory or defeat depends the future of the Russian Empire."

DRUNKENNESS UNIVERSAL.

He maintains that drunkenness is universal in Russia, to an extent almost inconceivable by Western men. The sale of *kabak* has been deliberately pushed by Russian governments from the time of Ivan the Terrible.

The complete success of this selfish policy is writ large in all departments of public life; half the soldiers in a regiment lie down drunk in the ditches while on a march against the enemy; the cultured artist makes his bow to an appreciative public, and drops down helpless upon the floor, while the audience, learning that he is dead drunk, humanely sympathizes with him and goes quietly home for the night; the priest appears in church to intercede for his people, as Moses of old before the Lord, but can only hurl his thick-tongue mumblings with hoarse, drunken voice up to the Almighty in heaven, while poisoning the atmosphere breathed by his fellow-mortals on earth. The judge on the bench, the professor in his chair, the policeman arresting the drunken man, occasionally become living illustrations of the depth to which this moral disease has eaten into the national constitution.

Mr. Lanin is unsparing in his denunciation. Thousands of the *Zemstvos* schools were, on May 16th, transferred *en bloc* to the management of the clergy, who, as described by their own bishops and archbishops, are a poverty-stricken, ignorant, avaricious, intemperate body of men. In the high schools, lying and treachery are taught to the youngest. They may drink to excess with impunity, keep mistresses, and parade the most shameful vices without being

condemned, but the only sin that is recognized is disaffection to the government.

"The governors of the provinces and other lieutenants of the Czar are fully abreast of the times, and seem to take a keen pleasure in showing by their life and example what a vast amount of license is compatible with loyalty. Bigamy, forgery, embezzlement, and perjury are some of the crimes which Saltykoff asserts are great helps to a man who sincerely desires to satisfy the authorities of his loyalty and obtain the distinguished privilege of serving his Czar.

"Officials of higher and of the highest political rank are distinguished by the same moral atmosphere which they carry about with them from the school-room to their graves. They acknowledge no law but their own caprices and emotions.

"No epoch or country has ever yet offered such a disgraceful spectacle of systematic demoralization. Shocking instances of the deliberate drowning of intellect and conscience in brutish debauch and intoxication for political purposes have been known to occur on a small scale: the killing of the soul, lest the body should continue inconveniently active. It was in former times part and parcel of the policy of powerful governments and unscrupulous regents. Catherine de Medici was the most celebrated of its patrons, and Louis XVII. the most illustrious of its victims. But Russia is the only country in which it has been tried on a vast scale with a *corpus vile* of over one hundred million human beings."

DEMORALIZE THAT YOU MAY GOVERN.

This, Mr. Lanin says, is the watchword of the system.

"The enlightenment of the Finns, the Poles, the Jews, the Baltic Germans, are grave impediments to the successful prosecution of this policy. The resolute *non possumus* of Russian Stundists and other sectarians are still more serious obstacles. Hence the impolitic haste of the government to reduce all these people to a common denominator, at the risk of provoking a cry of horror from the entire civilized world. Any man who endeavors to better the lot of the masses, to teach them the truth of Christianity, the rudiments of morals, or the elements of reading and writing, is a public enemy whom no amount of influence, no number of past services, can save from condign punishment."

The conclusion of the whole matter is:—

"The Russian people of to-day deserve, not contempt for being what they are, but subdued admiration for having escaped those truly abysmal depths into which most other people would have been thrust had they lived under a paternal government whose loving solicitude assumes less frequently the guise of the tenderness of the Good Shepherd than of the fiendish egotism of old Cenci."

There is one reassuring feature that even the Russophobists can take to heart by reading these tremendous invectives. If the higher officials of Russia are idiots, or criminal lunatics, half the educated

classes, steeped in vice from their childhood, and the whole population rotten with erysipelas and semi-delirious with drink, the Russian nation can no more be a terror to its neighbors than a decomposing corpse in a graveyard can effect a burglarious entry into the vicarage. Unfortunately, however, for this consolation, we have before our eyes a miracle as great as the burning bush, for although all the flames of hell are blazing around the manhood and womanhood of Russia, from the cradle to the grave, yet are they not consumed.

If only Mr. Lanin could be made emperor for six months!

FIVE MONTHS OF ITALIAN POLITICS.

From a French Point of View.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* devotes no less than sixty pages of its second number in September to the account of a period which is described as five months, but is in reality more nearly nine years of Italian politics. The bearing of the Triple Alliance upon the future of Italy and the attitude of Italian political parties toward the Triple Alliance is the subject of the article. It is hardly necessary to add, after naming the place in which the article has appeared, that the writer, M. Giacometti, is opposed to an agreement with the Germanic powers, which has the effect of separating Italy from France. He describes the vote which upset M. Crispi as the result of an irresistible movement of opinion against the foreign policy of their minister, against the deficit which that foreign policy created alike in their private and public fortunes, and against the formidable enmities which it raised up against Italy, among the European powers who felt themselves to be threatened by it. When he comes to describe the Triple Alliance itself, and to reckon advantages which are to be gained in return for the heavy price that has been paid for her share in it by Italy, even admitting, as is maintained by its supporters, that it is a league of peace created for defensive purposes alone, he asks in vain, what defensive purposes Italy has to serve by entering into an alliance which may expose her to the necessity of making war upon either France or Russia. Russia, he declares, is too far removed in every sense from Italy for any cause of quarrel to arise, while between France and Italy the geographical configuration of their respective territories practically forbid aggressive designs on either side. M. Giacometti admits that in 1882, when the Roman question was a real source of anxiety, and France on the one side and Austria on the other raised threatening clouds on the horizon, there was a strong reason which amounts to a justification for the action of Italy in first taking refuge in the Triple Alliance; but to renew it for six years now is, in his opinion, to paralyze every Italian interest, whether political, military, economic, or social, by a contract in which Italy has nothing to gain, and everything to lose.

A "DYNASTIC ALLIANCE."

This opinion is to be taken as representing the

opinion of the radical group, by whose support the present Ministry was brought into power. It was fully understood in February last, after the fall of M. Crispi, that the Rudini-Niertera Convention would refuse to prolong the obnoxious alliance, and, according to M. Giacometti, the first intention of the Ministry upon taking office was to renounce the policy of costly foreign alliances. His history of five months is the history of their gradual change of front, until on June 29th M. di Rudini announced to the Senate that before the old treaties with Austria and Germany should have reached their term new ones, having for their object the assurance of European peace, would be in force. The members of the Senate, who are nominated by the government, gave the announcement their cordial approval. Only the day before, when he had attempted to make the same statement in the popular Chamber, the clamor raised by the Opposition had been so great that not one syllable which he uttered could be heard. M. Giacometti, seeking for a term by which to qualify an alliance so evidently distasteful to a large and important body of the nation, finds only the words "dynastic." The government has chosen to accept the applause of its own supporters and the approval of the Senate as a vote of confidence. In acting as it has done it has taken a great responsibility upon its shoulders.

"If the Triple Alliance, as the Prime Minister affirms, has only concluded a new contract of peace, and if, during the new period which is assigned to it, it does not lay upon Italy the burden of fresh and too ruinous sacrifices, the consequence of this responsibility may be asserted. But if the foreign policy which has thus continued is to bring in its train the continuation of the sanitary policy which is already crushing the financial life of Italy, if, above all, it should prove to be the means of drawing Italy into a war, then the whole responsibility will have to be faced, and M. di Rudini may be assured that there is not a deputy who will hesitate to curse alike his policy and his person."

In other words the pressure of foreign courts is assumed to have been strong for the Ministry, but the Italian nation washed its hands of the new bargain.

The special bait by which M. di Rudini has lured his supporters into tolerating in him the policy for which they turned out M. Crispi is the maritime alliance of England. The clerical danger which rendered the alliance of Germany a so-called necessity has been made the most of by M. Crispi. M. di Rudini was not likely to endeavor to work up that old string. His excuse to those who have had the opportunity of private discussion with him is, M. Giacometti states with apparent authority, that England insisted upon a renewal of the Triple Alliance as a condition of his own friendly attitude. It is understood in Italy that if Italy were attacked, England would defend her by sea. Any change in the *status quo* of the Mediterranean is to be considered as contrary to the common interests of the

Powers, and implies common action on the part of Italy and England. "England also undertakes to defend Italy in case she were implicated in a war springing out of her engagements to the Triple Alliance." M. Giacometti points out that this is equivalent to the indirect accession of England as a maritime power to the Triple Alliance, which thus becomes Quadruple." While admitting the undoubted value of the *bond fide* maritime protection of England, M. Giacometti puts little faith in the promises of this perfidious island, and a large portion of the historic summary of the article goes to prove that the Italian public will is no less misled in accepting M. di Rudini's reason for renewing the Triple Alliance than it has already been in accepting the reasons of M. Crispi.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST PROGRAM.

Mr. John Rae, in the *Economic Journal* publishes the latest revised program of the German Socialist party. This program is to be submitted to the Congress at Erfurt in the month of October, 1891. The new program differs from the old in excluding the scheme of protective associations on state credit, and adding womanhood suffrage, elective judges, proportional representation. The following are the demands of the German Socialists:—

A. FOR THE WHOLE COMMUNITY.

1. Universal equal direct electoral suffrage with secret voting for all free citizens over twenty-one years of age without distinction of sex at all elections. Proportional representation. Elections to be held on Sundays or holidays. Payment of representatives.

2. Direct participation of the people in legislation by the right of proposing and rejecting. Self-government of the people in the empire, state, province, and commune. Annual authorization of taxes with right of refusal.

3. Determination of peace and war by the chosen representatives of the people. Creation of international court of arbitration.

4. Repeal of all laws restricting or suppressing the free expression of opinion and the right of association and meeting.

5. Abolition of all application of public money to ecclesiastical and religious purposes. The ecclesiastical and religious communities are to be considered as private associations.

6. Secularization of the schools. Compulsory attendance at public primary schools. Free education and free school-gear in all public educational institutions.

7. Universal military service. Militia instead of standing army.

8. Free administration of justice and free legal help. Administration of justice by judges elected by the people.

9. Free medical attendance and free medicine.

10. Progressive income, capital, and succession taxes for defraying all public expenses as far as

taxes can defray them. Abolition of all indirect taxes, duties, and other measures of economic politics which subordinate the interests of the general community to the interests of a privileged minority.

B. FOR THE WORKING CLASS.

1. National and international legislation for the protection of the laborer on the following basis:

- (a) Eight hours the maximum day of labor.

- (b) Prohibition of industrial labor to children under fourteen years of age.

- (c) Prohibition of night-work, except in such branches of industry as require it from their nature, or from technical causes, or for any reason of public welfare.

- (d) A continuous period of repose from labor of at least thirty-six hours in every week for every laborer.

- (e) Prohibition of the truck system.

2. Supervision of all branches of industry, and regulation of the conditions of labor in town and country by an Imperial Labor Department, provincial labor offices, and chambers of labor.

3. Equalization of agricultural laborers and farm servants with industrial laborers. Abolition of the menial service ordinances.

4. Security of the right of combination.

5. Insurance of all working-men by the state, with effective participation of working-men in the management of the system.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. Martin J. Griffin contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* an article on the late Canadian Premier, in which he says that it is impossible to write "without the sense of his [Sir John's] presence and of the sound of his voice." But it seems to us that this is just what Mr. Griffin has succeeded in doing, and this is our chief criticism of his paper. He seems to have no realizing sense of Macdonald as a human being, but treats him as he would one of the ancients whom he has dragged forth, neck and crop, from the musty records of the forgotten past.

Most of the article is consumed in setting forth the political career of Macdonald. He was in politics forty-seven years, of which thirty-two were spent in office. When he first appeared in politics the principal problems to be solved arose out of the complications caused by the conquest. He entered into these heart and soul, and his bill which abolished the seigniorial tenures of Quebec has led many to believe that Sir John is the only man who could have successfully grappled with the land question in Ireland.

The point which most impresses the reader of this paper is the consistency of Sir John's attitude on all questions whether political or otherwise. He was created a Liberal-conservator, and this is the key to his whole life. Remembering this, one can almost know without reading what his stand was on any given subject.

To Great Britain and the Queen he was loyal with

something of that fine chivalry within him which was so characteristic of the attitude of early-day countries to their monarchs; but this feeling never degenerated into blind servility; when Canada's rights seemed infringed upon he could stand as rigidly unyielding to the mother-country as could any Radical. The fisheries and trade questions brought him at times into violent controversy with the United States, but he was in no sense hostile to that government. In religion he was thoroughly orthodox, holding steadfast to the old tried views, aiming after no novelties, impatient of all scientific explanations of man's origin and destiny. This habit of mind was largely instrumental in attracting to himself the clergy. Even his literary tastes were those of the conservative. He loved the eighteenth-century literature, those rare, moderate books. As an orator he was logically persuasive, never dominating his audience by swift eloquence.

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

By Lord Wolseley.

Lord Wolseley concludes his interesting essay upon Count von Moltke in the *United Service Messenger* for October. He says:—

"Von Moltke's grave face was a curious study. There was not a hair upon it, and its wrinkles seemed, indeed, too deep and close together to admit of beard or whisker growing there. A self-contained man, with a heart full of sentiment and of chivalry! Deeply imbued with religious feeling and a childlike faith in his Maker, he believed that God daily interposed in the affairs of those who prayed for help. Neat in his dress, and proud of the uniform he was privileged to wear, he yet hated the feathers and even the small amount of gaudy glitter which relieves the plainness of the simple and inexpensive Prussian full dress. He is said never to have made a personal enemy. If this be true, it is indeed most extraordinary, considering the number of fools and small-minded men in and out of office a general in his position has to deal with.

"In this respect I believe Moltke's character to be unique. How would Wellington have liked the Prince Regent to have commanded at Waterloo, while he hid himself in the background, and played the rôle of Moltke at Sedan? How would even our great national hero Nelson have relished the presence of the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral at either the Nile or Trafalgar?

"Those who know poor, weak, jealous humanity most, will best realize the dangers inherent in this Prussian system of command. But, above all things, they will not fail to admire the unselfish loyalty with which Moltke served his king, and the disinterested patriotism with which he served his country. It would be difficult to find in history a more remarkable example of those noble qualities—qualities which go far to redeem humanity from contempt—than Moltke displayed, when, in deference to

the military constitution of Prussia, he cheerfully accepted the second position in that great and splendid army which won for all Germans the unification of their Fatherland. Abroad he was known as the greatest strategist, the ablest soldier of his epoch. At home, revered wherever the German tongue is spoken, he is still known as the great Chief of the Staff to the Prussian monarch. Had he served any other nation, his epitaph would have described him as the conqueror of Denmark, of Austria, and of France. But in his own country he will be simply remembered forever, and he was content to be so remembered, with deep feelings of pride and affection, as the loyal patriot, the great soldier, and the faithful servant of his king. What fame could the good man wish for more?"

Speaking of the lessons which Moltke's career teaches to the generals of our present time, Lord Wolseley says:—

"To excel, the general must be ahead of his adversary in tactical knowledge, and in the application of modern inventions to tactics; and those he commands, the rank and file, as well as the officers, must be well trained in the new system of tactics he has thus elaborated to meet this new condition of things. He must train his army, and prepare it tactically for a warfare to be waged with high explosives and magazine arms, and in which balloons, the electric light, and cycles are made use of. Masses of cavalry, supported by large bodies of mounted infantry will be in action, and heavily engaged for days, perhaps for a week or fortnight, before the main body of the army can reach the front. Of the two contending forces, that which has been best practised at such work and in night manoeuvres, all other things being equal, will most surely win."

"HOW I WOULD FEDERATE THE EMPIRE."

Views of a Canadian Politician.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner of Canada, is not deficient in boldness. He was away from England when Lord Salisbury challenged the Imperial Federation League to explain how they would federate the Empire. On his return, finding the challenge still unanswered, Sir Charles Tupper has picked it up, and in the *Nineteenth Century* for October he tells us his little scheme. It must be admitted that it is simplicity itself.

I.—THE COLONISTS IN EVERY CABINET.

It consists of two articles, and two articles only. The first is that every Imperial Cabinet should contain as Cabinet Ministers three colonials, representing Australia, Africa, and Canada. This is what he says in defence of this scheme:—

"I would suggest that the representatives of those three great British communities here in London should be leading members of the Cabinet of the day of the country they represent, going out of office when their government is changed. In that way they would always represent the country, and necessarily the views of the party in power in

Canada, in Australasia, and in South Africa. That would involve no constitutional change; it would simply require that whoever represented those dominions in London should have a seat in their own parliament, and be a member of the administration. It requires no material alteration in the constitution of this country, and it would be found entirely practicable to provide that when a member of the cabinet of Australasia, of South Africa, or of Canada represented it in London, he should *ex officio* be sworn member of the Privy Council in England, and practically become a Cabinet Minister here, or at any rate should be in a position to be called upon to meet the Cabinet on every question of foreign policy."

MR. RHODES, SIR C. TUPPER, AND AN AUSTRALIAN.

That is his first idea. In support of this a great deal might be said. As a matter of fact, the internal necessities of the Liberal party, call more urgently for the reinforcement of the Cabinet by the colonists than any argument as to the need of Imperial federation. If Mr. Gladstone, when he constitutes his next Cabinet, does not include in it a Canadian like Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and the best Australian he can lay his hands on, he will throw away a great chance and deprive himself of the enormous advantage in dealing with Home Rule, of the help of advisers who have grown up in considering the problems involved in any Home Rule Bill.

II.—A FIVE SHILLINGS DUTY ON CORN.

The second proposal which Sir Charles makes is that of a five-shilling corn duty on all breadstuffs imported into the British Empire from outside. He thinks that that will be sufficient, and as experience has proved that it takes a rise of ten shillings a quarter to add a halfpenny to a four-pound loaf, he thinks the change might be carried out with very little opposition.

NO CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVY.

Sir Charles puts his foot down definitely upon any proposal for direct contribution from the colonies to the army and navy. He says:—

"Instead of adding to its defence, the strength of a colony would be impaired by taking away the means which it requires for its development and for increasing its defensive power, if it were asked for a contribution to the army and navy. Any such contribution would be utterly insignificant in its value compared with what is now being accomplished."

This may be, but Sir Charles Tupper will probably find out that before he goes very far in his proposal for establishing a differential duty, that the only method by which he could obtain the acceptance of such a proposal is by making the new tax a navy toll, and levying it impartially, in the colonies and at home, on all goods entering the empire from countries which did not directly contribute to the imperial navy.

CARLYLE'S POLITICS.

Edwin C. Martin in an article in *Scribner's* bewails the fatality which leads almost all beginners in the study of Carlyle to lay their hands on some one of the five or six articles wherein he is at his worst, those baffling, incomprehensible political articles. "The foremost difficulty in the political pieces is the scant courtesy they seem to pay to all of our preconceptions." Another difficulty is Carlyle's scorn of all calmly logical exegesis of his views. If we wish to know what he really thinks on any subject we must carefully piece together sayings dropped in many different places; and even then much is left to our powers of inference. Furthermore, no man is competent to pass judgment in Carlyle's opinions unless he himself is possessed of a saving sense of humor. Much that Carlyle said was whimsical exaggeration which was never intended to be accepted as a mathematical formula.

HIS POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Carlyle professed to hold the new science of Political Economy in contempt, and this fact has troubled many who would be glad to admire him. But it must be remembered that this science was very new when he was writing about it, and that it had not been developed into the excellent system which we now know by that name. Recent study has *humanized* it, and it was just because of the inhuman features of it that Carlyle despised it. He was wrong in supposing that the doctrine of *laissez faire* was the strict dogma of the economist; and yet his mistake was a natural one for this cry was dreadfully prevalent in his time. This was what he contended against, the easy-going, selfish, let-alone doctrine which left men to perish while in the name of science all aid was denied them.

DEMOCRACY AND ARISTOCRACY.

He was not always the rank enemy of democracy; as a young man he even seemed to place some hope in it, but as he grew older he lost faith in it. Not so much did he lose faith in democracy itself as in the men on whom fell the responsibility of government, the representatives of the people; he feared that they would be subservient to the will of the populace.

We altogether misunderstand his praise of kings and kingly men if we suppose by this that he favored aristocracy as it exists at present. His "strong man" was not the chance offspring of some titled lord, but was a man divinely fitted and appointed to lead and rule.

HIS RELATIONS TO BETHAMISM.

We cannot understand the real spirit of Carlyle's political thought until we consider the influence which Bentham had upon him.

"To Bentham the web of human motives, so multiplex and mysterious in the common regard, was the simplest of textures; through it all there ran really but one; desire of pleasure or dislike of pain."

Carlyle's whole tenor of mind was radically

antagonistic to this. "After all our science and sciences, the world was still a miracle; wonderful, inscrutable, magical." It was not to be explained by any simple formula of probabilities, but must be accepted as an insoluble mystery.

ENGLISH ROYALTY.

"The fetichism of loyalty to a sovereign or to a royal family is no more. The right divine of kings to rule is a thing of the past. The fuss and feathers of a court, that once inspired reverential awe, are anachronisms that have outlived their time, and are viewed with contemptuous curiosity by all except professional courtiers and the silliest of the silly." In this irreverent spirit does Mr. Henry Labouchere, Radical member of the British House of Commons, approach his subject "English Royalty," in the *Forum* for October. He makes no attempt to explain away the theoretical absurdity in English monarchy of a ruling sovereign who does not govern, but accepts the condition. Monarchy in the "petered out" form in which it exists in England is tolerated, he observes, partly because the English dislike "change in the abstract," and partly because the system of which the Queen is the figure-head has certain "practical advantages." It is not clear in Mr. Labouchere's mind, however, just what these practical advantages are. They seem to centre in the method which the monarchical system provides for the appointment of the prime minister by the sovereign, and yet the Queen has no choice but that of naming whomsoever the majority in the House of Commons may demand. When a prime minister is appointed, says Mr. Labouchere, "it is officially announced that the sovereign has been 'pleased to appoint'; whereas it most frequently happens that the monarch never did a thing more personally displeasing."

The social advantages of monarchy—advantages upon which Mr. Walter Bagehot lays much stress in his work on the English constitution—have been, in the estimation of Mr. Labouchere, grossly exaggerated. Indeed it is doubtful, he holds, whether they exist.

COST OF ROYALTY.

A strong point is made in the article of the cost of royalty. It is estimated that royalty in England costs, all told, about five millions of dollars a year. Besides the Queen's civil list large yearly sums are voted for the support of the Queen's sons and daughters and for the maintenance of palaces occupied by the royal family. Mr. Labouchere thinks it probable that before long there will be a general overhauling of the salaries of officials, especially of those holding sinecure positions. The civil list and its contingent arrangements will not be touched during the reign of Queen Victoria; "but if, on the demise of the Queen, a Tory majority seeks to perpetuate this state of things, royalty will receive a rude shock." Monarchy itself, he believes, is reasonably safe in England, for a time at least, so long

as the ruling sovereign behaves himself. A monarch openly immoral, he adds, would not be tolerated.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO BE ABOLISHED.

"The British Empire is made up of the parent state and of a number of colonies, most of which are practically independent of the mother country. The tie that unites all these component parts is very slight; it is little more than that all are nominal subjects of the same sovereign. It is an abstraction, but a useful abstraction, and it is difficult to see how it could be replaced with advantage, although, like most other human institutions it has its disadvantages. The monarchy is consequently accepted by the vast majority of Englishmen without any strong enthusiasm for it, but without any desire to put an end to it. The onward march of democracy will sweep away the House of Lords and the Established Church; it will concentrate power, even more than is now the case in the House of Commons; while, by the payment of the members of that House, it will convert it from an assembly of plutocrats into one more directly in harmony with the people."

HOW MONARCHY IS REGARDED IN ENGLAND.

"But the monarchy is likely to survive these changes. Its abolition is not within the area of practical politics, nor will it be so long as those who have at heart its continuance are wise in their generation. The monarchy has devoted adherents among the upper classes on account of its social aspects; the middle classes like it because they have a notion that it is respectable; the artisans and the agricultural laborers have grievances that touch them more closely, and a change from a monarchy to a republic would not so directly benefit them as the removal of their grievances."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON THE RECENT HAYTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Ex-Minister Frederick Douglass contributes to the *North American Review* for October a second instalment of the inside history of the negotiations with Hayti for the Môle St Nicolas.

NOT MY FAULT.

Mr. Douglass explains that the application made to the Haytian government for a naval station at the Môle bore the signature of Admiral Gherardi alone; that he had nothing to do with its preparation, and that he was not even asked to sign it. Mr. Firmin, the Haytian Minister of Foreign Affairs, refused to consider the application, it is shown, on the grounds that the admiral's letters of instruction were not considered sufficient. Negotiations were thus brought to a halt. Application was made to the government at Washington for a new letter of credence, and after a delay of two months it was received. The new letter of credence differed in two respects from the one rejected, in that it charged Mr. Douglass, equally with Admiral Gherardi, with the duty of negotiation, and was "an application for

a naval station pure and simple, without limitations and without conditions."

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Before the letter was presented a controversy arose between Mr. Douglass and Admiral Gherardi, as to whether or not the new negotiations should be begun under the new commission, separate and entirely apart from all that had been attempted under the instructions of the old. Mr. Douglass took the position that they should proceed according to the instruction contained in the new letter, ignoring previous attempts. Admiral Gherardi, on the other hand, insisted that the second letter did not exclude the conditions of the old but merely supplemented them. It was decided to conduct negotiations on the basis of both letters. "Under the former letter of instructions," says Mr. Douglass, "our terms were precise and explicit; under the latter we were left largely to our own discretion; we were simply to secure from the government of Hayti a lease of the Môle St. Nicolas for a naval station."

THE LEASE REFUSED.

"The result is known" he continues; "Hayti refused to grant the lease, and alleged that to do so was impossible under the hard terms imposed in the previous letter of instructions. I do not know that our government would have accepted a naval station from Hayti upon any other or less stringent terms or conditions than those exacted in our first letter of instructions; but I do know that the main grounds alleged by Hayti for its refusal were the conditions set forth in this first letter of instructions, one of which is expressed as follows: 'That so long as the United States may be the lessee of the Môle St. Nicolas, the government of Hayti will not lease or otherwise dispose of any port or harbor or other territory in its dominions, or grant any special privileges or rights of use therein, to any other power, state, or government. This was not only a comprehensive limitation of the power of Hayti over her own territory, but a denial to all others of that which we claimed for ourselves.'"

THE CAUSES OF THE FAILURE.

Mr. Douglass does not, however, regard the failure to secure the Môle as attributable to any one cause. A chief cause was the "deeply rooted and easily excited prejudices and traditions" of the Haytian people, against which the government had not the courage to take a stand. The tone of the New York press, which "more than hinted that, once in possession of the Môle, the United States would control the destiny of Hayti," is given as a second cause. Then again the presence of a squadron of our war ships did not have the effect of inspiring the people of Hayti with a friendly feeling toward the project.

"On the theory that I was the cause of the failure," says Mr. Douglass in conclusion of his defence, "we must assume that Hayti was willing to grant the Môle; that the timidity of the Haytian government was all right, that the American prejudice was all

right; that the seven ships of war in the harbor of Port au Prince were all right; that Rear Admiral Gherardi was all right, and that I alone was all wrong; and, moreover, that but for me the Môle St. Nicolas, like an over-ripe apple shaken by the wind, would have dropped softly into our national basket."

POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

Under "Straws," in the *North American Review* for October, Col. Henry Watterson indulges in a little playful speculation as to possible turns in American political affairs.

POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

"Suppose," he says, "Governor Campbell is re-elected in Ohio and it is indicated clearly that under his leadership Ohio can be relied on in 1892 by the Democrats, is there not good reason to believe that he would enter the next Democratic National Convention with an almost irresistible prestige? Suppose Governor Boies is re-elected in Iowa by a good majority, and Governor Campbell is defeated in Ohio; would not that make Governor Boies a formidable candidate? Suppose the Republicans should carry New York in the coming fall election, what effect would this have upon the Cleveland and Hill factions in the Empire State? Suppose none of these things happen, but that New York comes to the next national convention either divided in her choice or opposing outright the nomination of Mr. Cleveland: would that not force the party to quit New York altogether and to seek a candidate elsewhere, and—in this event—where? Mr. Gorman and Mr. Carlisle live on the wrong side of the line; and Mr. Morrison lacks the united support of Illinois. General Palmer has passed the age of promotion to party leadership. Of course Governor Pattison is possible, particularly if Pennsylvania goes Democratic in the fall elections, while others, of whom we yet know nothing, may be 'hid in the bushes.'"

CEASE YOUR QUARRELLING.

In a word, the political situation as Col. Watterson views it is resolved, so far as it concerns the Democrats, into this: that outside the State of New York they are in a complete fog for a candidate, while in the State "the contention for ascendancy between rival leaders has lashed the elements into a gale of the most threatening description." For permitting a slight personal difference to develop into strong political factions, the ex-president and the governor are roundly scolded, and it is incidentally suggested that the Democratic party at large is growing very tired of New York turbulency, and that "it only wants a good pretext and some one to head it, to throw off the dominion of the Empire State once for all."

Mr. Watterson regards the silver question as subordinate to that of the tariff. If the skies should rain silver "it would, under our unequal tariff system, soon find its way back to the present custodians

of the wealth of the country, leaving the tax-ridden farmer as poor as ever." In his estimation the Democratic party will be defeated if it relegates to second place the question of tariff reform, and, more than that, will deserve it. He does not believe, however, that the Democratic party will, longer than temporarily, take this course.

A PROPOSED PLAN FOR A NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

In the October *Forum*, Congressman M. D. Harter, of Ohio, proposes a plan for a permanent banking system, which at least works well on paper. His plan, in a word, is a modification, or rather an enlargement of our present national-bank system. It is proposed that the list of bonds acceptable as security for circulating notes shall be extended to include state, county, city, and railroad bonds, subject to certain strict regulations regarding the registry and character of the bonds, as for instance, "No state bond representing a *per capita* debt of over two dollars for each of its citizens, no county bond representing a *per capita* debt of over four dollars, and no city bond representing a *per capita* debt of over eight dollars, shall be accepted as security for bank-notes." Bonds deposited by railroad companies must be secured by mortgage, and the issue of false statements of the earnings or expenses is to be made punishable by law.

Five other rules are laid down by Mr. Harter as necessary to the successful working of his proposed plan.

"1. In lieu of all other United States taxes, each bank shall pay in the usual manner a semi-annual tax of one per cent. upon the average amount of its notes in circulation. 2. The present United States tax upon circulating notes of state banks shall cease, provided such notes are secured in precisely the same manner as national bank-notes, by bonds deposited with the auditor or treasurer of the State; and provided, also, that the State in which said bank is located shall guarantee the payment of its circulating notes. State banks shall pay the same taxes as their notes, and in the same manner as national banks. 3. The amount of the notes issued by any state bank shall be under the control of the State in which it is located, and nothing in this law shall restrict the circulating notes of any state bank to ninety per cent. of the capital paid in; but no bank shall issue notes in excess of ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited by it to secure the payment of said notes. 4. State banks shall not be compelled to redeem their notes anywhere but at their own counters. 5. All state bank-notes, redeemable in United States legal tender, coin, or notes."

The advantages claimed for this proposed system are, that it provides for the perpetuation of the present banking system, which, through the payment of the national debt is threatened with extinction; supplies a method by which the home circulating medium can be increased without danger of driving gold, for instance, out of the country, and furnishes

a currency which is safe and stable. The system, it is further held, will not be costly and burdensome to the government, but on the contrary will, through the tax which it imposes upon the banks for the privilege of issuing notes, pour a large revenue into the public treasury. Mr. Harter is of the opinion "that, had the security it provides been for twenty-five years the sole and only basis for the national bank-note circulation of the United States, neither the nation nor the note-holder would have lost a penny in the entire quarter of a century, and there is no reason to fear that, if the plan should become law, any such loss would occur within the next century."

MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT AND THE REMEDY.

President Charles W. Eliot writes a paper for the *Forum* in which he considers the municipal government of American cities and the abuses thereof.

IGNORANCE THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

The picture which he presents is a dark one, and a comparison of the condition of American cities with foreign cities would seem to make a bad case for our democratic government. But President Eliot does not ascribe these conditions so much to the depravity of the voters and their representatives as to the prevailing ignorance concerning the most important topics to be grappled with.

THE "NOVELTIES" OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

In the early years of the country's existence municipal problems were comparatively simple. Honest men of ordinary intelligence and good judgment were able to understand and administer to the needs of a town. But the rapidly growing cities and the application of scientific knowledge to the city affairs have made it necessary that our officials shall be possessed of something more than common sense.

At the very threshold of the matter we find the subject of taxation, a subject but illy understood by the mass of men. Forms of property have changed. "The old theory of taxation was, that every man should be assessed at his home on all his property. It was all there or it returned thither periodically, like his ox-cart or his vessel." But now a man's property is often in the form of stocks and bonds, a sort of property which has "been almost entirely created within thirty years." "Legislators, assessors, and voters have been quite unable to grasp the new situation so suddenly created."

The management of the water-supply; care of highways; control of companies which sell light, heat, power, transportation, and telegraphic or telephonic communication,—all these questions present complexities which are absolutely insoluble save in the light of an intimate acquaintance with natural and economic science.

"One would imagine *a priori* that 'government by the people, for the people,' would always have been careful of the people's health; but here we come upon one of the most conspicuous failures of

free institutions in urban populations." To quote one or two of President Eliot's facts: "In the third quarter of 1889, the summer quarter, Chicago, Boston, and New York had a higher death rate than Rome, Milan, and Turin, in hot Italy." "The population of New York is about equal to that of Berlin. In the first quarter of 1890, the deaths in New York were at the annual rate of 28.8 persons in every 1000 against 23.3 in Berlin."

In the matter of open-air resorts, parks, squares, etc., which are so necessary to the welfare of the poor, our American cities have been exceedingly remiss.

THE REMEDY.

For the solution of all these problems it is necessary that we should have scientific experts. But to obtain them requires another reform, that of the manner of their appointment and their tenure of office. The offices should be non-political and the tenure should continue so long as the efficiency and good conduct of the incumbents continue. At present, it is impossible to secure worthy officials, because men who would be valuable in this capacity prefer employment with private parties or corporations, in which positions they know that they are secure.

RAILWAYS AND THE STATE.

Mr. John Macdonald, in the *Economic Journal* for September, discusses at some length the regulation of railway rates in England and gives practical effect to his criticisms by drafting the following bill, which he thinks would mend matters:—

SUGGESTED HEADS OF A CANAL AND TRAFFIC BILL.

(a) Abolition of maximum rates and statutory classifications as useless. They give the customer an appearance of protection which they do not afford; they require periodical revision if they are not to be unjust and far removed from actual rates.

(b) No interference, directly or indirectly, with rates which are the result of competition. Rates from A to X, 10s.; rates from B to X, the same distance, only 5s., there being competition by sea or otherwise. The courts have avoided clearly saying when, in such circumstances, there is undue preference. When competition really operates the excuse for interference is gone.

(c) No interference with group rates; let alone, they will be formed where they are convenient, according to the requirements of trades, and not according to the opinions of courts of law, and they may become the germs of a system of zone tariffs.

(d) Interference as heretofore with discriminations between persons really in the same circumstances; none when the value and utility of the services are different, even if the cost of performing them be the same.

(e) Interference when one line of traffic—for example, long distance traffic—is carried at a loss, which is made good in whole or part by enforcing

high rates on other kinds of traffic with the effect of unfairly diminishing profits.

(f) Interference when it is apparent that the amount of traffic is artificially restricted; when experience as to other parts of the same railway or in similar circumstances shows that the rates are so high as to diminish the volume of traffic

(g) No change in rates without reasonable notice. Section 33 (6) of the Act of 1888 imperfectly provides for this. Fourteen days' notice may be much too short for people who give quotations and make contracts on the faith of certain rates.

Were these changes made, all would not be satisfactory; the clash of interests which renders a perfect solution impossible would exist. But we should have a simple and intelligible system. Attention would not be concentrated exclusively upon the relations and interests of railway companies and their customers. We should thus be most likely to retain the merits of the English railway system.

The Victorian Railways.

The plan of placing the state railways of the Victorian government under the control of a separate board of railway commissioners has proven, it would appear from the following paragraph extracted from the *Economic Review* for September, a failure.

The great fault of the system is that, in freeing the railways from the control of the government, it freed them at the same time from all possibility of control by the public, and the usual effects of irresponsibility in a great spending department of state soon appeared again, and in a much more aggravated form, because the irresponsibility was so much more complete. Under the old system there always existed some sort of check in the fact that a question could be asked in Parliament about anything that seemed wrong, and a minister or even a ministry might be dismissed in consequence; but when a job was suspected under the new system, no information whatever could be obtained, for the commissioners refused on principle to answer any question put by the government, and private persons had no means of bringing them to book. Complaints are accordingly rife of the great and growing extravagance of their management, of their indifference to the public convenience, and even of the increase of the very evil the system was devised to check; for though illegitimate political influence may have been stopped, illegitimate private influence is said to have become more rampant than ever. Trains of a dozen carriages are stated to be run regularly to accommodate a single traveller, and rural lands to have been bought for railway construction at £44 an acre, when £2 an acre was the ordinary market price for it. How far any of these particular charges may be correct we have neither means nor interest to say, but it is at any rate certain that the Victorian Railway Budget has shown a deficit for the last year or two, and that public opinion is strongly aroused to the conviction that direct government management, with all its faults, is nevertheless better, because it

is itself more manageable than the management of irresponsible commissioners. Hence the promised Railway Amendment Act Amendment Bill, which aims practically at subjecting the commissioners to the effective control of the Minister of Railways, from which the Railways Amendment Act had exempted them.

PUBLIC MEN AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

H. V. Boynton writes in the *Century* on "The Press and Public Men." His remarks bear chiefly on the relation of the army of correspondents at Washington to the class of individuals which we call "public men." It is not hard for him to show the advantages to be derived by the head of department or the legislator from a cordial understanding and co-operation with the representatives of the great journals throughout the country. What does seem surprising is that this advantage has been so frequently unappreciated and disregarded.

Mr. Boynton sees within the last thirty years three or four clearly defined periods, each with its own phase of the journalistic attitude toward the authorities.

THE WAR PERIOD.

During the war the most intimate understanding existed between the federal authorities and many of the more energetic and reliable of the war correspondents. "It was a time when the condition approached as nearly to universal concord as can ever be possible between the press and public men.

"The Washington press contingent was also a flying force for field services and upon the occasions of great battles in the region about Washington, some of the members were always upon the field in the service of their journals. The work of many of them as war correspondents stands out as the best and most brilliant of careers. Perhaps the most notable case in point was the war correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Mr. U. H. Painter, whose extraordinary faculty of scenting coming battles and approaching movements, supplemented by his untiring energy, gained him the complete confidence of Secretary Stanton, who gave Mr. Painter's judgment and advice precedence over the highest military and civil authorities.

Up to the time of the Credit Mobilier scandals, "Newspaper Row was daily and nightly visited by the ablest and most prominent men in public affairs. Vice-presidents, the heads of departments, heads of bureaus, the presiding officers of the two houses of Congress, and the strongest and most noted men of the Senate and of the House, in this grandest period of the Republic's life were frequent and welcome visitors in the Washington offices of the leading journals of the land."

But with the publishing of the Credit Mobilier and other scandals, the hearts of the newspapers were hardened, not to speak of the hearts of the politicians, and a long period of estrangement followed in which the press adopted an almost uniformly critical and even bitter tone toward the legislative

and executive branches of the government. This bad feeling reached its height in the battle royal which ensued on the premature publication of the Treaty of Washington.

"Upon this occasion the press and the Senate first joined issue in a battle over the inviolability of the executive session. It must be confessed that the Senate had as good a case as could possibly arise in such a controversy, and the press was at a corresponding disadvantage, except that the Department of State desired to have the text of the treaty made public in order that the opinion of the country upon it might be obtained. As the representative of the President in the negotiation of the treaty, this claim of the Department to a control over its text had great weight. It was, in fact, this position which made possible the procurement of the treaty for advance publication. But, as will be remembered, the press joined hands without regard to party, both in Washington and throughout the country, and drove the Senate, by mere force of bitter fighting, to abandon its case through a formal vote of yeas and nays in the presence of the nation. The victory was as if the presiding officer of the Senate had passed the venerated emblems of Senatorial prerogative into the press gallery over his head."

THE RENEWAL OF PEACE.

Of late years there has been a tacit cessation of hostilities; both the personal and party interests of politicians suffer too plainly when they are not in touch with the medium through which their actions and motives are presented to the people. In Mr. Boynton's figure, they have come to the mountain.

"This restoration of relations between Congress and the press began a few years since with the undertaking of regular entertainments given frequently by a club of the leading correspondents, at which, in turn, the most influential men in public life were the guests. These entertainments have now become a prominent feature of the season in the national capital. The invitations of this club to the highest in power and influence are seldom declined. This has brought about social relations which are of mutual benefit to each of these influential parties in public affairs. To be plain about the situation, public men, or rather those who control among them, are coming to their senses again."

OUR NEWSPAPERS ARE TRUSTWORTHY.

"Sensational" and "inaccurate" are such hackneyed adjectives for newspaper politics, that it is refreshing to see Mr. Boynton come out and refuse to be even apologetic. With twenty-five years' experience in the national capital he finds journalists "as a class both careful and conscientious." If there are "fake" reporters and newspapers, so also are there numerous and striking instances of the highest discretion and honorable forbearance. As an example, Mr. Boynton states that four well-known journalists in the United States have been in possession of all the documents and facts relating to the secret negotiations which decided the Presi-

dential election of '76 in favor of Mr. Hayes. "It will be seen that this is a matter of no ordinary moment and it is not too much to say, in regard to it, that the result finally reached in the counting of the electoral votes would surely have been attained if there had been no electoral commission, and if the much-talked-of Wormley Hotel conference had not been held."

A second striking instance of the journalistic ability to maintain inviolate the most important secrets is seen in the fight waged by Secretary Bristow against the Western Whiskey Ring. The emissaries of the Ring having obtained by some inscrutable means the departmental cipher, the government authorities were in a seriously unpleasant position until it was finally arranged that the despatches were to be sent and received in the arbitrary ciphers of two journalists, one of whom was in Washington and the other in St. Louis. These two gentlemen were not to divulge the cipher even to the Secretary himself, and their aid was all-important in breaking up that gigantic organization.

A NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

La Marine Francaise contains a description of the new Portuguese submarine boat designed by Dom Fontes Pereira de Mello, which possesses features not to be found in the boats hitherto constructed. The boat has a length of 72 feet, a diameter of 11 ft. 2 in., and a displacement when submerged of 100 tons. Power is furnished by a motor, working from accumulators, which drives a pair of screws and gives a speed of six knots, maintainable for fourteen hours. The boat is submerged by introducing water ballast into reservoirs, and by horizontal propellers, its perfect stability under all conditions being insured by a special arrangement. When submerged direct communication is kept up with the outer air by means of a long hose, which admits 40 cubic metres of air per hour, and allows of the free respiration of natural air. The dome is furnished with an optical tube $16\frac{1}{4}$ feet long, and slightly over four inches in diameter, within which a set of mirrors reflect the image of the object to be observed and magnify it before meeting the eye of the observer. This apparatus is so arranged that it allows of measurements being taken within certain limits, with sufficient accuracy. The armament consists of four large electric controllable Nordenfelt torpedoes, capable of holding a charge of from 260 to 530 pounds and having a radius of action of some 4000 yards. The boat is intended exclusively for coast defence, and to be anchored under water where, with its observation tube, it would have an offensive radius of action extending over 4000 yards in every direction. The special advantages claimed for the new boat over all others are its absolute stability even when submerged in a strong current; free respiration, without the necessity for reservoirs of compressed air, and consequent ability to remain under water for lengthened periods, and finally the optical ap-

paratus which permits of a good look-out being kept when the boat is under water and of distances being accurately measured.

MR. MAXIM'S AIR-SHIP.

Mr. Langley's modest and tentative exposition, in last month's *Century*, of the general laws which seemed to point to the feasibility of a "flying-machine," is followed up in the October number by a much bolder treatise on "Aerial Navigation" by Hiram S. Maxim. Mr. Maxim's experiments took the same form as those conducted by the secretary of the Smithsonian; that is, he revolved a long arm carrying at its extremity a small flying-machine driven by a screw. The essential feature of the machine is, too, as in Mr. Langley's, the "Aeroplane," or broad flat section of wood or metal which will attain a "sailing" motion in the air when propelled at certain angles and speeds. Suitable apparatus measured the push of the screw, the number of revolutions, and the amount of energy transmitted from the small steam-engine which gave the screw its motion.

This experimenter has gone so far as to work out in detail the most practicable and effective form of screw, of the winged *Aéroplane*, and of propelling force. He is quite lucid and has no trouble in convincing the general reader that "if a machine with its motor complete can be made to generate 1 horsepower for every 100 pounds, a machine might be made which would successfully navigate the air. After studying the question of motors for a good many years, and after having tried many experiments, I have come to the conclusion that the greatest amount of force with the minimum amount of weight can be obtained from a high-pressure compound steam-engine using steam at a pressure of from 200 to 350 pounds to the square inch, and lately I have constructed two such engines each weighing 300 pounds. These engines, when working under a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, and with a piston speed of only 400 feet per minute, develop in useful effect in push of screws over 100 horse-power, the push of the screws collectively being over 1000 pounds. By increasing the number of turns and also the steam-pressure, I believe it will be possible to obtain from 200 to 300 horse-power from the same engines and with a piston speed no greater than 850 feet per minute [the piston speed of an express locomotive is about 1000 feet per minute]. These engines are made throughout of tempered steel, and are of great strength and lightness; the new feature about my motors, however, is the manner of generating steam. The steam-generator itself, without the casing about it, weighs only 350 pounds; the engines, generator, casing, pumps, crank, screw-shaft, and screws weigh 1800 pounds, and the rest of the machine as much more. With a supply of fuel, water, and three men, the weight will not be far from 5000 pounds. As the foregoing experiments have shown that the

load may be fourteen times the push of the screw, it would appear that this machine ought to carry a burden, including its own weight, of 14,000 pounds, thus leaving a margin of 9000 pounds, provided that the steam-pressure is maintained at 200 pounds to the square inch. The steam-generator is self-regulating, has 48,000 brazed joints, and is heated by 45,000 gas-jets, gas being made by a simple process of petroleum." In the construction of the machine Mr. Maxim has found light steel rods preferable to aluminum.

All the details of steering, landing, etc., have been worked out to Mr. Maxim's satisfaction, and he confidently predicts a successful flying-machine within the next ten years. He considers that the invention will be first used as a terrible war machine to drop masses of explosives on the enemy; "successful machines of this character would at once make it possible for a nation possessing them to paralyze completely an enemy by destroying in a few hours the important bridges, armories, gas and water-works, railway stations, public buildings, etc."

The French, who, according to Mr. Maxim, possess the only appliances suitable for making the invention a success, have ready in waiting the word *aviation*, to express the idea of aerial navigation.

In the *Engineering Magazine* B. O. Chanute, the President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has a most interesting paper entitled "Progress in Aerial Navigation," in which he reviews the most important attempts that are being made or that have been made recently. One is astonished at the amount of work that is being done in this direction by reputable and even eminent scientists too, not the traditional "flying-machine" crank. The experiments of these gentlemen, most of whom are Frenchmen, are to be classified according as they are made with balloons driven through the air—the aim of the *aeronauts*—or as the idea is to travel by purely dynamical means, in imitation of the birds, in which case the process is called *aviation* and the flyers *aviators*. War balloons have been constructed which could be guided and driven for short distances in calm weather, but the enormous bulk required, with the consequent awkwardness and great resistance, seem to render any considerable speed impossible, and any strong wind which arises will render the huge inflated bag helpless.

The aviators seem to be nearer the problem. Mr. Maxim is a fair sample of this class of experimenters. In France, M. Gustave Trouvé has a most curious device to save motor-weight in his machine, which is constructed as nearly as possible after the exact form of a great bird. "The bird consists of two wings connected together through a 'Bourdon' bent tube, such as is used in steam gauges, the peculiarity of which is that when pressure increases within the tube, its outer ends move apart, and return toward each other upon diminished pressure. M. Trouvé increases the efficiency of this action by putting a second tube within the first, and he produces therein a series of alternate compressions and expansions,

by exploding twelve cartridges contained in a revolver barrel, which communicates with the 'Bourdon' tube. These explosions produce a series of strokes of the wings, which with the aid of a silk sustaining plane both support and propel the bird in the air." This bird only flies eighty yards at present, but greater things are hoped for it.

Among others, M. Ader, a celebrated electrician of Paris, is conducting some very important experiments founded on a long and careful study of actual bird-flight. His machine has been seen in the air from its starting place in a private park near Paris, where every detail is kept secret from patriotic motives. The structure resembles a huge bat, and the crew and all motive appliances are concealed in the body.

COMPULSORY AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Two articles appear in the *Forum* for October under the general heading "Compulsory and Religious Education."

The "Bennett Law" Denounced.

The first is by Senator W. F. Vilas, who explains, from his point of view, the nature of the recent school controversy in Wisconsin, which grew out of the passage of the "Bennett Law" in 1889. The agitation did not, as it has been generally supposed, pertain to public education in any form, Mr. Vilas says, but turned upon the right of the State to govern purely private schools and to assume the education of children. The "Bennett Law" required the attendance of children upon schools for a period of not less than twelve weeks in the year, with the subjoined proviso that "no school shall be regarded as a school under this act, unless there shall be taught therein, as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history in the English language." Mr. Vilas regards this act as aimed directly at private schools. By thus defining "school," it practically prescribed the course and subjects of instruction in schools maintained as purely private establishments, without public cost, by parents who seek to educate their children after the dictates of their own conscience, which Mr. Vilas regards as an interference on the part of the State in affairs with which it has no concern.

It is the principle introduced by the "Bennett Law" rather than the law itself, against which Senator Vilas would seem to protest. "If," he says, "public authority may prescribe some branches of study, so may it prescribe others, or forbid any. In short, by the same right, the private school may be required to conform its course of study to the public school, even religious training be prescribed, and the objects which parents seek in the education of their children by private schools entirely defeated. Since also, the inquiry may be committed thus to public authority, whether a private school shall be regarded as a legal school, it follows that visitation and inspection may be given to appropriate agents or officers."

"Nor," continues Mr. Vilas, "is the right to substitute public for parental government less plainly implied by this legislation. That every parent may be compelled to send his children to a school in which the public authority fixes the subjects and mode of instruction for any length of time, leaves it to the State to fix the period and exhaustively direct the system of education, implies power to deny the parent any share in it, and, in necessary consequence, is but the Spartan doctrine of public right to assume the parent's place in moulding the character and destiny of the young. Thus the principle asserted is no less than one of its advocates has phrased it: 'The State may even abolish the relations between parent and child.'"

State Interference Favored.

Mr. E. M. Winston follows Mr. Vilas with an account of "The School Controversy in Illinois," in which he maintains that it is the duty of the government to provide moral and intellectual training for its citizens and to compel their attendance upon it. He sums up his argument for state control as follows: "1. The State justly claims the right to insist that those who are to grow up into her citizens shall learn to understand and freely use the language of the land. 2. To this end it may justly claim such small portion of the time of the pupil as may enable him to acquire that knowledge. 3. The amount of time actually claimed by the laws now in force is very slight, rather less, in fact, than is needed to effect the end proposed. 4. The claim that there is any interference with the religious instruction in parochial schools is absolutely untrue; for no man proposes to use, in religious instruction, five-sixths of the hours of the school year; and the compulsory education laws of the two States referred to (Illinois and Wisconsin) have absolutely no effect or bearing on at least five-sixths of the time. 5. Equally untrue is the supposition that the learning of German or any other language is interfered with; since ample time remains for such purposes untouched by any statute requirement. 6. If the State cannot do what these laws require, it can do nothing toward compulsory education, nothing to protect itself against voters ignorant of the official language."

Finally Mr. Winston says: "There is no tyranny in compelling the education of coming citizens, or in requiring financial aid from all tax-payers; and the public school, as the State conceives it, is organized to do a different work from that of the parochial schools, has no competition with it, and no opposition to it. If the parochial school will do the essential work of the public school, the latter claims no further hold upon its pupils; and when its own work is done by itself or any other agency, that public school has no objection to any further education which parents or pupils may desire, whether religious, moral, or whatever its nature be. Nor do the requirements of the public school, as expressed in the compulsory education laws, in the slightest

degree impede that further education in religion or in morals."

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS IN RAIN-MAKING.

The *Modus Operandi*, by Gen. Dyrenforth.

The *North American Review* for October contains two articles on "Can We Make it Rain?" the first of which is by Gen. Robert Dyrenforth, who describes the government experiments in rain-making recently conducted under his direction in Texas. These experiments were based on the theory that moisture could be precipitated through heavy explosions, and the theory itself on the observed frequent occurrence of storms after battles. The apparatus and material used were selected with the view of imitating, as nearly as possible, the effect, of a great battle, and consisted of explosive balloons, iron borings, sulphuric acid, generators and fittings for manufacturing hydrogen gas, powdered chlorate of potash, retorts and furnaces for generating oxygen gas, ingredients for manufacturing rackarock, and a supply of electrical and meteorological instruments. The plan of operation as described by Gen. Dyrenforth was as follows: "Three lines were to be formed, each some two miles in length and placed about one half-mile apart. The first line to the windward was to consist of a large number of ground batteries, where heavy charges of dynamite and rackarock powder would be fired at frequent intervals. The next line to the rear was to consist of a number of kites flown to a considerable height by electric wires, bearing dynamite cartridges suspended from them, to be fired high in the air. The third and main line was to consist of explosive balloons which would produce terrific 'air-quakes' at intervals of one to two hours throughout the day or during the continuance of the operation."

RAIN FOLLOWED IN TORRENTS.

Only the first line of ground explosions was brought into action in the first operation, which was made on August 9th. The explosions were followed in about eighteen hours by nearly two inches of rainfall. The second important operation, made nine days later, was followed by still heavier rains. In both instances the weather at the commencement of operations was fair and the barometer stood at its normal height.

The third and final operation of these series of rain-making experiments was made on the 25th of August. The sky was clear and the barometric curve indicated a pressure slightly below the normal. "Seven balloons, mostly of the large size, were sent up in this operation. Two 10-foot balloons were exploded by means of an electric cable at a height of 1000 feet, but the explosions of the larger balloons were too terrific to be risked at so close proximity, and they were therefore fitted with fuses timed for two to six minutes and allowed to attain altitudes of from one to three miles before exploding."

HOW THE BALLOONS WERE OPERATED.

The manner of operating the balloons is described at length. They were first filled "to one third their capacity by attaching them by pipes to a number of retorts containing chlorate of potash and a small quantity of binocide of manganese. When these retorts were passed through the flames of gasoline furnaces set up in a large adobe workshop, the potash, being decomposed by the heat, gave off oxygen very rapidly; the balloon was then attached to the hydrogen generators and the inflation was completed with hydrogen. The hydrogen apparatus consists of three large tanks half full of water, with half a ton of iron borings in the bottom, into which sulphuric acid is slowly decanted. The acid rapidly decomposes, the water into its gaseous elements and the iron takes up the oxygen, leaving the hydrogen free to pass through a wash barrel into the balloon."

While the balloons were being filled and exploded the ground batteries were set in operation. The firing was continued about twelve hours and an hour after it had ceased, the "rain began to fall in torrents." During the sixteen days covered by these experiments nine other showers of much less importance fell; a "most extraordinary occurrence" in that locality during the month of August.

WHAT THE EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATE.

In the entire series of experiments only two tons of iron, one ton of acid, one-fourth ton of potash and manganese, and one ton of rackarock powder and other explosives were consumed, the cost of which Mr. Dyrenforth regards as small relative to the "results produced."

In the general's opinion, the experiments clearly demonstrate: *First*, That the concussions from explosions exert a marked and practical effect upon the atmospheric conditions in producing or occasioning rainfall, probably by disturbing the upper currents: *Second*, That when the atmosphere is in a 'threatening' condition—which is frequently the case in most arid regions without any rain resulting—rain can be caused to fall almost immediately by jarring together the particles of moisture which hang suspended in the air. This result was repeatedly effected during our operations, the drops sometimes commencing to fall within twelve seconds from the moment of the initial explosion."

Scientific Basis of the Experiments, by Prof. Newcomb.

Professor Simon Newcomb, who in an article following Gen. Dyrenforth's, treats of rain-making from the scientific point of view, strongly maintains that the concussion of the atmosphere through explosions cannot produce rain. The aqueous vapor of the air can be condensed into clouds, it is held, only by cooling—condensation by compression can never take place in air. "A thousand detonations can produce no more effect upon the air, or upon the watery vapor in it, than a thousand rebounds of a small boy's rubber ball would produce upon a stone wall." Indeed, he further adds, the tendency of compression would be to prevent rather than to

cause condensation. Compression would produce heat and heat evaporation, not condensation. "When a bomb explodes a certain quantity of gas, say five or six cubic yards, is suddenly produced. It pushes aside and compresses the surrounding air in all directions, and this motion and compression are transmitted from one portion of the air to another, the amount of motion diminishes as the square of the distance; a simple calculation shows that at a quarter of a mile from the point of the explosion it would not be one ten-thousandth of an inch. The condensation is only momentary; it may last the hundredth or thousandth of a second, according to the suddenness and violence of the explosion; then elasticity restores the air to its original condition and everything is just as it was before the explosions." No current has been produced in the air and no moisture added.

SMOKE, NOT SOUND, A POSSIBLE CAUSE.

If it is true, as observation would seem to show, that rains have been produced by great battles, they were produced, in the estimation of Professor Newcomb, by the "smoke from the burning powder rising into the clouds and forming nuclei for the agglomeration into drops, and not by the mere explosion." In a word, smoke may bring rain, but sound never.

A UNIVERSITY TO ORDER.

The Leland Stanford, Jr., Endowment.

Miss M. W. Shinn tells in the *Overland Monthly* all about the great New University that Mr. Stanford is building unto himself. The problem seems to have been: Given twenty millions of dollars, how splendid a university can we make? To many who have not "ordered" universities it would probably sound like a sum that would command anything in the market, but institutions of higher education are costly luxuries, and already Miss Shinn is prophesying the necessity of further gifts from outside sources in the not distant future.

The site of the new university is adjoining Mr. Stanford's stock farm, Palo Alto, about thirty miles from San Francisco. This fall is to mark the opening of its active career. Most of the buildings have been put up with an expensive elaboration which causes some mild criticism from Miss Shinn. They are built of rough sandstone in the Romanesque style. The impression given by the illustrations in the magazine is that the huge expanse of buildings were designed with immediate apprehension of cyclonic visitation; they are but one story high. It is promised, however, that the chapel, a taller structure, will relieve this. The quadrangular buildings now completed represent an expense of a million of dollars, and Mr. Shinn calculates that it will require a million and a half more to carry out the present designs. This is in strong contrast to the policy upheld by many of our most experienced university men, such as President Gilman, who always em-

phasizes the advantages of development from small beginnings, especially in the matter of buildings.

A FACULTY OF YOUNG MEN.

The president of the institution is David Starr Jordan, called from the presidency of Indiana University. President Jordan is also an alumnus of Cornell, and there is a large element of Cornell in the faculty he has chosen. With the unusually large discretionary powers which the terms of endowment bestow upon him, President Jordan must feel an especially deep responsibility for the success of his charge. "He is farm-born and bred, on a farm that, in his words, his father won from the forest."

It was to be expected of a young man with temperament and antecedents so eminently characteristic of the newer new world, that he should select members of his staff from the young, vigorous, and growing scholars of the country; and as a matter of fact, the nineteen professors and instructors are comparatively unknown men, sixty per cent. of them from the "fresh-water" colleges. We have already had from the pen of President Jordan in last month's *Forum* the Leland Stanford, Jr., side of the question whether a "brand-new" university can be made and set going without incurring the most serious disadvantages.

Says Miss Shinn: "The newspapers made out for Mr. Stanford a faculty which should include such men as Huxley and Tyndall, and Matthew Arnold, and E. A. Freeman. High salaries, it was hastily concluded, would uproot such men from their own places, and bring them to a new soil. It was out of the question from the first. Money counts far less with a great scholar than the environments of an old centre of learning, the priceless libraries, the colleagues, the opportunities for intercourse with many other scholars."

THE TERMS OF ENDOWMENT.

The expenses of the university are to be met with the proceeds of eighty-five thousand acres of land, conveyed to the trustees on condition that no part of it shall ever be sold, and that Mr. and Mrs. Stanford shall exercise absolute dominion over it until the event of their death.

That the only source of the maintenance of the institution should be the rents and profits of this huge tract of real estate, with no power in the trustees' hands except the arrangement of those rents and profits, is to be criticised. An arbitrary calculation is the only basis of the common report that the gift of Mr. Stanford was twenty millions.

"The president is to prescribe the duties of the teaching force, remove professors at will, lay out the curriculum and the mode of teaching, and in general to have responsible control.

"The university is to include mechanical institutes, museums, galleries of art, laboratories and conservatories, agricultural and mechanical schools, and the studies of liberal culture."

Both sexes are to be admitted on an equal footing, and the women's dormitory is being hastily completed now, for use in this first session.

PIONEER UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

On the principle that there is nothing new under the sun, we need not be surprised if some enterprising archaeologist presently deciphers the records of popular lectures delivered by the priestly professors of the Temple of the Sun under such and such a dynasty of Pharaoh, from which the present day university extension courses will be traced in a direct continuity.

In the October *Educational Review* Dr. H. B. Adams gives an account of some of the early efforts at university extension, under the title, "American Pioneers of University Extension." One of the first exponents of the idea in this country was Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale, who, in 1808, gave lectures in chemistry to popular classes of New Haven ladies and gentlemen, and, latter on, to especial classes of mechanics.

An outcome of his work was the establishment of two institutions by Mr. James Brewster in New Haven for service in the cause of university extension. One of these, the Mechanic's Institute, still exists there.

The impulse given first through the Franklin Institute of New Haven and after through the Lowell Institute in Boston, was extended by Prof. Silliman "to distant cities in the south and west, to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New Orleans, Natchez, and St. Louis." These efforts were distinctly under the auspices of Yale, and the courses were almost entirely conducted by her professors, students, and graduates.

"While," says Dr. Adams, "other means of higher popular education are now springing into vigorous life in the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, the Metropolitan Museum and the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York, and in similar institutions elsewhere, it should never be forgotten that this country has already passed through a remarkable phase of higher popular education by lyceum lectures of no mean order.

"This old lyceum system was fostered by such men as Daniel Webster, Dr. W. E. Channing, Edward Everett, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, E. H. Chapin, Horace Mann, Charles Sumner, Thomas Starr King, Wendell Phillips, John B. Gough, Henry Ward Beecher, and George William Curtis. It developed at least one generation of noble orators and patriotic leaders. It has left to this day high standards of public speaking in America. It contributed in no small degree to the rise of the abolition and temperance parties in American politics."

Dr. William E. Channing especially seems to have conceived in remarkable fulness our modern idea of the proper relations between the university and the people.

He writes in 1835 to Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard: "The education of the people seems to me more and more to be the object to which the college should be directed. This institution has always

existed, and exists now, for the people. It trains young men, not so much for themselves, as that they may be qualified to render services to the community; and perhaps they render no higher service than by spreading their own intelligence and giving a higher tone to the public mind. Cannot the college do more for this end? I hope it may. If it can furnish a course of philosophical instruction, which can be pursued by a greater number than now pass through college, if it can extend the demand for this higher education by supplying its means, and if it can give a rank to those who enjoy this advantage, it will render inestimable service to the community."

Dr. Adams goes on to record the admirable work of the Johns Hopkins University which, from its very beginning in 1876, has been an enthusiastic centre of university extension. "Class courses have been provided for school teachers; special courses for special students, for lawyers, physicians, clergymen, bankers, business men, and practical workers in city charities. Public readings have been given in Homer, Dante, Chaucer and Shakespeare. Lectures on poetry, art, and archæology, often with a text-book and list of good authorities, have been welcomed by cultivated people in Baltimore."

A COUPLE OF CHEERY PICTURES.

MORE LEISURE, MORE WORK, AND THE EMPTYING OF SLUMS.

In the *Contemporary Review* for October, Mr. John Rae has an article on "The Balance Sheet of Short Hours," which should be reprinted as a tract and circulated by the eight-hour agitators.

THE SHORTER THE DAY THE MORE THE WORK.

Mr. Rae thinks that, in reviewing successive efforts which have been made to limit the duration of the day's labor, he succeeds fairly well in establishing the comfortable paradox that the shorter the working day the greater the output of work. That this is so is admitted in the case of the excessive hours of labor which have been worked at certain times. But it is obvious that there is a limit to this paradoxical law; otherwise we would only need to cut down the working day to twenty minutes in order to produce the maximum output. The question that we have to ask is whether or not the same beneficial effects would follow the reduction of the working day from nine hours to eight as followed the reduction of the hours from thirteen to ten, and from ten to nine. Mr. Rae examines this question in the light of experience, and maintains that so far as we can see at present we are justified in expecting that the eight-hour workman would do better work and more work than if he worked an extra hour each day.

FOR THE EIGHT HOURS DAY.

Here is Mr. Rae's own summary:—

"If we reflect, then, on the large body of experience we now possess of an eight-hour day in actual

operation, on the remarkable diversity of the industries in which it has been introduced with advantage, on the extent of the possible improvements in the personal efficiency of labor, on the stimulus to improvement communicated by shortening hours both to employers and employed, we can hardly reject the conclusion that the likeliest effect of an eight-hour day will be the same as the effect of a ten-hour day has already been—that the old rate of daily production will be successfully maintained, and that the situation, in consequence, will be in no other way changed, whether as respects wages, profits, the unemployed, or foreign competition."

THE EMPTYING OF THE SLUMS.

Another cheery optimist article in the same *Review* is Mr. Sidney Low's paper on "The Rise of the Suburbs." "What are you croaking about?" cries Mr. Low to those who have been wringing their hands over the depopulation of the rural districts and the precipitation of the rural population into the maelstrom of the slums. It is all stuff and nonsense, he says, with the air of a master and the authority of the census book. No doubt there is a great exodus from the country, but there is also an exodus from the slums. There is no increase in the population of our overcrowded city quarters corresponding to the decrease of population in the country. The depopulation of the slum, in fact, is beginning to be as marked a feature of English life as the depopulation of the country. Where then do the people go? Mr. Low replies triumphantly that they go to the suburbs of all the large cities, where they have air enough, trees enough, and garden enough to live a healthy existence, at the same time that they are near enough to the centres of industry to taste the delights of civilization and have the advantages of a highly developed social system. Mr. Low's figures are interesting, and there is little doubt that he is not far wrong in the conclusions which he derives from the recent census.

SOME STORIES OF DR. ARNOLD OF RUGBY.

By the Author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

The first place in the *English Illustrated* is devoted to Rugby School, and the first paper is written by Mr. Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays." The most interesting part of his paper is that in which he replies to some idiotic person in the *Scot's Observer* who had called Dr. Arnold a prig. This is too much for Mr. Hughes, and he sets to work to show how little of a prig Arnold was by giving examples of how he dealt with the problems which he had to face in the school. They refer to the way in which he dealt with the various practices which prevailed in the school and rendered it more or less useless as a place of education. There was the sporting difficulty. Beagles and guns were put down by a hint from the schoolhouse headmaster that any house which harbored either dog or gun would be immediately put out of bounds, a penalty which involved almost certain ruin to the

house in question, which lived by the custom of the boys. Horse-racing and steeple-chasing were put down by an intimation that every boy who rode or was present at a race would be expelled. Yet at the same time he took the whole of the boys to a steeplechase which took place at Dynchurch, but in which, of course, the boys took no part. The fishing difficulty was the hardest to master, but he expelled five of the leading boys who had ducked a keeper in the river, and so put down netting. Fighting in the school—dangerous fighting—he put a stop to by simply ordering every fight to be fought out in the close under the windows of his study, and in which the masters were passing to and fro at all times. Mr. Hughes concludes his paper as follows:

"Did space permit I could give other examples of Arnold's method, both in school and out, in work-time and in play-time. High-handed it was, no doubt, and high-handed in a way which angered many influential people. 'The first, second, and third duty of the master of a great public school is to get rid of unpromising boys,' he wrote in his first year, and acted on throughout. Now in my day three-fourths of us, including myself, were unpromising boys, but at the same time strongly attached to the school and dreading to have to leave. What was the result? We knew that, however disagreeable and, as we held, useless, Greek and Latin might be, if we wanted to stop at Rugby we had to observe and obey rules loyally and promptly in play-time, and in school hours to get a remove a year, which could not be done without a certain proficiency in these dead (we wished they had been buried) languages. So we got it; stayed on till we were high enough in the school and old enough to appreciate the invaluable lesson of strong, fearless, and just rule; and at the end of half a century are, I believe, thankful that we learned it so easily—at any rate, I can speak for myself.

"I should like to try whether my notions of Christian education are practicable," he wrote a year before he got the chance of trying them. He got it before he was thirty, and the experiment lasted for fourteen years. Before it had lasted one year he admitted 'that a low standard of morals must be tolerated among them, as it was on a larger scale in the boyhood of the human race. I hope to make Christian men; Christian boys I can scarcely hope to make.' Often and often he was inclined to doubt whether the English public school system—severing home ties and home influence so early, and leaving boys such a free hand to make their own laws and govern their own lives—could stand the test of time, and prove itself the best for the training of Englishmen. Since his day I suppose that most of us who have watched the astonishing development of that system, and its bearing on the nation's life, must have been haunted by the same doubts. But I cannot but believe that, without shutting our eyes to its obvious dangers and shortcomings, we have on the whole come to Arnold's own conclusion that

'the character is braced amongst such scenes to greater beauty and firmness than it can ever attain without enduring and witnessing them.'

THE NEW YORK ART STUDENT'S LEAGUE.

Dr. John C. Van Dyke writes in the October *Harper's* an eminently sensible paper on "The Art Students' League of New York."

The beginnings of this institution were exceedingly small; when, in 1875, the National Academy of Design stopped work on account of the lack of funds, some of the more enthusiastic students held a meeting to discuss any means by which their partially completed course might be continued. With the cordial and gratuitous coöperation of their old Academy instructor, Mr. Wilmarth, they organized the Art Students' League, "for the attainment on the part of its members of a higher development in art culture, the encouragement of a spirit of unselfishness and true friendship, mutual help in study, and sympathy and practical assistance (if need be) in time of sickness and trouble."

Five dollars per month tuition fees enabled the League to hire a "cockloft" over the Weber piano rooms, and with the energetic assistance of each member, according as his talents ran in the carpentering or screen-making or house-painting line, the first year was completed successfully. The second season brought obstacles and discouragements. The Academy re-opened and Mr. Wilmarth resigned to reënter its doors. "The League was to be left alone in the wilderness, without even an Aaron to guide it. In its distress a cry went forth on the back of a postal card, calling a general meeting of all the members, to decide finally the question, 'Shall the students return to the Academy to study next year.'"

Though the Academy instruction was gratis while the League had only tuition fees for its support, the members rallied to its support; the season was passed with a slight treasury deficit, and since then the organization has been an accomplished success. At present it has "its president, its director, its ten instructors and its nineteen classes, aggregating some 900 pupils."

Dr. Van Dyke describes in detail some of the more important class arrangements in this institution possessing such an invigorating history. The students come from all parts of the Union, and contain all elements, from teachers of art or painters desirous of perfecting themselves in some particular branch of technique to the society girl who pants for "culture" and "accomplishments."

CULTURE FOLLOWS TECHNIQUE.

"If we are ever to have a native art," says Dr. Van Dyke, "or an appreciation of any art it must spring from some such source as the Art Students' League. Culture is not bought with French pictures and peach-blow vases. It must come from within; it cannot be imported from without. Rome under the Cæsars and Paris under the Con-

sulate were filled with foreign art treasures, but there was no corresponding art culture with the possessors. Nor can native art be produced by a sudden burst of energy. It is a century plant that cannot be forced to bloom in a decade even in the hot-house air of a republic. It took four hundred years to produce the art of Greece, and as many more to produce that of Italy. The manner in which the great Renaissance art was made possible might prove instructive did we heed it. Whatever leavening effect the restoration of the classic may have had upon the high Renaissance work it was not with the rediscovered marbles that painting began. The original impulse lay further back in the painters' guilds of Cimabue and Giotto's time—those early leagues of the painters organized for mutual study, aid, and improvement. The painter was not then an 'artist' as we understand the term to-day; he was simply a craftsman, with the ambition to live up to the standard of excellence set by his guild and to produce the very best quality of technical work. Technical education was, in reality, the chief feature of the guilds; and it was from the painters who knew their craft and were given orders for pictures 'to be done in their very best manner,' that the influence spread outward to the people, and finally produced the pictorial taste of the Renaissance. . . . Our training-schools are at least the best of historic precedents. The aim of the Art Students' League, as already observed, is not to make poets in paint, nor to transform stupidity into genius, but to make thorough craftsmen, good workmen, people who, when they have thrust a thumb through a palette, know what to do with the other hand."

DRUNKENNESS IS CURABLE.

The North American Review follows up its articles of last month on the subject of drunkenness and its cure with one from "Felix Oldboy" (John Flavel Mines), who asserts from his own experience that drunkenness is a disease and is subject to medical treatment.

For many years Mr. Mines has been an habitual drunkard. He might be able to keep quite sober for several months, but the storm period would return, and then no power could keep him from drink. At length, in despair, he went to Dwight, Illinois, and put himself under the care of Dr. Keely. He found among his fellow-pupils men of the rarest intelligence, lawyers, physicians, editors, merchants, judges, and Congressmen, all anxious to be cured, but all too intelligent to allow themselves to be deceived by any mere jugglery. If they were to be cured at all the cure must be scientific and honest.

The method of treatment is detailed as follows: "The patient's first visit is paid to the office of Dr. Keely, where his case is stated, and where he receives a hypodermic injection in the upper left arm, and there is given to him a bottle of the bichloride-of-gold mixture, a dose of which is to be taken every two hours while awake. The treatment is administered four times a day, at 8 A.D.,

12 noon, 5 P.M., and 7.30 P.M., and for three or four weeks usually, though sometimes a week or two longer, according to the personal diagnosis made by the doctor from day to day. If a new arrival needs whiskey, it is given to him in a bottle, and he can have more until his palate loathes it and he returns his unopened bottle to the doctor. From this point the work of his physical reconstruction begins."

Dr. Keely demands from the patient absolute obedience, but at the same time the control exerted over him is moral, no imprisonment or training-ship discipline.

Mr. Mines was cured by this method and is absolutely confident that his cure is permanent. The testimony of many others is in like accord, and Dr. Keely himself undertakes to cure 95 per cent. of his patients.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

A Symposium.

The Review of the Churches, a new English periodical, the first number of which appears this month, publishes a symposium on "The Reunion of Christendom," to which Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Ripon, Archdeacon Farrar, Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, Lord Nelson, and Dr. Parker contribute. Mr. Gladstone's letter is brief and to the point:

MR. GLADSTONE.

"Though my hands are too full to allow of my considering your plan with a view to coöperation, I think that the prosecution of discussions and plans for the union of Christian bodies now severed is a matter to be regarded with much interest and desire, until and unless it touches points where real beliefs or great institutions are to be compromised. In your actual plan, judging from what I hear, there are two schemes of union which seem to be of early promise, that between the several classes of Presbyterians, and that between Congregationalists and Baptists. Methodism will be hard to bring in, but the discussion may do good in softening tempers, even where the subject may seem to be more speculative than practical."

The Bishop of Ripon's article is not worthy the position of one whom Dr. Hatch has said would soon be recognized as the leader of the Broad Church party in England. It is too much like a goody-goody sermon on the excellent truism that the way of reunion is less likely to be found in debating controversial points than in seeking for the spirit of Christ.

LORD NELSON.

Lord Nelson presses forward the claims of the church of England, as the mother Church of English Christianity and the providential agent for the reunion of Christendom. His article is full of the spirit of reunion. He would give up the Thirty-nine Articles, but he thinks that "the principles of Congregationalism, into which all the Free Churches are rapidly drifting, must lead to endless divisions,

unless a great teaching church is behind it, and the only way to preserve a freedom of worship and a free exercise of individual opinion in subservience to the great foundation truths is the formation of Brotherhoods governed by distinct organizations, acknowledging one teaching church and one common Eucharistic service."

DR. PARKER.

Dr. Parker says that he is willing to leave baptism an open question; on this basis Congregationalists and Baptists might unite with each other. He would make excommunication upon doctrinal grounds impossible. As long as there was no suspicion about a man's sincerity and general goodness of life, he would retain him in the church if he wished to remain, and would not set himself to counterwork the prevailing and uniting sentiment of the community. The only man to whom he would refuse church fellowship is the man who believes in distinguishing grace; in other words, he would excommunicate many of his spiritual ancestors who held a narrow form of Calvinism, regarding them as infidels of the worst type. He fears that as long as the Established Church exists union is impossible. He finds the only point of union is common sincerity. The one man whose influence is fatal to union is the dogmatist, who says that what he says is right, and what he says is complete and absolutely final. The withdrawal of such a man would be a gain to any Christian community.

MR. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

Mr. Price Hughes's article tells us that he has not abandoned the hope that some day the whole of Christendom may be united. All the Evangelical churches might be reunited even now without having any great difficulty to overcome. The disunion of Christendom is the opportunity of infidelity, but he fears that possibly hundreds of years must elapse before anything in the way of general reunion of Christendom will come within the range of practical ecclesiastical politics. Nevertheless, he thinks there is a great deal that could be done now before the twentieth century dawns. There is no reason why all Congregational churches, whether Pædobaptist or Anabaptist, should not be united. There is no reason why the Presbyterians of Scotland and England and the Calvinistic Methodists might not form practically one church. Methodist union, he thinks, is quite near at hand. The Methodist church in Canada is one and indivisible from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As to the Episcopalians, he makes a remarkable statement that history has demonstrated episcopacy to be the best system. If anything effective is to be done, it must be achieved by approaching our fellow-Christians in their corporate capacity, and making proposals which are consistent with their conscientious convictions and self-respect, and which exhibit a readiness on our own part to make concessions for the sake of Jesus Christ.

The greatest obstacle to reunion is that people say where the church is there Christ is. If they would

say where Christ is there the church is, the reunion of Christendom would be practically achieved.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

Archdeacon Farrar contributes an editorial upon the same subject, in which he explains what the *Review of the Churches* hopes to do toward the promotion of the reunion of Christendom. The Archdeacon tells his brethren—

"And this is certain—that there can be no more fatal cause of exasperation and permanent disunion than will arise from any attempt on the part of the Church of England, or any of its members, to *un-church* the Dissenters; to treat them as though they were mere outsiders in the common Church of Christ; to hand them over, with gracious and patronizing arrogance, to uncovenanted mercies. The great majority of the Nonconformist bodies hold with us, and no less firmly than we do, the great eternal Christian verities. They belong, no less than we do, to the great body of those whom St. Paul sent his blessing—namely to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth. If then they shall be no less than ourselves honored members of the Church of the redeemed in heaven, it seems to be a small and unwarrantable bigotry to treat them, or to speak of them, as though they do not belong to the church of Christ on earth. Instead of adopting or hinting at such untenable and exasperating insinuations, can we not provoke one another to love and good works? Can we not, cheerfully and always, put in the forefront the eternal truths of the Gospel respecting which we are unanimous, and relegate to the background the question of organization and minor differences about which as yet we are unable to agree?"

MR. AND MRS. HERNE.

In the *Arena* Hamlin Garland writes of the Hernees and their work.

They live in Ashmont, a suburb of Boston. Mr. Herne is always glad to get back to his home after he has been out on the road. He sits at his desk surrounded by books, and a good part of the time by his three little girls. It is at this desk that Mr. Herne writes those plays from which some have turned away in disgust, but which others, like Mr. Garland, have extolled as the acme of dramatic art. Mr. Garland has but one criticism to make of "Margaret Fleming," the most important of Herne's plays. This criticism is to the effect that "it lacks the simplicity of life. It has too much of plot. Things converge too much, and here and there things happen." Surely the ideas of the realistic school have never before been so frankly and unreservedly stated.

Of Mrs. Herne the writer says, that she is "a woman of extraordinary powers, both of acquired knowledge and natural insight, and her suggestions and criticisms have been of the greatest value to her husband in his writing, and she had large part in the inception as well as in the production of 'Margaret Fleming.' Her knowledge of life and books, like

that of her husband, is self-acquired, but I have met few people in any walk of life with the same wide and thorough range of thought. In their home, oft-quoted volumes of Spencer, Darwin, Fiske, Carlyle, Ibsen, Valdes, Howells, give evidence that they not only keep abreast, but ahead, of the current thought of the day. Spencer is their philosopher and Howells is their novelist."

Again, the writer says, "They are both individualists in the sense of being for the highest and purest type of man, and the elimination of governmental control. 'Truth, Liberty, and Justice' form the motto over their door. Mr. Herne has won great distinction as a powerful and ready advocate of the single-tax theory. It is Ibsen's individualism as well as his truth that appeals so strongly to both Mr. and Mrs. Herne. The home of these extraordinary people is a charged battery radiating the most advanced thought."

Mr. Garland considers "Margaret Fleming" an epoch-making play, and fondly hopes that the direct result of its creation and performance by the Hernes will be the establishment of "an independent American theatre where plays of advanced thought and native atmosphere can be produced."

RESTORING ITS SOUL TO AN IDIOT.

A Remarkable Surgical Operation.

Miss Helen H. Gardiner, in *Harper's* for October, describes a surgical operation, which she says is the first of its kind, and the result was so great and far-reaching in its suggestion that she describes it exactly as it happened. The patient was a child about one year old. Of good parentage and of healthy bodily growth aside from the fact that its skull was that of a new-born child, and it had hardened and solidified into that shape and size. The "soft spot" was not there, and the sutures or seams of the skull had grown fast and solid, so that the brain within was cramped and compressed by its unyielding bony covering.

The body could grow—did grow—but the poor little compressed brain, the director of the intelligent and voluntary actions of the body, was kept at its first estate. Even worse than this, its struggle with its bony cage made a pressure which caused distortion and aimless or unmeaning movement. The arm and leg turned in, in that helpless, pathetic way that tells of imbecility. In short, the baby was a physically healthy imbecile—the most pathetic object on this sad earth.

After explaining to the parents that not to try it meant hopeless idiocy, and that the trial might mean death—he began the work.

The child's skull was laid bare in front. Two tracks were cut from a little above the base (or top) of the nose up and over to the back of the head. One of these tracks was cut on each side, the surgeon explained, because it would give equal expansion to the two sides of the brain, and because it would cause death to cut through the middle of the

top of the head, where lies "the superior longitudinal sinus." He left, therefore, the solid track of bone through the middle, and cut two grooves or tracks of bone, one on either side, where nature (when she does not make a mistake) leaves soft or yielding edges, by means of which the normal skull expands to fit the needs of the brain within.

The trench made displaced or cut away one-quarter of an inch of solid bone all the way from near the base of the nose to the back part of the head. In the middle of the top of the head on each side a cross-wise cut was made, and one inch of bone divided. Another cut was made on either side, slanting toward the ears. This was one and a half inch long. The surgeon then tenderly inserted his forefingers, pressed the internal mass loose from the bones where it adhered, and pushed the bones wider apart. This process widened the trenches to one inch.

The wound was now dressed with the wonderfully effective new aseptics, and the flesh and skin closed over. The operation had taken an hour and a half. There was little bleeding. The baby was, of course, unconscious during the entire time. Oh, the blessings of anæsthetics! And now comes the wonderful result of this bold and radical but tender and humane operation.

The baby rallied well. In three days it showed improved intelligence. In eight days this improvement was marked. From a creature that sat listless, deformed, and unmindful of all about it, it began to "take notice," like other children. From an "it" it had been transformed into an "he." It had been given personality. It ate and slept fairly well.

On the tenth day the wound was exposed and dressed. It had healed, or "united by first intention."

One month after the operation the feet and hands had straightened out, and lost their jerky, aimless movements. The child is now a child. It acts and thinks like other children, laughs and coos and makes glad the hearts of those who love it.

A NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Shofield, in the *Girl's Own Paper*, calls attention to the new field for educated women that has been opened out by the National Health Society of England.

To Mr. Acland, M.D., of the County Council of Devonshire, the honor is due of inaugurating the new departure. He has determined that the Devonians shall have healthy homes and healthy bodies, and by his wish the National Health Society have already sent a large staff to lecture all over Devon. The laws that have been inculcated throughout the county have been summarized in a decalogue by the *Woman's Herald* :—

1. You shall love, honor, and cherish the body, and keep it healthy, clean, and comfortable.
2. You shall not live a willing victim to preventable diseases.

3. You shall not endure or spread infectious diseases.

4. You shall neither eat nor drink that which is unwholesome for the body.

5. Remember that foul air poisons the blood, causes headache, and other maladies, and bad water breeds disease.

6. You shall fight a good fight against dirt, disease, and bad smells.

7. The body and everything belonging to it that needs daily washing shall be thoroughly cleansed at least once a day with water, and when desirable with good soap too.

8. You shall wear clean, suitable clothing, and never allow it to grow ragged or untidy for want of a stitch in time.

9. You shall make the best of yourself, of your neighbors, and of every gift of Nature around you.

10. You shall earnestly covet, and diligently labor to promote, personal and national health.

These laws teach us, at any rate, a large part of our duty toward ourselves, our neighbors, and the world we live in. The lectures given are termed "Homely Talks"—a title that disarms criticism, and encourages young beginners in the art of public speaking.

The National Health Society require large numbers of trained teachers, who are prepared to throw themselves into this interesting work. And ladies are those who can do this best. Hence there is a large demand for educated ladies (or, as the Society wisely calls them, gentlewomen—and there is a distinction between the two) who will devote themselves to the work; and this is the new career open to ladies for the first time. The conditions the Society imposes are by no means too onerous. The fair candidate must have seen at least twenty-five summers. Then she must undergo three months' nursing training at some hospital or infirmary; and this is not difficult to obtain when we find that the smaller and county hospitals are accepted, and the infirmaries included. Next, the candidate must have attended a good course of practical lessons on artisan cookery. These may be taken almost anywhere that is wished, preference, however, being given to those lessons which are "approved of" by the Society. The third and last requirement is that the ladies should undergo the Society's course of hygienic teaching, consisting of lectures and practical work, at the Society's rooms. This can, in many cases, be carried on at the same time as the nursing, so that the whole training can be easily completed in six months. Then, of course, comes the inevitable examination in hygiene, nursing, and cookery, which includes satisfactory evidence that the candidate has not only learned these subjects, but is able to teach them.

The Society will select from successful candidates lady lecturers to give country lectures on hygiene, nursing, and cookery, to whom the Society promises the very fair salary of from three to five guineas a week.

ARTIFICIAL SELECTION. AND THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM.

Mr. Hiram M. Stanley complains in the October number of *The Monist* that his article in the *Arena*, June, 1890, on the subject of artificial breeding was misunderstood. His plea then was that the remedy for the diseases in our social life is to be found in application of science to the problem, but he did not state in what manner this application was to be made. He now comes forward with certain practical suggestions.

ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL SELECTION.

Artificial selection means "all conscious and purposive arrangements between men and women which have in view character of offspring. This is opposed to natural selection which is merely instinctive, unteleological union with one of the opposite sex as impelled by animal passion or romantic love." As man advances from a state of barbarism he becomes more and more artificial in his manner of selecting his companion. "Man is always artificial—meaning by artificial not what is unnatural or against nature, but that which is, after conscious deliberation, more in accord with the laws of nature—and it is his goal to become, in all his life, unnatural and thoroughly artful." "But the time has now come when man must, more than ever before, attend by artificial selection—that is purposive care—to the perpetuation of the species in the line of its true advancement, spiritual achievement."

METHODS OF ARTIFICIAL SELECTION.

The methods are two, "negative, which restrains the unfit from propagating, or positive which encourages the fit to propagate." Mr. Stanley desires that the positive means be employed. He conceives of three methods by which this end can be attained. Women instead of subjecting themselves to the will of their husbands may retain the choice of bearing or not bearing. Secondly, there might be laws forbidding any persons to marry who failed to satisfactorily pass a rigorous physical examination. Thirdly, there could be established "voluntary associations of men and women who bind themselves to learn and apply the laws of heredity in their marriage relations, to seek for expert guidance, and in all their life to live not merely purely, but according to reason and science. Heredity societies of this stamp which should favor marriages only between members could ultimately become a rational aristocracy, and true and good blood would be perpetuated in the best manner."

OBJECTIONS AND REPLIES.

This last method is the one which Mr. Stanley favors, but he is not oblivious to the objections which may be raised to it. It may be said, for instance, that by such a plan we should obtain men of talent but not men of genius. What scientific expert would have advised the marriage of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden? But Mr. Stanley insists

that the production of geniuses is not beyond human ken. Maud S. is a genius in horseflesh, and her birth was the result of a carefully planned scientific experiment.

Another objection is to the effect that by the plan suggested population would be diminished. Just so, says Mr. Stanley, "but what thoughtful man applies the numerical test to the progress of the race? It is not quantity of citizens but quality which constitutes the true greatness of states."

It may be said that cold calculation will take the place of "that beautiful flower of Christian civilization, the poetry and romance of love." To this Mr. Stanley replies that "the true refinement which refuses to obtrude the things of sense, and true purity, which refuses to dwell on them salaciously, are perfectly compatible with the fullest knowledge and the consequent action. Lubricity breeds best upon a half knowledge acquired in dubious ways." And again: "These laws of nature which science reveals are laws of duty and laws of God, and, when once appropriated as such by Ethics and Religion, they will become the basis of all that is high in emotion and chivalrous in action."

MR. GOSSE ON RUDYARD KIPLING.

From the good old soul whose conscience is troubled by the vernacular of Mulvaney to the cautious critic who wonders how far he may give himself up to the charms of this young magician out of the East—every one, of course, will want to know what Mr. Gosse thinks of Rudyard Kipling, whom he discusses in the *October Century*.

But the critic distinguishes himself by his modesty in *not* assigning to Mr. Kipling a very appropriate place in fiction, a particular niche in the structure of world-literature. On the contrary he captures one's sympathy at once by owning up to the very common experience. He "cannot pretend to be indifferent to the charm of what Mr. Kipling writes. From the first moment of my acquaintance with it, it has held me fast. It excites, disturbs, and attracts me. I cannot throw off its disquieting influence. I admit all that is to be said in its disfavor. I force myself to see that its occasional cynicism is irritating and strikes a false note. I acknowledge the broken and jagged style, the noisy newspaper bustle of the little peremptory sentences, the cheap irony of the satires on society. Often—but this is chiefly in the earlier stories—I am aware that there is a good deal too much of the rattle of the piano at some *café* concert. But when all this is said, what does it amount to? What but the acknowledgement of the crudity of a strong and rapidly developing young nature. You cannot expect a creamy smoothness while the act of vinous fermentation is proceeding. . . . The sense of these shortcomings is altogether buried for me in delighted sympathy and breathless curiosity. Mr. Kipling does not provoke a critical suspension of judgment. He is vehement and sweeps us away

with him; he plays upon a strange and seductive pipe and we follow him like children."

FAMOUS AT TWENTY-THREE.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Kipling came to England and found himself, at twenty-three, in all men's mouths, "Plain Tales from the Hill" and six other volumes having appeared the year before. At twenty-six, "an age when few future novelists have yet produced anything at all, Mr. Kipling is already voluminous. It would be absurd not to acknowledge that a danger lies in this precocious fecundity. It would probably be an excellent thing for every one concerned if this brilliant youth could be deprived of pens and ink for a few years and be buried again somewhere in the far East. There should be a 'close time' for authors no less than for seals, and the extraordinary fulness and richness of Mr. Kipling's work does not completely reassure us."

THE SHORT STORIES.

Mr. Gosse makes a rather unsatisfactory classification of the hundred or so short stories which the young author has lavished upon us according as they deal with the British soldier in India, the Anglo-Indian, the Native, and the British child in India. Of these it is unnecessary to say that the first has proven the most fertile and attractive field. "Of the private soldier, . . . of his loves and hates, sorrows and pleasures, of the way in which the vast, hot, wearisome country and its mysterious inhabitants strike him, of his attitude toward India, and of the way in which India treats him, we know, or knew until Mr. Kipling enlightened us, absolutely nothing." Of all the stories Mr. Gosse adjudges the palm to a group of four; "Without Benefit of Clergy," "The Man who would be King," "The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes," and "Beyond the Pale."

KIPLING AS POET.

Mr. Gosse is not deterred by the wholesale popularity of "Departmental Ditties" from criticising that *débutante* volume. "No claim," says he, "for the title of poet could be founded on literary baggage so slight. Of late years, however, Mr. Kipling has put forward, in a great variety of directions, essays in verse which deserve much higher consideration. He has indulged the habit of prefixing to his prose stories fragments of poems which must be his own, for there is nobody else to claim them. Some of these are as vivid and tantalizing as the tiny bits we possess of lost Greek tragedians." *Vide* the "Barrack Ballads," describing, under a rollicking, rough exterior, with infinite pathos and realism the hard, plain actualities of soldier life. "Ah yes!" concludes Mr. Gosse, "Mr. Kipling, go back to the far East! Yours is not the talent to bear with patience, the dry rot of London or of New York. Disappear, another waring, and come back in ten years' time with a fresh and still more admirable budget of precious loot out of Wonderland!"

EMILY DICKINSON.

One does not necessarily need to be a lover of poetry in order to have one's interest aroused in Emily Dickinson. Genius is of itself fascinating even to one who is indifferent to the medium by which it manifests itself. The genius of Emily Dickinson is unquestionable.

Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has done the public a kindness by publishing in the *Atlantic Monthly* some letters which he received from this remarkable woman, and these letters together with his comments constitute incomparably the best literary article of the month. We fondly hope that he may see fit some time to prepare a biography of her.

As she appears in these letters she is so elusive, so mysterious that it is probable that no number of volumes could give a clear conception of her character. Possibly a character like hers can never be understood, but we have, at least, an intuition of some of her peculiarities. Naïve as Marjory Fleming and at the same time as mysteriously unearthly as—say, Thomas De Quincey, she presents a truly unique picture. We confess that we feel more interest in her and her letters than we have heretofore felt in her poetry. The letters are ungrammatical, obscure, quaint in phraseology, and original in every line. Metrical form was so natural to her that she instinctively falls into it, and her letters at times run on for several paragraphs in almost perfect metre.

On April 16, 1862, Mr. Higginson received this letter, which must have astonished him:

"MR. HIGGINSON:—Are you too deeply occupied to say if my verse is alive?

"The mind is so near itself it cannot see distinctly and I have none to ask.

"Should you think it breathed, and had you the leisure to tell me, I should feel quick gratitude.

"If I make the mistake, that you dared to tell me would give me sincere honor toward you.

"I inclose my name, asking you, if you please, sir, to tell me what is true?

"That you will not betray me it is needless to ask, since honor is its own pawn."

The letter inclosed two poems subjected to Mr. Higginson's criticism, and though he modestly keeps himself in the background, we may be sure that his reply was wise and generous. In Miss Dickinson's next she thanks him for his "surgery," and tells him something of herself. She reads Keats, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Ruskin, Thomas Browne, and Revelations. Of her father she says that, "He buys me many books, but begs me not to read them, because he fears they joggle the mind."

The saucy coquetry of her reply to a question which he had asked is worthy of Rosalind. "You asked me how old I was? I made no verse but one or two until this winter, sir."

In a later letter Mr. Higginson requested her to send him her picture. Here is the answer: "Could you believe me without? I had no portrait, now, but am small, like the wren; and my hair is bold like the chestnut bur; and my eyes, like the sherry

in the glass, that the guest leaves. Would this do just as well?" When Mr. Higginson saw her he found that it did quite well.

Her father, like the fathers of so many English-speaking men and women of genius, was a stern Puritan. After his death she herself said of him, "His heart was pure and terrible, and I think no other like it exists." She seems to have revolted against the rigor of the household religion. She says in an early letter that the family are all "religious, except me, and address an eclipse every morning whom they call their 'Father.'" Something of her creed seems to have been expressed in the following sweet note written to Mr. Higginson after he had been wounded in battle. "Dear Friend,—I think of you so wholly that I cannot resist to write again to ask if you are safe? Danger is not at first, for then we are unconscious, but in the after, slower days. Do not try to be saved, but let redemption find you as it certainly will. Love is its own rescue; for we at our supremest are but its trembling emblems.—Your Scholar."

She always called herself his "scholar," and there is little doubt that he was the wisest of teachers, stimulating rather than instructing her, for a genius so peculiar as hers could not have suffered much guiding. She said once, "If I had read a book and it makes my whole body so cold no fire can ever warm me, I know that is poetry. If I feel physically as if the top of my head were taken off, I know that is poetry. These are the only ways I know it. Is there any other way?" For her, undoubtedly there was not. Imagine teaching Dr. Blair to this free creature! Mr. Higginson was wise in leaving her, as he himself expresses it, in her "unregenerate condition."

But she could never regard him as anything save a preceptor to be revered and honored. She says: "The vein cannot thank the artery, but her solemn indebtedness to him, even the stolidest admit, and so of me, who try, whose effort leaves no sound. You ask great questions accidentally. To answer them would be events. I trust that you are safe. I ask you to forgive me for all the ignorance I had. I find no nomination sweet as your low opinion. Speak if but to blame your obedient child."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.

Mr. Alfred Wallace writes of "English and American Flowers" in the *Fortnightly Review*.

Although the botanists say that the poverty of the English flora contrasts unfavorably with the number of species and the strange and beautiful forms found in many other temperate regions, the simple lover of flowers, both for their individual beauty and for the charm of color they add to the landscape, may rest assured, on Mr. Wallace's authority, that, perhaps with the single exception of Switzerland, few temperate countries can equal, while none can very much surpass, England. What most strikes the English botanist travelling in North America is the total absence or extreme rarity of

many plants which are most familiar to his own native fields. There are, for instance, no true cornflower poppies, no gorse or broom, no snap-dragon or foxglove, not even a primrose or a cowslip in all the land; while as regards indigenous plants, there are more remarkable deficiencies; no daffodil, snowdrop, or sunflower is to be found in all North America, neither is there any crocus, hyacinth, or lily of the valley. Yet most of these plants are not only abundant in England, but widely spread throughout Europe, and even extend to Northern Asia. Mr. Wallace has come to the conclusion that in no part of America east of the Mississippi is there such a succession of floral beauty and display of exquisite color as are to be found in many parts of England.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The death of the greatest American poet has called forth from many quarters, worthy articles both critical and reminiscent. We give below the pith of several of them.

Richard Henry Stoddard in *North American Review*.

Mr. Lowell's first volume of verse was published when he was but twenty-two years old, and hence it contains much that is immature, tentative; but though it appeared at a period when imitation of somebody was the one poetic canon which young bards practically followed, he was strangely free from this failing. The one person who in any way set the pace for him was a then unknown young man, Tennyson. "What was most notable in his (Lowell's) poetry at this time was the simplicity, the grace, the accuracy, and the purity of its English, which, like the English of Keats and Beddoes, was so perfect as to seem inevitable."

The second volume was published three years later. The man had now begun to think, and to think deeply; "there was less spontaneity and more preparation,—less of delight in the singing, but more of satisfaction in the song."

He completed, for a time, his poetic work by writing "The Vision of Sir Launfal," longer than any poem which he had written up to that time. He was in all respects beautifully fitted to handle this theme.

America had known Mr. Lowell as a man with whom poetry was a business; they were now to know him as a man who made his poetry a great weapon for doing other work. He now became the patriot, and, in the same sense as was Milton the politician. The stirring events of the time forced him into another phase of thought, and the result was "The Biglow Papers."

As Mr. Stoddard's general estimate of Lowell, we quote the following:

"To say that we are more indebted to Lowell than to any of his famous peers is not to say that he was greater than they, but that his gifts were more numerous than theirs,—which is true, since to those which were the inheritance of his genius he added others from provinces which he made tributary to it—

and that he employed these gifts with a directness, a force, a knowledge, an adjustment of means to ends, which his contemporaries did not possess and which is rare among men of letters. A poet, he was more than a poet; a critic, he was more than a critic; a thinker, he was more than a thinker; from beginning to end he was a man,—a man in every fibre and every feeling, right-minded, clear-minded, strong-minded, honest, honorable, courageous, resolute. He was this, and more, for to this there was superadded the something which makes the man the gentleman, and the gentleman the man of the world."

Archdeacon Farrar in the *Forum*.

Archdeacon Farrar considers Lowell in many respects the type of Browning's Cleon, a man who did all things well, but possibly no one thing perfectly. "He might have been greater had he been in some respects less. He might have done more had he not known so much."

He was in the truest sense a patriot, a leader of thought whose voice was potent in persuading the public, but one who held himself severely aloof from all personal participation in political affairs. He was large enough to see beyond all narrow provincialities, and did more than almost any other man to "strengthen the blessed influences which bind England and America together."

Canon Farrar is rather obvious in his estimate of Lowell as a public speaker, scholar, humorist, and critic, though it is worthy of note that he does not consider that Lowell's prose work has the breath of immortality in it.

His poetry, however, will live "for many a long day and will add sunlight to daylight by making the happy happier."

As compared with Mr. Stoddard's remarks concerning Lowell's originality, Canon Farrar's first criticism of the poet's work is interesting. He says: "Some (of the poems) which are simply the forms of culture rather than of humanity, remind us irresistibly of other poets who had preceded him." He finds in the earlier verse an echo of Byron and Shelley, of Wordsworth and Tennyson. "Rhorcus" reminds us of Landor's Hellenics, and "in the lovely verses in 'What Rabbi Jehoshab Said' is it possible to overlook a reminiscence of Browning's 'Theocrite'?" Lowell was never a plagiarist, but in some of his poems he lacks the absolute independence which places men among the very greatest." A second criticism is to the effect that "he was sometimes defective in distinctness, and sometimes in symmetry as well as sometimes in melody."

Dr. George Stewart in the *Arena*.

Dr. Stewart writes a chronological sketch of the poet's life, blending the external events of his life with the literary productions. Of Lowell as critic he says, "He was with the single exception of Mathew Arnold, the foremost critic of his time." And again, "Every essay is a strong presentation of what Lowell had in his mind at the time. He is not content to confine his observation to the name

before him. He enlarges always the scope of his paper, and runs afield, picking up here and there citations, and illustrating his points by copious drafts on literature, history, scenery, and episode."

Of the Biglow Papers the writer says: "We have him in this work at his very best. The vein had never been thoroughly worked before. The Yankee of Haliburton appeared ten years earlier than the creation of Lowell. But Sam Slick was a totally different person from Hosea Biglow and Birdofredum Sawin The Biglow type seems to our mind more complete, more rounded, more perfect, more true, indeed, to nature. The art is well proportioned all through, and the author justifies Bungay's assumption that he had attained the rank of Butler, whose satire heads the list of all such productions. Butler, however, Lowell really surpassed."

Dr. Holmes in the Atlantic.

We quote below part of a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes in commemoration of the dead poet. Holmes and Whittier are now the only remaining members of America's great school of poets.

The singer whom we long have held so dear
Was Nature's darling, shapely, strong, and fair;
Of keenest wit, of judgment crystal-clear,
Easy of converse, courteous, debonaire,

Fit for the loftiest or the lowliest lot,
Self-poised, imperial, yet of simplest ways;
At home alike in castle or in cot,
True to his aim, let others blame or praise.

Freedom we found an heirloom from his sires;
Song, letters, statecraft, shared his years in turn;
All went to feed the nation's altar-fires
Whose mourning children wreath the funeral urn.

He loved New England,—people, language, soil,
Unweaned by exile from her arid breast.
Farewell awhile, white-handed son of toil,
Go with her brown-armed laborers to thy rest.

Peace to thy slumber in the forest shade!
Poet and patriot, every gift was thine;
Thy name shall live while summers bloom and fade,
And grateful Memory guard the leafy shrine.

Edward Everett Hale in The New England Magazine.

Any comments on Lowell from Edward Everett Hale is especially interesting, as the relation existing between the two men was a long and intimate one, dating from Mr. Hale's entrance into Harvard University, in which institution Mr. Lowell had already been enrolled a year.

In those days the best thought of the college was turned into a channel of pure literature, and from the first Lowell was a recognized leader. He was one of the most eager editors of *Harvardiana*, the college magazine, and was later on chosen as the class poet. He wrote the poem but unhappily was not permitted to read it, as he was suspended from college because of his neglect of college chapel. His innate laziness was the cause of the trouble. Chapel was held at six o'clock in the morning and Lowell couldn't make up his mind to rise at that hour.

Lowell now had to cast about for something to do; all his tastes were literary, but in those days "for a

man to say that he was going to live as a man of letters would be as if a man should say to-day that he is going to live as the director of steam air-vessels." So, he decided to practice law, not because he had any special predilection for the work but rather because he saw nothing else to do.

His success here, however, was not notable. Indeed, he seems to have had but one client, and the publication of his volume of poems, "A Year's Life," seemed to point out his course for him. Soon after he was one of the "pack-horses" of the *Boston Miscellany*, and later on was editor of the short-lived *Pioneer*.

In 1855 he was appointed to the Smith professorship of modern languages in Harvard University. Mr. Hale informs us that he was a successful professor, giving himself "loyally and diligently to his college duties." It has been said elsewhere that he was not all that could be desired in a college professor.

For his position as Minister to Spain, which appointment he received from President Hayes, he was in every way qualified. He was thoroughly acquainted with the language, was a finished gentleman, and understood the deep principles of diplomacy.

While here he received the appointment to England. His wife's health was so poor that he dared not move her; so he wrote the President that he must decline. Immediately after, his wife's bed caught on fire. The nurses were panic-stricken, but Mrs. Lowell rose up in bed and gave directions for extinguishing the flames. This supreme effort seemed to revive all her vital force, and from that moment she began to mend. So rapid was her recovery that the physicians told Lowell that he might move her. He cabled an acceptance of the English appointment, so that the message reached Washington before the letter. Thus a seeming misfortune proved most fortunate.

As Viewed in the English Magazines.

In the *Leisure Hour* for October a writer signing himself "A. F." contributes the following reminiscences of the poet whom the world has just lost:—

"Now that the world is made poorer by the loss of James Russell Lowell, it seems natural that we should call to mind little recollections of him—reminiscences trifling in themselves, no doubt, yet all the same reminiscences of his kindness, his gayety, his interest in men and women.

"I remember meeting him at Oxford when an honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and upon Mr. John Bright. Mr. Lowell was in the gayest of spirits, and the conversation between him, Mr. Robert Browning, and the Master of Balliol, our host, was brilliant. Two Spanish gentlemen came in the evening, and Mr. Lowell greeted them in their own tongue. He was master of many languages. His collection of old French writers was one of the best in the world. Nor was he less well acquainted with modern French authors. I remember well the care he took

in recommending to me one of Balzac's novels that should give me an idea of the great writer's manner and should yet 'be no shock' to me. And so upon his advice I read 'Eugenie Grandet'—the most touching history of a jewel of purity and goodness in a mean and sordid setting. He told me that Thackeray had asked him once for his candid opinion of the novel 'Henry Esmond,' begging him to point out any mistake he might detect in the English of the reign of Queen Anne. Mr. Lowell answered that there was one thing he thought wrong: did anybody then ever use the phrase 'different to' such a thing? 'Hang it all!' cried Thackeray. 'No; of course they didn't!'

"I travelled back to London from Oxford under Mr. Lowell's escort. I remember his looking at the bean-fields as we flew by them in the train; they were then in blossom, and he said that the smell of them to him was one of the sweetest of scents, and that he wondered why it was mentioned by so few poets, while reference to the smell of lime-blossom is common enough. I fancy that Mr. Lowell himself has spoken of the scent of bean-fields in one of his poems. William Morris also mentions it, and one old poet of Elizabethan or Jacobean date; but these are all the instances I can call to mind.

"The last time I saw Mr. Lowell was in August, 1888. He was looking ill then, and I thought he seemed silent and depressed.

"His letters were charming, written in a little delicate pointed hand that would formerly have been called feminine, but cannot be called so now that women write in great round strong characters."

The *Sunday Magazine* for October says: "Mr. Lowell's death leaves two nations the poorer. True patriot as he was, and loyal to the great American Republic in every fibre of his being, for Britain, its people, its traditions, and its literature, he ever cherished a deep and fervent affection. His message, too, was for us as well as for our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic; for the great struggle in which he found his noblest inspiration—the revolt of social right against social wrong—has not yet reached its close. It has ever to be renewed in fresh fields, and the supreme decision between evil and good still presses upon us as a nation year by year. To Lowell's true mission criticism has been perversely blind; it has extolled the essayist and disparaged the poet; unconscious that his true title to enduring fame is as the prophet of the Christian democracy. He was at the core a true scion of New England, a son of the Pilgrim Fathers. Whatever time had added of learning, culture, sympathy, and imagination, it had left the iron rock of principle, and foundations of faith, untouched and unchanged. The ancestral creed he modified. Rigid precision of dogma he had discarded. Christianity with him was a faith and a law for society as well as for the soul. His eyes were ever open to fresh revelations of divine truth. But in the intense consciousness of moral responsibility for the individual and for the nation, in his sense of the vastness of the issues

that here and now hang upon the decision of an hour, in his steadfast adherence to duty, and his fervor for righteousness, he shows us from what stock he springs. He has been taunted as a poet turned preacher, as one who if loyal to truth was false to art, oblivious or heedless of his real function. But though a sermon is one thing and a poem another, it is none the less a fact that if the poet ceases to preach—in the true sense of the word—if he has no living message to deliver, no great truth to maintain, poetry in his hands will lose its strength and its loveliness. It will become a dead thing, and no human power can save it from corruption. The true poet is one who, like Lowell, believes and therefore sings."

Mr. Andrew Lang, in *Longman's* for October, writing in "The Sign of the Ship," passes the following tribute to his friend, Mr. Lowell: "Many good Americans do we meet in letters and in the world, but Mr. Lowell was the flower of them all; in all that he did, wrote, and said giving the world assurance of a man. Culture could not make him fanciful or unduly fastidious, nor the study of letters diminish his robust interest in and knowledge of public affairs. Yes, he was of the great race, was of mightier mould than the literary generations of to-day; had a genius at once sure, powerful, and kindly, without freak, or paradox, or doubt. Mr. Lowell's religious faith (if one may mention such matters) had a solidity and fervor which surprised some, and might well convert others of a wavering temper. I know that I cannot praise him to the measure of his desert, nor bear adequate testimony to the qualities which we knew and admired and loved, and yet it is difficult to be silent in our regret *tam cari capitas*."

In the *Contemporary Review* for October, Dr. Underwood has a biographical article upon Russell Lowell. He knew Lowell well. Lowell once told him that when he was at college he read all the books he came across except those prescribed for the course of his study. The article is too long to summarize. The following passage describes the poet as he appeared to those who knew him:—

"At his desk he toiled terribly; in serious discourse he was as strenuous as any of his Puritan ancestors; to the world he was courteous but reserved, with a due mingling of dignity; to inferiors, especially considerate; to the vulgar and presuming, a glacier; to his family and near friends, the most delightful and sunshiny being that ever came from the author of joy."

When he edited the *Atlantic Monthly* he had \$3000 a year as salary and was paid \$10 a page for prose and \$50 for each poem. Lowell's conversion was effected by Miss Maria White, a young woman of delicate beauty and noble character. She was devoted to the anti-slavery cause, and it was she who won Lowell from being a mere gay youth, ready to jibe at abolitionists and other unfashionable people, and made him a reformer and a devotee to the spiritual life.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

"An English Estimate of Lowell," by Archdeacon Farrar; "One Remedy for Municipal Misgovernment," by President Eliot; "A Plan for a Permanent Bank System," by Congressman Harter; the two articles on "Compulsory and Religious Education," by Senator Vilas and by Mr. E. M. Winston, and "English Royalty," by Henry Labouchere, are reviewed as leading articles.

THE MEANING OF THE FREE COINAGE AGITATION.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in discussing the meaning of the free coinage agitation, holds to the view that mere free coinage is not the true object of those who advocate the unlimited coinage of silver dollars without change in the present legal tender acts. There can be no objection, as he thinks, to the free coinage of two kinds of dollars by the United States provided that at the same time the legal tender acts are so amended as not to give an option to the debtor of which the creditor is deprived. The class demanding the free coinage of silver, however, do not demand also a change in the legal tender acts. This class is composed, Mr. Atkinson asserts, of two groups: the owners of silver mines who desire to sell silver bullion to government at a good profit, and the misguided persons who think it may be more profitable to pay their present debts in cheap money.

WHAT IT WOULD COST TO BUILD A NAVY.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge estimates that for \$350,000,000 we could build a navy which coupled with coast defences—which could be constructed for \$150,000,000—would make us impregnable. During the last twenty years, he asserts, we have wasted in patching old wooden vessels more than enough to have built half the proposed fleet. \$500,000,000 spread over fifteen years would require that only \$33,000,000 be appropriated each year toward the construction of a fleet and fortifications.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller follows Col. Dodge with an argument for a national naval reserve and a state naval militia. He believes that something can be done toward bringing the cruising yachtsmen into closer relations with the navy.

SOCIAL VERSE.

Mr. Swinburne reviews at length a collection of lyric verse, "Lyra Elegantarium," edited by Frederick Locker-Lampson. With his usual accumulation of inexpressive adjectives Mr. Swinburne proceeds to inquire why that poem was left out and why this was put in. To us it is a mystery why this man, who is capable of writing and does write the most perfect verse in the language, should ever attempt to handle prose in which he fails so signally. One paragraph referring to Browning's "Youth and Art" is good: "That is not a sample of social verse: It is an echo from the place of conscious or unconscious torment which is paved with penitence and roofed with despair. Its quiet note of commonplace resignation is more bitter and more impressive in the self-scornful sadness of its retrospect than any shriek of rebellion or any imprecation of appeal." For the rest the reader will scarcely find much to inspire him unless he delights in such phrases as a "most magnanimous mouse of a Calibanic poeticle," "blank and blatant paragon of epic or idyllic stultiloquence," "infamous pirate, liar, and thief," "pietistic and Romanistic gush of sentimental religiosity," and other like chaste expressions.

WASTE OF TIME A CAUSE OF AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

President Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, suggests that one of the causes of the present depression in agriculture may be found in the farmer himself. He does not believe that unequal taxation is alone responsible for the suffering of the farmer. Much of the suffering he attributes to waste of time on the part of the farmer. With poorer tools than are now used, poorer buildings, inferior facilities for transportation, lower prices and uncertain markets, the farmer of a generation ago, he observes, knew nothing of "agricultural depressions."

"I hear the farmers complaining to-day of high tariff, and it may be that they have a right to complain; still no tax on iron was ever so great as the tax he pays who leaves his mowing-machine unsheltered in the storm. The tax on land is high; but he pays a higher tax who leaves his meadows to grow up to white-weed and thistles. The tax for good roads is high; but higher toll is paid by the farmer who goes each week to town in mud knee-deep to his horses. There is a high tax on personal property; but it is not so high as the tax on time which is paid by the man who spends his Saturdays loitering about the village streets. All the farmer's income arises from the wise use of his time. One sixth of his time means one sixth of his income. If he has learned to make use of his time, all other ills will cure themselves."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The two articles, "Can we Make it Rain," by Gen. Dyrenforth and Prof. Newcomb; "Drunkenness is Curable," by John F. Mines; "Hayti and the United States," by Hon. Fred. Douglass; "James Russell Lowell," by Richard Henry Stoddard, and "Straws," by Col. Henry Watterson, are reviewed in "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE CHILIAN WAR.

The account of the events leading up to the recent Chilean Revolution as given by Captain José M'Santa Cruz, in this number, does not differ essentially from the accounts which other Congressionalists have given out. They all have one story to tell. Balmaceda was untrue to his trust. Barred from succeeding himself as president he undertook, through the exercise of unconstitutional means, to perpetuate his power by naming a successor, and the people revolted. It is difficult to believe, however, that Balmaceda went the lengths he did without some slight provocation or a shadow of right. Perhaps some one may be found to present the other side of the case—for surely there is another side.

"OLD HUTCH" ON SPECULATION.

Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch," advances some curious arguments in support of speculation in grain. Here is one of them which as an example of a *non sequitur* is almost perfect. Grain operations—meaning by operations, speculations—benefit the consumer, "because when there is an excess of breadstuffs a low price stimulates consumption and gives him a big loaf." The question will at once suggest itself, what has speculation to do with the fact that an excess of breadstuffs admits of a big loaf being given the consumer.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Hon. John Russell Young views with concern the fading away of American influence in China. "In 1885,"

he writes, "the American flag was on every coast and in every navigable stream of China, covering the largest commercial fleet in the East. That represented the good feeling between the two nations. Now it may be found, if at all, upon some poor, forlorn petroleum tramp steamer edging its way toward unfriendly wharves." This diminution of American interests in China during the last five years is traceable, in the opinion of Mr. Young, to our laws restricting the immigration of Chinese, and to the awakening of a new life among the Chinese, themselves, which has aroused their emotions of self-respect and has led them to resent our "policy of contumely."

Mr. Young shows that the interests of the United States lie in closer political and commercial relations with China. "The Chinese are our nearest neighbors. The ocean between us is not as wide as the ocean to Liverpool twenty years ago. China craves as necessities our cotton goods and petroleum. The cotton grows on our plantations; the petroleum comes from our caverns. There is no reason why the entire China trade, under a judicious system of political sympathy, might not be one of the most valuable assets in the sum of American maritime greatness. We have but to show China that we have no American interest in the East aside from the Sandwich Islands as near to us as the autonomy of her empire; that her independence is essential to our commercial strength in the Pacific; we have but to promulgate Monroe Doctrine in the East upon the lines laid down by Quincy Adams as pertinent to the Gulf of Mexico and the South American republics, to have a moral weight in her destinies which no other power could hope to emulate or venture successfully to deny."

MR. HERRESHOFF'S "GLORIANA."

Mr. Lewis Herreshoff, of the well-known yacht building firm, sketches the progress that has been made in the construction of yachts during the last ten years, describing in particular the construction of his *Gloriana*. The difference between this yacht and the rest of her class lies only, we are told, in the peculiar lines of the hull. He is hopeful that a steamship will soon be built embodying the principles involved in the designs of the *Gloriana*, and is confident that an ocean vessel built upon the model of his yacht "would attain given results of speed with less power."

ENGLISH INTERFERENCE AND CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. William Henry Hurlbert maintains that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a satisfactory reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada is the constant intermeddling on the part of Great Britain with the relations between the Dominion and the Union. The complication of purely Canadian and American issues with British has been, as for instance in the fishery controversy, a source of confusion and irritation to both Canada and the United States. "Why should London," he asks, "be required to pass on questions as to the load line of Canadian vessels or the cattle trade of Canada with the United States?" In business matters Great Britain is as much a foreign country to Canada as are the United States. No less than 40 per cent. of the amount of duties collected by Canada in 1889 was collected on goods from Great Britain against only 32 per cent. collected on goods from the United States. Is it not time," he concludes, "for the Dominion to be treated not by the United States only, but by Great Britain, as an American, and no longer in any entangling sense a European nationality?" In a word, the interest of both the United States and Canada demand a "very considerable development" of the Dominion as an independent power.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The October number of this magazine is largely biographical. Articles on Emily Dickinson and Sir John Macdonald are reviewed at length in the department of leading articles.

THE ASCETIC IDEAL.

Under this title two writers, Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge, tell the story of St. Jerome's life, and they tell it remarkably well. His religious infatuation led him into many unfortunate excesses; his self-discipline caused him to afflict, not only his body, but his mind by denying himself the luxury of classic learning in which he took such great delight. He put others to the same severe tests by which he tried himself, notably the noble Paula and her daughter Eustochium. These women literally forsook all and followed Jerome into Palestine, where, at Bethlehem, Paula established the nunnery of which she was abbess for twenty years.

There seems to be good evidence, however, that as Jerome grew older he softened in his views and came to see that better than blind fanaticism is worthy moderation.

The authors of this article, in commenting on the mystic charm of Jerome's literary style as compared with classic prose, make the following thoughtful and suggestive remark. Its quality "is the essential and distinctive quality of all early Christian eloquence. It is the same that gives the enthralling charm to the rugged pages of St. Augustine—a strain unheard in the world before the dawning of the new day. Its effect upon the ear is like that of a plaintive melody upborne upon some vast organ-swell; or the thrilling monotony of a voice which if it alter must break in tears."

IGNATIUS VON DÖLLINGER.

Another ecclesiastic is the subject of a sketch by E. P. Evans. Very different from Jerome was the modern broad-minded, optimistic, sunny-tempered Döllinger, theologian, scholar, and man of culture. His love of study rather than any strong religious conviction seems to have invited him into the Church, but once there he never failed in his earnest search into theological truths. For half a century he remained within the Church, not oblivious to its abuses but persuaded by his abounding optimism that the evils were only transient. In 1870, however, "the scales fell from his eyes," and soon after certain utterances concerning the Immaculate Conception and the Infallibility of the Pope caused him to be excommunicated. For a time his very life was in danger from the fury of some religious fanatics, but the learned world honored him, and when he died, January 10, 1890, he was honored by all men.

GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

General Thomas is the subject of a sort of character sketch by Henry Stone. Mr. Stone considers General Thomas, all in all, the greatest figure in the civil war, a man whose character was as great as his ability. The feeling of his soldiers toward him was little short of reverent worship. His mere presence inspired them to do and suffer anything which he commanded. In 1868 there was a movement afoot to make him a presidential candidate. His peremptory refusal was as follows: "I am wholly disqualified for so high and responsible a position. I have not the necessary control over my temper. I have no taste for politics. I am poor and could not afford it."

DEAN SWIFT.

Henry F. Randolph combats the idea that Swift was nothing but a cynic, by quoting from the "Journal to Stella," in which Journal (as has for some time been well

known; by the way), there appears altogether a different side to his character. In these pages there is revealed a man sympathetic, thoughtful of others, living, and even sentimental.

CAVE-DWELLERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

David Dodge gives a sprightly description of certain inhabitants of North Carolina who, rather than enlist in the Confederate army, dwelt in caves which they dug at infinite pains.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The current number may be called the history number. In the department of "Required Reading" several topics of American history are treated in a manner which does not add anything to the previous knowledge of the subjects, but which possess the quality, quite as valuable and rarer, of presenting old things in a coherent, definite, and, at the same time, live form. "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and "George Washington as President," will undoubtedly give both student and general reader a clearer idea of two very important matters. Two series are begun, one on the "Domestic and Social Life of the Colonies," by Edward Everett Hale, and another on the "History of Political Parties in America," by F. W. Hewes. Major J. W. Powell furnishes an interesting sketch of the eccentric James Smithson, who, despising the royal blood of the Northumberland and Percys which flowed in his veins, elected for himself the life and labors of a scientist, and finally completed his long life by writing a will of five lines in which he bequeathed his entire fortune to a nation which he had never visited, making no conditions save that the property should be employed for the founding of "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The establishment, organization, and work of the Smithsonian Institution is then described. Mr. Maurice Thompson undertakes to do a very perilous thing, viz., to draw a line as clearly defined as that which, in the great Consummation, will separate the sheep from the goats, and to place on one side—the lost side of this line, the realists in fiction, while on the other are ranged the idealists, the blessed. Even more than this, he traces the genealogy of each class, tracing the romances back to the old Greek tragedians, while he stigmatizes the realists as parvenu since their lineage goes back no further than John Lyly. Then he classifies the novelist in a manner which, we must protest, is purely arbitrary. Mr. Thompson says many excellent things which are worthy of earnest consideration, but unfortunately his theme is so complex and so subtle, including propositions which necessitate so many qualifications and reservations, that it demands for its just treatment a book, perhaps many books, rather than a few pages of a magazine.

Andrew Ten Broek begins a series on the *Niebelungen Lied*.

THE ARENA.

Papers on Lowell, the Hernes, and the French Republic contained in the *Arena* will be found reviewed at length in the department of Leading Articles.

MIND CURE.

Henry Wood writes an interesting and temperate article on the subject of mind cure. In referring to the popular hostility to the doctrine, he says what must appear reasonable, namely, that failures in treatment are not peculiar to mind treatment but are likewise the daily results of the practice of surgery and *materia medica*. "The one great principle which underlies all mind healing is contained in

the assumption that all primary causation relating to the human organism is mental or spiritual. The mind which is the real man is the cause and the body the result. . . . The physical man is but the printed page, or external manifestation of the intrinsic man which is higher and back of him." *Materia medica* deals with the body, the effect; mind cure deals with the mind, the cause.

There are two methods of practice; one is by persistent self-discipline, the other by the intervention and efforts of another person called a healer. Sometimes there is a combination of both. Self-healing requires greater abstraction of mind than is possible for some persons, and hence the need of the help of another.

MADAME BLAVATSKY AGAIN.

Moncure D. Conway furnishes an "exposé" of Madame Blavatsky's occultism. It seems, according to his account, that after pressing her very hard for some manifestation of her powers she made the very frank confession that "It is all glamour; people think they see what they do not see. That is the whole of it." At Adyar in India her marvels were performed in collusion with a Mr. and Mrs. Coulomb, it is said, who afterward exposed their part in the frauds. Colonel Olcott has been, Mr. Conway holds, an honest but deluded adherent to her and her mystical performances.

This number contains two lurid semi-political articles. One, by H. C. Bradsby, is a general arraignment and wholesale denunciation of all modern political leaders; the other is by T. B. Wakeman and is a terrific onslaught on all opponents of nationalism, but most especially upon the Rev. M. J. Savage, who in the August *Arena* ventured upon a criticism of that rather hazy system. If these gentlemen will learn to curb their tempers, weed out their expletives, and write like sane men, they will command more respect both for themselves and for the opinions which they represent.

Charles H. Pattee furnishes a chronicle of the Boston stage back in the fifties, and Dr. Frederick Gaertsch closes this number with an article on the microscope and its application in the departments of medicine, surgery, general science, and medical jurisprudence.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The *Fortnightly Review* for October is a very bright number, but we miss Mr. Frank Harris's stories. Why the editor should banish his own contributions to an illustrated sixpenny, and fill up his magazine with a ponderous first instalment of a new story, entitled "A Human Document," by Mr. W. H. Mallock, is a mystery which provokes rather than amuses his readers.

MR. J. A. SYMONDS ON ZOLA'S IDEALISM.

Mr. Symonds reviews "La Bête Humaine," describing it in detail, praising it cordially, and maintaining that so far from being a realist, Zola is an idealist, whose work has all those qualities of the constructive reason by which the ideal is distinguished from the bare reality:—

"Zola's realism consists, then, in his careful attention to details, in the naturalness of his connecting motives, and his frank acceptance of all things human which present themselves to his observing brain. The idealism which I have been insisting on, which justifies us in calling 'La Bête Humaine' a poem, has to be sought in the method whereby these separate parcels of the plot are woven together, and also is the dominating conception contained in the title which gives unity to the whole work."

A HINT TO THE "BUTTERFLIES OF BELGRAVIA."

Mr. Auberon Herbert, after a prolonged silence, has at last found his voice, and we have a charming paper in his

best style, entitled "Under the Yoke of the Butterflies." It is half an essay and half a dialogue, the object of which is to preach the great gospel that we have been paralyzed by the state. Mr. Herbert makes his moan over the awful one-handedness and one-leggedness of our rich classes, who are smitten with the universal incapacity to help themselves. He implores the not-butterflies to pluck up heart and emancipate themselves from the butterflies; and, among other things, he makes the following suggestion as to the way in which more rational human intercourse could be established in the heart of Belgravia:—

"Let those who care to meet on some basis of friendship, rather than of mere acquaintance, form a group congenial in taste and feeling, borrowing from club-life just as much as suits their purpose. Let them partly own a couple of large, suitable rooms. The rooms would serve for dancing, for music, for conversation, on such days of the week as they chose. As most reasonable people have work as well as pleasure to attend to, such meetings would begin early and end early, so as not to destroy the usefulness of the next day; the sacrifices to the deities of cellar and kitchen would be carefully limited in amount; something would be done to relieve the toil of chaperonship; girls would be more trusted to look after themselves."

ART IN BERLIN.

Mr. Wilhelm Bode contributes an article, much of which is in the nature of an art catalogue, describing by what means the Berlin Renaissance Museum has made such remarkable progress in the last fifteen years. He states that the German museums have no such unlimited means at their disposal as people abroad seem to think, and discloses the fact that they were for years in communication with Blenheim and Longford Castle in order to get a selection from their treasures, only to find in the end that the British National Gallery had the first choice.

MORE PICTURES OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Francis Adams describes social life in the interior of Australia in a manner which will probably call forth a further article from the editor of the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, who is now in London. Mr. Adams presents a grim picture of "up country," where pastoralism, "thanks to reckless over-stocking and tree-destruction, has pressed a pitiless stamp of desolation on to the face of the whole land; where there are great plains, treeless and grassless; where the eyes ache with looking toward the viewless horizon, smoking like a cauldron, and where the roads called 'lanes' are little more than brown, bare, rectilinear passages, whose sole ornaments are the telegraph poles and wires running exactly down the middle, and the skeletons and carcasses of sheep, or of some poor patient bullock who has done something more than his duty, are its only landmarks." Yet within the memory of many these plains waved with grass so high that horsemen could hide in them. Mr. Adams admits that there are other and more cheerful aspects of the interior, when seasons of drought are followed by seasons of flood, and when sometimes even the land is blessed with mild and continuous rain; but when he comes to speak of the squatters, the "one powerful and unique national type yet produced in the new land," he tells us that they are being "gently transformed off the face of the earth."

The other side of this unpleasant picture is given in the following paragraph:—

"Nature, even in her most sinister aspect, has her divine consolations, and in the bush there are hours when her benignity soothes like the tender caress of a lover. Frankly, I find not only all that is generally characteristic in Australia and the Australians springing from this heart

of the land, but also all that is noblest, kindest, and best. There are cruel features in the life—there are horrible features in it; but even in these there is an intensity, a frankness, and a reality, which lift them, in my opinion, right above the eternally hideous and hypocritical vice of all the phases of our so-called civilization."

Describing the "selectors," the writer declares that democratic legislation has utterly failed to form anything like a yeoman class in the interior. "In Australia the money has been made"; and "the average selector finds it possible nowadays to gain little more than a mere living by the exercise of unremitting and monotonous toil," the "much deplored existence of the petty English farmer being far more preferable of the two." Mr. Adams likens the Australian "selectors" of the interior to the "mean whites" of the Southern States of America. He, however, "recalls with a singular delight" his personal memoirs of the bush people, and even admits that there were communities in the Australian bush which, so far as social manners went, realized for him much of what he desired in a democracy; while he had found intercourse with bush children to be "one of the most charming things in life."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

There are some good articles in the October *Contemporary*. We quote elsewhere Mr. Christie Murray on New Zealand, Dr. Underwood on Mr. Russell Lowell, Mr. Rae on "The Eight Hour Day," and Mr. Sidney Low on "The Rise of the Suburbs."

PEACE OR WAR OR TWADDLE.

If Mr. Osborne Morgan had not been a Right Hon., and an M.P., and a Q.C., the article which occupies the first place in the *Contemporary* would have been returned by the editor of any live magazine, regretting that space forbade the publication of so many pages of commonplace without point or direct bearing upon anything. Mr. Osborne Morgan, however, is a right Hon., a Q.C., and an M.P., and so he is allowed the privilege of uttering his excellent but somewhat unimportant reflections. The title is the only thing in the article which has any bite in it, but it only accentuates the disappointment which is felt when you turn over the pages to ascertain what Mr. Osborne Morgan has got to say. The gist of the whole thing is in the last paragraph:—

"The day is still distant when the Sepoy and the Cosack will meet to decide the sovereignty of the East on the banks of the Hydaspes or the Indus. Before that day arrives many things may happen. Meantime, it is something to feel that in the great struggle for which the powers of Europe seem to be girding themselves, England at least can maintain a strict though by no means an uninterested neutrality."

AMERICAN AND BRITISH RAILWAY STOCKS.

Mr. G. B. Baker writes on this subject from the point of view of one who believes that American stocks will go up and British stocks go down. American investors will be reassured that Mr. Baker thinks that the future holds out some recompense for all that they have suffered in the past. Those who have money in railways will read the article with interest.

DO DISSENTERS WANT TO BE D.D.'S?

Rev. H. W. Horwill thinks they do, and he has written a paper to demand degrees for Nonconformists, in which he protests against the arrangement by which divinity degrees of Oxford and Cambridge are preserved for the exclusive benefit of the clergy of the Church of England. He says:—

"I would suggest that in the first place a serious effort

be made to induce the University of London to grant theological degrees. But whatever schemes are suggested for the institution of theological degrees in universities that do not grant them at present, an attempt should certainly be made to free from denominational restrictions the degrees that already exist. While such restrictions remain, the nationalizing of the universities is incomplete."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leckey's paper on "Carlyle's Message to His Age," is a Sunday afternoon lecture to working-men, which it cannot be, said encourages Mr. Leckey to persevere as a lecturer on Sunday afternoon to working-men or to any one else. It is sound, no doubt, but undeniably dull. Prof. Sanday replies to Dr. Schurer's attacks upon the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel. The Rev. J. S. Weldon, the Headmaster of Harrow, discusses the question of the position of Greek in the universities from the point of view of a headmaster who is liberal enough to be in favor of optional as against compulsory Greek in the universities—under four general propositions, of which we only quote the second:—

"The study of Greek, if it be seriously prosecuted, occupies so great a part of a boy's school-time as to deny him the opportunity of studying other subjects which it may be important and even essential for him to know."

The fact is, of course, that in nine cases out of ten the students who profess to study Greek do not study it seriously, and it is for them sheer waste of time.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* for October is a fair average number. Mr. Lefevre's and Sir Charles Tupper's articles will be found reviewed at length in another department.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Gladstone discusses "Ancient Beliefs in a Future State" in an article which he had been provoked to write by Prof. Cheyne's remark in a Calcutta review, which implied that the idea of the immortality of the soul was born late into the world and was entirely unknown by the Jews at an early stage in their history. Mr. Gladstone takes up the cudgels for the opposite thesis, which he thus defines—

"1. That the movement of ideas between the time of civilization in its cradle, and the time of civilization in its full-grown stature, on the subject of future retribution, if not of a future existence generally, was a retrograde and not a forward movement.

2. That there is reason, outside the Psalter, to think that the Old Testament implies the belief in a future state as an accepted belief among the Hebrews, although it in no way formed an element of the Mosaic usages, and can not be said to be prominent even in the Psalms.

3. That the conservation of the truth concerning a future state does not appear to have constituted a specific element in the divine commission intrusted to the Hebrew race, and that it is open to consideration whether more was done for the maintenance of this truth in certain of the Gentile religions."

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

There is an excellent article by Mr. Goldwin Smith, in which he discusses the question whether disestablishment in England is close at hand or not. His survey of the state of religion in countries where disestablishment has been carried out is very interesting, and on the whole reassuring. He thinks that the Establishment in England is bound to go, and he makes the following suggested compromise:

"It would seem that a wise Churchman would be likely to think twice before he rejected a compromise on the lines of Irish Disestablishment, which, taking from him the tithe—now reduced in value—as well as the representation of the Church in the House of Lords, would leave him the cathedrals, the parish churches, the rectories, the glebes, the recent benefactions, and give him a freedom of legislation, by the wise use of which he might, supposing Christianity to retain its hold, recover, by the adaptation of institutions and formularies to the times, a part of the ground which, during the suspension of her legislative life, his Church has lost. Democracy is marching on, and the opportunity of compromise may never return."

HOW TO RESTRICT FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. W. H. Wilkins, in an article upon the immigration troubles of the United States, describes the legislation which has been forced upon the American Congress, and suggests that England would do well to follow suit.

"Section 1 specifies the classes of aliens henceforth to be excluded from admission to the United States, viz.: 'All idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge,' persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come,' unless it is satisfactorily shown on inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the Act of 1885."

If this legislation is necessary for a country which calculates that it can accommodate seven times its present population, it cannot be said to be unnecessary in the overcrowded British Isles.

THE WAR OFFICE IN CASE OF WAR.

General Sir John Adye, in an article on military forces of the Crown, prophesies mournfully the destruction of the army by parliamentarianism. He deplores the giving to the English Admiralty the charge of its own stores. He thinks the English must retrace their steps and give ordnance departments for both services. He groans aloud over the fact that the military element has no real power in the army, and concludes his article by the following prophecy:—

"If this important factor is ignored, and if the forces of the Crown are to be ruled by evanescent political ministers, and by barren discursive debates in parliament, we may find some day that our forces have lost that animating spirit and that discipline which alone can enable them to achieve success. Should war unfortunately arise in the present condition of the War Office, it is to be feared that its administration would speedily come to the ground."

INDIAN IDEAS OF MARRIAGE.

Cornelia Sorabji gives us "The Stray Thoughts of an Indian Girl," in the course of which she states the Indian conception of marriage. Curiously enough, Mrs. Lynn Linton seems to have fallen very much in love with the Indian woman's view of marriage, which is as follows:

"From the woman's side (1) that she may have some male in whose rear she may walk into heaven, for her own good deeds gain her no entrance there; or (2) if she has no brothers, that the said male may lead the family procession within the gates. Viewed from the father's side it is that he may leave behind him some one to pray his soul out of hell (*pat*), and offer sacrifices to the supernal and infernal deities."

NATIONAL REVIEW.

The first place in the *National Review* this month is devoted to an article on "Scotland and Her Home Rulers," by Mr. A. N. Cumming. The Scottish Home Rule Association, says Mr. Cumming, has for four years been endeavoring to cajole Mr. Gladstone into taking up its cause, and now it has resolved to coerce him.

"Home Rule for Scotland should be made a test question in every election in Scotland, and no candidate ought to receive a vote unless he is a Scottish Home Ruler and pledges himself to do all in his power to procure the restoration of national self-government in Scotland; and no settlement of the Scottish Home Rule question is practicable which would not confer upon Scotland a separate legislature and executive to manage specifically and exclusively her national affairs, and which does not, at the same time, sacredly maintain the unity and supremacy of the imperial parliament to deal with all imperial affairs."

Such, at least, is the text of the resolution of the Association at its recent meeting. But, according to Mr. Cumming, there is no immediate demand for Home Rule at all on the part of the people of Scotland.

THE "DRINK" QUESTION.

A more interesting article at this moment is Dr. Mortimer Granville's on "Drink: Ethical Considerations, and Physiological." The following quotation shows the line taken:—

"There are very few horses that can be driven without a whip through a crowded thoroughfare; and the highway of life is very crowded, and it takes a lot of driving to go straight. There must be stimulation, because there must be momentum; and this is not to be obtained without alcohol. If there was no alcohol at all in the diet of the abstainers themselves, they would, in spite of all their fussiness, die out of sheer inertia. Alcohol was given to man for his mental and nervous stimulation; wine to make glad the heart of man—not unfertilized wine, which never made any man's heart glad, or could be called good wine. A truce to the silly pretence that the wine mentioned approvingly a score of times in the Scriptures was incapable of making people drunk if they took too much of it. It would have been worthless if it had been so!"

THE MAHATMA BOOM.

"The Mahatma Period," is, of course, an article on the present "Mahatma Boom." Says Mr. W. Earl Hodgson:—

"It is a little disconcerting to learn that Madame Blavatsky was not a Mahatma. It seems that she had a very decided human side to her character, and that a Mahatma has not. Madame Blavatsky was a woman with two sides—the human, which was very ordinary, the other, which was very majestic. . . . What troubles us in our surmise as to the identity of the English Mahatma is Colonel Olcott's stipulation that to be a Mahatma you must not have a human side. . . . It is because he wishes to have 'a clear life, an open mind, a pure heart, an unveiled spiritual perception, and a brotherliness for all,' that Mr. Burrows accepts Theosophy; and we may take it for granted that it is for the same reason, strengthened by a tired perception of the unromantic character of matter, that Mrs. Besant corresponds with Mahatmas on their own terms. There we have the explanation of the Mahatma period. Our storm-tossed souls yield themselves up to Theosophy, because in the nature of things it is absolutely necessary that we should believe in a Divine power, in a categorical imperative, and in Providence."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Under the title of "The Ordeal of Trade Unionism," the *Westminster* discusses some features of militant trade unionism as it exists at the present moment, and sums up: "In the first place, trades unions must, I believe, become more conciliatory in tone and less despotic in action. Secondly, it cannot be denied that unionism is a conspicuous fact in modern industrial development. Another point which ought to be borne in mind is in reference to the claims made for trades unions as solving the perennial problem of the relation of labor to capital. Lastly, while every material point examined leads to the conviction that unionism is fundamentally a salutary economic agent, the truth is also suggested that it is a system which demands enlightened management, temper, and moderation. It will be fatal to unionism and to national prosperity if men lose sight of the necessity for the constant application of other than economical motives to determine their action in society. That the present development of trade unionism is not in any sense a final and complete one, but only a tentative step in the direction of more vigorous self-help and more extended combination, is a proposition which, as I apprehend, is supported by the facts of reason and of experience."

Another writer, in this number, taking for his subject "History and Radicalism," concludes: "It is to the natural aspirations of the suffering masses of mankind, far more than the wisdom and condition of the fortunate, that we owe the political progress of the past; and it is to the former, rather than the latter, that we must look for the signs of the future."

MURRAY'S MAGAZINE.

Murray's Magazine for October is above the average. Dr. Hayman's "Glimpses of Byron" is noticed elsewhere; but there are several other articles which deserve notice. Mr. George Eyre-Todd's paper on some "Neglected Possibilities of Rural Life" suggests that a good deal might be done in rural districts in England if all parties concerned would but address themselves to the legitimate and natural course of development of the resources of the country, which he thinks could be done by "judicious encouragement of rural arts and crafts."

Mr. Graham Sandberg gives a good deal of out-of-the-way information in his paper on the "Grand Lama of Tibet." He asserts:—

"That in order to maintain their footing in Tibet, and thus reserve for their exclusive advantage the commercial products of the country, as well as remain the sole suppliers of its natural wants, the Chinese authorities scruple not to bring about the murder of each successive sovereign of the land before he comes of age. In this way five at least of the Grand Lamas of Lhasá during the present century have been deliberately put to death under secret orders from Peking. Each youthful king seems to be suffered to survive until he all but reaches the age for full sovereignty; and then the edict goes forth that he must die, and some subtle instrument accomplishes the bloody deed."

In an article entitled "Two Brothers and Their Friends," Mlle. Maria Adelaide Belloc contributes a brightly written account of the journal of the brothers De Goncourts, which she illustrates with brief sketches of the notables in the famous journals which afford so many character sketches of the leading figures in modern French letters. Here is a curious little passage describing the fate of Gaviarni, the caricaturist, when he came to London:—

"He snubbed Thackeray, who came full of zeal to invite

him to dinner; he actually missed, without any excuse, an appointment to sketch the queen, who in common with Prince Albert had the highest admiration for his genius; he was further—horrid thought!—said to have declared that an English lady in full dress was like a cathedral; and finally he went off at a tangent on scientific notions, and, although the most sober of men, took what the De Goncourts whimsically call 'le gin du pays' to stimulate his researches into the higher mathematics!"

EDUCATION.

Education is a rather bright little monthly, much lighter and more discursive than the *Educational Review*.

Elizabeth Porter Gould writes on "The Woman Problem." She says the solution is not to come from the women alone, nor from the men, with all their experienced judgment, practical wisdom, and chivalric hearts. It is in the hands of the people, both men and women, sounding the key-note of equal advantages to every human being bearing the seal of conscious responsibility. . . . Both sexes will yet work together in all schools, colleges, and universities, as they do now in the departments of labor and in the home. What is the university but a large home wherein is brought to a focus the aspirations of youth—not boys alone, not girls alone—but of youth, for knowledge, happiness, and growth?"

William C. Kitchen contributes a paper on "European Learning in Japan," in which he shows that the thirsting after western lore and *mores* had its counterpart in Japanese history twelve hundred years ago, when the literature and manners of the now-hated Chinese and Koreans were the thing "with progressive Japanese. The influence of the West began in the sixteenth century.

"The Chinese classics were as fresh and as fascinating to the Japanese of the sixth century as are the writings of Irving and Macaulay to the Japanese of the nineteenth. Herbert Spencer is now the inspiration of the best minds of Japan, but neither he nor any other thinker can charm the nation into a more complete captivity to his teachings than did Confucius, who has moulded Japanese thought for more than a thousand years."

Professor W. E. Burchill argues strenuously for the teaching of political economy in schools. There is an article on "Primary Education in New Zealand," and other readable papers appear.

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.

"All conservatism is not clerical, and all radicalism is not scientific." With this pungent sentence Dr. William Caven opens the first and most important article in the September number of the *Homiletic Review*.

Notwithstanding the contrary opinion, the clergy have, in all times, been the real body of thinkers by which true progress in religious thinking has been promoted. But conservatism which is clerical and radicalism which is scientific are the definite subjects which Dr. Caven discusses.

It is natural that among clergymen there should be a considerable amount of conservatism. For the most part, they are pious men and consequently hold their beliefs in reverent adoration. Attacks upon it they cannot regard so coolly as can men to whom these beliefs are nothing. By their religious training they are made the custodians of the faith and hence are its natural defenders. Moreover they are *teachers*; no one of them believes unto himself alone but his views must influence others, those who look to the minister as unto an experienced guide in spiritual things. A tremendous responsibility is this, and

it is not to be wondered at that they upon whom it is laid are cautious lest they become as stumbling-stones unto others. Another and altogether unworthy reason for their tardy assent to the plans of reconstruction is sometimes self-interest, either known to themselves or subtly interwoven with loftier reasons.

On the other hand, the causes of scientific radicalism are worthy of examination. Demonstrated evidence is the criterion by which scientific propositions are judged. Again, scientific studies have to do with physical phenomena, and so accustomed do scientists become to material things that it is difficult for them to handle matters wholly spiritual. Lastly, scientific men consider that theological questions have not been submitted as are all scientific questions to an inductive method of examination.

A middle course is the true and reasonable one. Theological matters should be honestly tested, but we must not forget the peculiar spiritual nature of the subject under discussion.

"The Higher Criticism and the Tombs of Egypt," is the heading under which Rev. C. M. Cobern pleads for more recognition of modern Oriental discoveries in pursuing "Higher Criticism" work. Recent Egyptian discoveries have shed marvellous light on the writings of the Pentateuch and have shown how thoroughly Egyptian is its entire spirit.

Professor T. W. Hunt briefly sketches the character of that pious, earnest fourteenth-century mystic, Richard Ralle, hermit, poet, and moralist.

Rev. Charles C. Starbuck exposes the fallacies prevalent in all examinations of the Roman Catholic Doctrine, Polity, and Usages.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

Dr. Felix Adler has an instructive paper on "The Problem of Unsectarian Moral Instruction." He shows the probable futility of any solution of the problem through compromises and combinations of sects. For instance, it is proposed that the Catholics, Protestants, and Jews shall eliminate their differences and "formulate a common platform," including, for instance the belief in the Deity, the immortality of the soul, and the belief on future reward and punishment. Dr. Adler points out two objections: first, it leaves out the Agnostics—and in such a matter justice must be denied no one—and second, "the life of a religion is usually to be found precisely in those points in which it differs from its neighbors."

Another scheme, backed by high authority, is that religious and moral instruction shall be given in the public schools by appointees of the respective religious denominations. The example of Germany is held up in support of this; but in Germany church and state are united, here they are separated. Nor, Dr. Adler thinks, will such an arrangement satisfy the "earnest sectarian."

A third proposition is to allow sectarian schools to draw upon the public fund in proportion to its needs. This would, on the face of it, defeat the purpose of the public school in preventing "the growth of that national unit which it is the very business of the public school to create and foster. And each school would be moulded by sectarian influence regardless of state regulations.

Dr. Adler comes out boldly with his own solution of the problem: "It is the business of the moral instructor in the school to deliver to his pupil the subject-matter of morality, but not to deal with the sanctions of it; to give his pupils a clear understanding of what is right and what is wrong, but not to enter into the question why the right should be done and the wrong avoided.

"The ultimate sources of moral obligation need never be

discussed at all. It is the business of religion and philosophy to make affirmations with respect to these ultimate sources and sanctions. Religion says: We ought to do right because it is the will of God that we should, or for the love of Christ. Philosophy says: We should do right for utilitarian reasons or transcendental reasons, or in obedience to the law of evolution, or what not. The moral teacher, fortunately, is not called upon to choose between these various metaphysical or theological asseverations."

Professor H. C. Adams has a paper called "An Interpretation of the Social Movements of Our Time." After tracing with vigor and distinctness some of the industrial revolutions which have made "a greater difference between 1790 and 1890, in all matters of business procedure, than between the twelfth century and 1790," Professor Adams lays down the main lines on which government interference may move, first in "regulating the plane of competition," and second in taking charge of such industries as are natural monopolies and are superior to competition.

Ferdinand Jonnies sends from the University of Kiel a formidable first article on "The Prevention of Crime." Among other problems of practical penology he decides that prisoners should always be engaged in unproductive labor.

Another very learned and positive German professor, J. Platter, contributes a paper on "The Right of Private Property in Land," in which Henry George is held up to public ridicule.

"The Ethical Teaching of Sophocles" is by Arthur Fairbanks, and Leopold Schmidt writes on "The Unity of the Ethics of Ancient Greece."

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

In the October number of this magazine appears an article by Dr. H. B. Adams, on "American Pioneers of University Extension," which forms the basis of a Leading Article.

A CHAMPION OF TECHNOLOGY.

Dr. Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributes an interesting paper, in which he decides "The Place of Schools of Technology in American Education." Dr. Walker is no half-hearted advocate of technical training. After showing that in the case of skillfully trained specialists and engineers the economic law had been reversed, and a better and greater supply had created a fresh demand, he flings down the gage with a will: "For me, if I did not believe that the graduates of the institution over which I have the honor to preside were better educated men, in all which the term educated man implies, than the average graduate of the ordinary college, I would not consent to hold my position for another day."

President Walker claims the superiority of the new technical courses on four separate and distinct pleas:

I. The sincerity of purpose and the intellectual honesty which are bred in the laboratory of chemistry and physics stand in strong contrast with the dangerous tendencies to plausibility, sophistry, casuistry, and self-delusion which so insidiously beset the pursuit of metaphysics, dialectics, and rhetoric, according to the traditions of the schools. . . .

II. . . . There is great virtue, as training for practical work in life, of whatever kind, in whatever sphere, to be found in the objective study of concrete things, which so largely makes up the curriculum of the scientific school.

III. Under competent teachers of the applied sciences and technology, "examinations have far less of the character of a cram, and far more of the character of a test of ability to do work."

IV. The relation between teacher and scholar offers more opportunity in the laboratory for a dignified intimacy and mutual confidence than in the traditional college, where "on the one side there is apt to be an undue assumption of knowledge, a tendency to dogmatism, and a too peremptory way of dealing with the pupils' doubts and difficulties. On the other side there is apt to be something of the tone of resistance, if not of resentment; a disposition to escape the teacher's scrutiny, if not to get around him with the petty tricks of the recitation-room."

James H. Blodgett writes on "Education in the Eleventh Census Year," from the school reports of that census. We notice that while population has increased 62.41 per cent. from 1870 to 1890, the total school enrollment has advanced in the same period from 7,210,420 to 14,225,000, an increase of almost 96 per cent.

HARPER'S.

"Art Students' League of New York," by Dr. John C. Van Dyke, and "Common Sense in Surgery," by Helen H. Gardiner, are reviewed elsewhere.

The opening article in the October number is a profusely illustrated description of Cairo, by Constance Fenimore Woolson. It is well and brightly written from the tourist point of view. "If one loves color," says the writer, "if pictures are precious to him, are important, let him go to Cairo; he will find pleasure awaiting him."

F. D. Millet, in "A Courier's Ride," describes and illustrates some of his exciting experiences on the field of battle during the Turko-Prussian War.

In his London article for the month Mr. Besant tells of "The People" of Plantagenet times. One would think that papers of such value as those Mr. Besant is contributing might afford to be better and more fully illustrated, especially with such a picturesque and fertile field for illustration.

In fiction, Mr. Howells concludes—with no great *éclat*—"An Imperative Duty," and George Du Maurier gives a long, a very long, instalment of Peter Ibbetson. Richard Harding Davis is good in "An Unfinished Story," and the second batch of Charles Dickens's letters to Wilkie Collins are quite charming in a quiet way.

THE CENTURY.

The papers of the October *Century* are reviewed this month as Leading Articles; "The Press and Public Men," by H. V. Boynton; "Aerial Navigation," by Hiram S. Maxim, and Mr. Gosse's article on Rudyard Kipling.

Mr. Kennan contributes another Siberian article, "My Last Days in Siberia." One of its most interesting portions deal with the magnificent Minusinsk Museum, which is the result largely of the indefatigable labor and scholarly research of the naturalist Marhanoff. Mr. Kennan makes the strong point that the "scientific work in this institution is performed by the nihilists, men whom the government has contemptuously characterized as 'expelled seminarists,' 'half-educated school-boys,' 'despicable Jews,' and 'students that have failed in their examinations'; nor can the directors of the Museum obtain the services of any others sufficiently erudite and skilled."

Henry Rowan Lemly writes under the title "Who was El Dorado?" and shows that in the earlier traditions the name frequently pertained to a man, not a region. "The term was, indeed, an appellation of royalty, and El Dorado, perhaps, a veritable king, whose daily attire is said to have been a simple coating of aromatic resins followed by a sprinkling of gold-dust blown through a bamboo cane." Mr. Lemly's description of the civilization of the

Chibchas, a South American tribe of the Andes, is well done and interesting.

"Lincoln's Personal Appearance" gives subject-matter for some further pleasant reminiscences by John G. Nicolay. Mr. Hay does not shrink from promulgating a new Lincoln anecdote: his prompt acceptance of the advice volunteered by a little girl who had his photograph and who wrote to him to say how much better he would look with whiskers.

W. J. Stillman treats of Lorenzo di Credi and Perugino in a new chapter of "Italian Old Masters." Mrs. Pennell describes "A Water Tournament," a pretty modification of the joust obtaining in the Midi. E. V. Sumner has an exciting story of the Indian wars, "Besieged by the Utes."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

There is nothing of especial importance in the bright pages of the *Cosmopolitan* for October. Murat Halstead, writing on the city of Cincinnati, is vivacious in his description and historical small-talk. "Cincinnati had her period of primacy among the cities of the western world. She was the queen of the West. There had not been an example of such sudden evolution or exaltation of a great city. Louisville and St. Louis were for a long time regarded as competitors, but Chicago was hardly noticed until well up in the race. A strange combination of influences aided Chicago to preëminence. The war of the States was a heavy blow to Cincinnati and a help to Chicago. The southern trade, which has been the greatest factor of the commercial life of Cincinnati, was cut off entirely and it seemed for a time without remedy. The war that scorched Cincinnati only warmed Chicago and stimulated her. Next to Washington, Cincinnati was the national city most exposed to southern assault."

John Bonner calls attention in a paper on "The New Desert Lake" to the possibility which that phenomenon gives rise to, of irrigating the 4000 square miles of the Colorado Desert. A region hitherto incapable of supporting a dozen Indians might, with proper engineering helps, be converted into a beautiful home for a million people. The engineering problem—not a difficult one, according to this writer—would be to give some sort of permanency to the break from the Colorado River which has been the origin of the lake. Should the Colorado cease to supply the new lake with water, the latter would disappear by evaporation in a very short time, so fearful is the heat in this arid region. Mr. Bonner does not anticipate the appropriation in the River and Harbor Bill necessary for such a work; he groans over the suspiciousness of the public, who would characterize the scheme as a job.

William A. Eddy, writing on "Some Great Storms," tells us that the great system of storm reports has been so elaborated and perfected that "continuous atmospheric disturbances have been traced from Japan across the United States, thence to the North Atlantic coast, to England and onward to Russia."

Some very beautiful faces peep out from the not-too-opaque *yashmaks* in the illustrations to Osman Bey's "Modern Women of Turkey." The gallant writer attacks the Mahomedan conservatism which heeds not the longing of the Turkish women for a more European style of dress and freedom from the ugly *charshaf* or sheet.

As to fiction, Amélie Rives's serial, "According to St. John," is concluded. The heroine, who is a charming creature when the author is in a happy mood, accidentally catches sight of a page in her husband's diary from which she draws the conclusion that he does not love her. Whereupon she finds an appropriate verse in the Bible and promptly commits suicide.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The article in the October number of this magazine on Carlyle's politics, is fully treated in the department of Leading Articles of the Month.

The fourth number of the series on the great streets of the world is an unusually interesting article on the Corso of Rome by W. W. Story. "The Corso, prosaically considered, is a very narrow street of about a mile in length. Except for its palaces, monuments, various churches, the post-office, and a few other large buildings which have lately been erected, it is for the most part a low line of unimportant and irregular houses." Mr. Story tells of the history of the Corso, when it was not called Corso but Via Lata or "Broadway," how it was the scene of impressive triumphal marches, first of victorious emperors, and later on of popes, of the old carnivals, and the reckless abandon of the modern carnivals, less impressive but quite as joyous as the old ones. The article is illustrated by Ettore Tito.

This number of the magazine is largely devoted to natural history. Dr. J. N. Hall describes the actions of wounded animals. Archibald Rogers gives his experiences as a hunter of big American game, and Edward L. Wilson records the biography of the oyster.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.

In the *Overland Monthly* for October, Miss M. W. Shinn writes on the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, which paper is reviewed at length elsewhere.

On another page of the *Overland* appears an essay from the pen of David Starr Jordan—the president of the new university—on "The Church and Modern Thought."

President Jordan points out the essential antagonism between science—which may stand for "modern thought,"—and the Church dominant. "The Church has of necessity subordinated the individual to itself. His thoughts must be controlled by the average judgment of his fellows, or else by the traditional judgment of wise men before him; otherwise the force of cohesion would be lost. The Church, not the individual, must be the unit, else the work of the Church cannot be accomplished. The power of the human mind to draw its own conclusions from its own data cannot be admitted by the Church dominant. The Church of individualism can never be dominant."

In the love of the man and the love of truth, is the bond of union in the Church which is to come. No Luther, or Darwin, or Bruno, can bring terror to the heart of this Church. Such a Church could stand in no relation of opposition to modern thought, for it should be the centre of it—of light as well as of sweetness. It will stand not as the guardian of all knowable truth, but as the voluntary association of men and women to whom all truth is sacred, and who believe that each age is not without its own revelations."

An especially well-written and readable article is Charles S. Greene's account of "The Fruit-Canning Industry." The wheat crop of California in 1890 was valued at \$19,857,826, the fruit crop at \$19,327,166, which sufficiently shows the extent of the fruit-raising industry. Since 1860 there have grown up about San Francisco thirty or more tremendous canning establishments, one of which alone can put out 250,000 cans a day, and has a storing capacity for twenty millions. In the course of his description the writer gets in a vicious stab at the tin-plate section of the McKinley bill when he shows what the increased duty on tin has cost the "protected" industry under discussion. A fortunate accident reduced the price of sugar in about the same proportion as tin was made dearer.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Frederick Diodate Thompson writes on "The Sultan and the Chicago Exhibition" in the October number of this magazine. His estimate of the character of Abdul Hamid II. is interesting; according to Mr. Thompson the most unspeakable of Turks seems to be very nearly a model sovereign. He is "a serious man. He devotes his time entirely to his duties as a sovereign, caring nothing for frivolity and pleasure. In his private life he is like any other refined gentleman, and understands in a remarkable way the art of making himself beloved by those with whom he comes in contact. All feel his influence and are instinctively drawn to him. This is not alone on account of his courteous and engaging address, but because of the feeling that he has all those sterling qualities that make a noble man and great ruler. In the course of my wanderings I have had the opportunity of personally seeing and forming an estimate of most of the sovereigns of Europe, and without hesitation, and with perfect trust in the accuracy of my opinion, I can say that no one in my estimation is deserving of higher honor for the good works of his life and reign than the Sultan Abdul Hamid II."

THE REFORMS OF THE SULTAN.

In his administration of the finances, Abdul Hamid has put a stop to much of the corruption which had led the country to the verge of disaster. He has encouraged the building of railways in both Asiatic and European provinces. He has almost crushed out the shameful evil of brigandage. In his tolerance and catholicity, and progressiveness on both educational and religious subjects, he has eminently distinguished himself.

Mr. Thompson speaks of the possibility of having this sovereign as a guest at the Chicago exhibition, and points out many ways in which a closer commercial union of the United States and Turkey might be mutually advantageous. Turkey might enter into relations with us with the more confidence for the reason that the United States is really the only one of the great powers which is not "directly or indirectly interested in the Bulgarian question, the control of the Balkans, the road to India, or the balance of power."

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the editor of the magazine, contributes an interesting paper on "A Group of Columbus Portraits." The dozen or so portraits reproduced

from various sources offer a sufficient variety to fit almost any preconceived idea of Christopher's features.

The Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley has industriously investigated the probable site of "Cabot's Landfall," and decides in favor of the east coast of Newfoundland, about latitude 49°.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

The novel for the month in *Lippincott's* is "Lady Patty," one of the immortal creations of the author of "Molly Bawn."

Mrs. Cruger on "Healthy Heroines" breathes the atmosphere of finality. She considers that it is an age of stout, serviceable heroines, and declares that all the heroines that were ever worth anything *were* of that general character. Vitality "is the keynote of the power certain women exert to-day. It is strange how few there are of these beings imbued with life! The generality of women are drones or fashion-plates. Few stand forth crowned queens. They who do inspire enmities. High vitality antagonizes, as well as attracts." Mrs. Cruger goes on to employ her dictum as a weapon against the much-condemned and universally practised evil of "lacing."

Mr. John Gilmer Speed writes on "The Common Roads of Europe." "If road-making experiences of modern Europe teach us in America one lesson more than another, it is that our common roads should be taken as much as possible out of the hands of the merely local authorities and administered by either the national or the state governments after some plan in accordance with scientific knowledge and the needs of the people who use the roads. As all the people use the common roads either directly or indirectly, it is not unfair that what is needed to be done in the matter of road-improvement should be paid for by a general tax. All would benefit, therefore all should pay. The present condition of American roads is disgracefully bad, and entails a tax upon the people much heavier than that of the tariff of which we hear so much from the politicians." While Mr. Speed is a little careless in his theory of taxation and has peculiar ideas about the tariff, the road-building problem which he attacks is well worthy of his steel. He makes the astonishing statement that "it is as difficult to locate a good common road as it is to locate a railway."

In the article entitled "With Washington and Wayne," by William Agnew Paton, Lippincott's makes some not too lusty attempt at illustration.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

An interesting contribution to the *Nouvelle Revue* for September, is the article from the pen of M. Courcelle-Seneuil, which is, so to speak, not yet written. It is a suggestion of a possible work to be some day carried out on the co-ordination of moral and political knowledge. The looseness and want of method with which we think on the most important questions, the absence of any recognized relation between the conquests of truth in the various departments of human knowledge, the impossibility of taking stock of progress in the whole plane of human existence, have, of course, often forced themselves on the observation of reflecting minds. M. Courcelle-Seneuil is not the first person to have conceived the idea of applying scientific methods of investigation to the operations of human consciousness, nor is he the first to have commenced it. He differs, however, from many of

his predecessors in this: that he does not believe the work to be impossible. He only regards it as beyond the capacity of one individual. By subdivision it may be still hoped to be achieved, and he contributes something toward its accomplishment in summarizing the ground over which it will, in his opinion, be necessary to work. He defines his subjects as "human activity", and divides the study of it into art and science. Social science, to which for some reason that he does not explain he desires to give the name of "poliology," is divided into three branches; philosophy, political economy, and history, each of which is in turn fully defined. Social art is divided into four branches, namely: politics, morality, law, education. Under these seven heads he groups the whole range of moral and political knowledge; the theologic point of religion is expressly excluded as lying beyond the range of knowledge properly so-called. The change-quality of the subject does not daunt him. With a

well originated body of workers he believes that the whole mass might be examined, sifted, tested, and reduced to an orderly system. For his own part he contents himself with a preliminary chapter upon "Man," of which he promises a continuation.

CHINA.

M. Philippe Lehault's article on China treats of the development of French commercial activity and the establishment within the confines of the Celestial Empire itself of French manufactures. He points out that there is an enormous demand in China for cotton-stuffs, and that this demand is to a great extent supplied at present by the importation of yarn from Bombay, which is subsequently woven by means of the most primitive hand-looms on the spot. The western provinces, especially, are without cotton goods, and offer, in the opinion of the writer, an admirable field for the enterprise of French manufacturers. Labor is to be had eighty per cent. cheaper than in France; there are no strikes. There is, he says, greater discipline, respect for authority, sobriety, activity, and intelligence in the laboring class. There is coal, there is water, there is wood and raw material to be had relatively cheaper than the cottons of Bombay and America. With all this a practically unlimited market on the spot, besides the power of exporting more cheaply than can possibly be done from Europe at the present price of labor. M. Lehault describes a position to be taken by the merchant-princes of France which merits consideration in these days of constantly increasing competition at home. The scheme has partly been suggested to him by the English opening of the port of Tchung-Kiang. He is distressed at the strides which British influence is making, and he warns his countrymen that unless they bestir themselves energetically it may, before long, be too late.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The speech made by General Armenkoff at the Geographical Congress of Berne is reproduced in the form of an article in the number for September 1st, and will interest readers who have not had the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with it elsewhere. The title, "The Importance of a Geographical Education in the Nineteenth Century as a Basis of Emigration and Colonization," gives a sufficient indication of its contents. There is an article on the financial crisis in America and its relation to French gold, which, having been written in October of last year, with the expectation that the Free Silver Bill would pass, is a little out of date, but still interesting in its general conclusions. M. Henri Jouin makes Pascal's famous heresy on the subject of painting an excuse for a fresh study of Pascal, and M. de Wailly devotes one of his usual African sketches to the Eghas of Dahomey.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

Few articles in the *Revue* for September will be read with the vivacity of interest which attaches to the chapter of narratives extracted from the memoirs of General de Barbot, that describes the passage of the Beresina by the unfortunate remnants of Napoleon's Russian army. The volumes which have already appeared of the memoirs of General Barbot have been received as containing one of the most graphic pictures yet presented of the European drama with which the century opened. Readers of these few pages will readily understand the charm of the book. Every scene stands out with the vitality of a personal experience. The least military reader understands what was intended to have been done, and also how impossible, in the face of such jealousy, disorganization, want of dis-

cipline, and want of knowledge, to effect any movement that demanded concerted action. Commanders declining, one and all, to serve under each other; subordinate officers mistaking their instructions; artillery and engineers refusing, almost under the guns of the enemy, to build the bridge required for the retreat unless the construction were left wholly in the hands of one corps or the other. When the quarrel is appeased by the construction of two bridges, the greater part of the army sitting down to eat its supper on the wrong side of the river with the intention of crossing by and by; the staff indifferent, each one shifting responsibility to his neighbor's shoulders; finally, upon them all the enemy; and this brief record ends the narration, "The army lost in this passage from 20,000 to 25,000 men."

FEUERBACH.

Among literary articles there is a sketch from M. G. Valbert, of Louis Feurbach, whose "Essence of Christianity" was so much admired by George Eliot, and who, after devoting a lifetime to the study of philosophy, adopted finally the maxim, "Not to have a religion is my religion, not to have a philosophy is my philosophy." In reality, however, he appears to have been imbued with the sense of unity in nature which is the master thought alike of Pagan philosophy and Christian morality, and modern science. "I am," he said, "in dependence upon nature, and I am not ashamed of it. I confess frankly that nature acts not only upon my skin, upon my husk, upon my body, but upon what there is of most intimate within me. The air which I breathe in fine weather is as beneficial to my brain as to my lungs; the light of the sun does not only illumine my eyes, it rejoices my mind and heart. Christians may feel humiliated by the servitude in which nature holds them. I have no desire to set myself free from it. I know that I am mortal, and that the day will come in which I shall no longer exist; it seems to me too natural to object to live in the intimacy of nature, and it will set you free from all extravagant and chimerical ideas and from the need of being immortal." In other words, "Escape from the individual and the universal will give you peace."

LEONARDO DA VINCI AS A MAN OF SCIENCE.

The same thought presents itself in a slightly different dress in the short study of the scientific side of Leonardo da Vinci's mind, which is contributed by M. Séailles. M. Séailles's intention is to prove that Da Vinci was, by his methods of procedure, entirely in harmony with the conception of modern science. The common method of his day was to explain natural phenomena by previously fixed conclusions. He reversed it, and was content to draw his conclusions from facts. Where facts could not be ascertained or affixed having no material for conclusions, his respect for truth forbade him to form a conclusion. He accepted the axiom that the only ground for thought is experience, and rejected the pretence of thought about subjects which lie outside experience. Also, he claims for all thought the right of freedom. Thought does not exist unless it is free. You may use the knowledge of others; when you accept the authority of their opinion, you abdicate the powers of a thinking creature. Experience is the mistress of the great masters; it is to experience that every man must go who wishes to add to the sum of knowledge. Here, in Da Vinci's words, is the moral that they draw: "The rules of experience enable men to discern the true from the false. The result of which is that they promise themselves possible things in due measure, and that they no longer through ignorance desire such things as, being impossible of attainment, oblige them in despair to abandon themselves to sorrow."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

Century.—October.

On a Blank Leaf in the Marble Faun. Ella W. Peattie.
Masks. Richard E. Burton.
Pro Patria. R. W. Gilder.
The Wood Maid. Helen T. Hutcheson.
The Robber. James B. Kenyon.
Lowell.

Scribner's Magazine.—October.

The Voices of Earth. Archibald Lampham.
Autumn Haze. R. K. Munkittrick.
In One's Age to One's Youth. Edith M. Thomas.
A Prayer. Anne Reeve Aldrich.

Harper's Magazine.—October.

Thy Will be Done. John Hay.
Interpreted. Angelina W. Wray.

The Chautauquan.—October.

Autumn. Irene Putnam.
Life's Palimpsest. Emily H. Miller.

The Cosmopolitan.—October.

In a Ruin After a Thunderstorm. Louise Imogen Guiney.
My Ideal. Laurens Maynard.
Los Cartas de Colamidad. Ella Lorraine Dorsey.
Superstition. E. F. Ware.

Lippincott's Magazine.—October.

October. Florence E. Coates.
A Minor Chord. Ella W. Wilcox.
Dream and Deed. Katherine L. Bates.
Seabird of the Broken Wing. Roden Noel.
Sonnet. R. T. W. Duke, Jr.
Divided. Helen G. Smith.

Atlantic Monthly.—October.

Deep Sea Springs. Edith M. Thomas.
Jam. 3 Russell Lowell. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Overland Monthly.—October.

After Death. Ella Higginson.
Retrospect. Maude Sutton.
To My Mother. I. H.
Rondeau. Martha T. Tyler.

Longman's Magazine.—October.

The Ebony Frame. E. Nesbit.
Harpford Wood. S. Cornish Watkins.

Ludgate Monthly.—October.

We Meet Once More. With music. Edw. Oxenford.

Macmillan's Magazine.—October.

The Master Art. Ernest Myers.

Monthly Packet.—October.

Night. Elizabeth Wordsworth.

Murray's Magazine.—October.

Firstling.

Newbery House.—October.

The Song of the Axe. F. H. Weatherly.

Gentleman's Magazine.—October.

The Ballad of the Hulk. H. S. Wilson.

Lamp.—October.

Two Runaways. H. Belloc.

Leisure Hour.—October.

Unsuccessful. C. D. Blake.

Sunday at Home.—October.

Land in Sight. Sydney Grey.
After Rain. E. Nesbit.

Sunday Magazine.—October.

Heed Well Your Child. Rev. B. Waugh.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Angelina W. R. Wray contributes to *Harper's* for October a religious poem, entitled "Interpreted," in which there are many lines full of beauty and power:

The old gods slumber both deaf and voiceless,
But Christ, all-loving, is loving me.
The old gods sleep with the dust around them,
The dust of centuries, dark and deep,
And men in the darkness still go doubting,
And grieve for the lost ones held in sleep;
But God lives on in His strength and glory:
God lives and loves with a love divine.
By the light of His love I read life's story,
The key to the world is mine.

Mr. Lecky, the grave historian, blossoms out into poetry in *Longman's Magazine* for October, in some verses addressed to Seville, City of the Sun, which has the enviable faculty of being able to make the weary heart and weary brain young again:

Lovely city, let me be
For a time at one with thee;
From my heart all sadness chase:
Free me for a little space
From the tumult and the strife
And the seriousness of life;
Let thy Northern sisters boast
They can work and win the most:
Wealth and wisdom are their dower;
Thine is the enchanter's power—
Thine the gift to soothe and sway,
Charming all our cares away.

The following lines by Ella Wheeler Wilcox are from *Lippincott's* for October:

I heard a strain of music in the street,
A wandering waif of sound; and then straightway
A nameless desolation filled the day.
The great green earth, that had been fair and sweet,
Seemed but a tomb; the life I thought replete
With joy grew lonely for a vanished May;
Forgotten sorrows resurrected lay
Like ghastly skeletons about my feet.
Above me stretched the silent suffering sky,
Dumb with vast anguish for departed suns,
That brutal Time to nothingness had hurled.
The daylight was as sad as smiles that lie
Upon the wistful, unkindled mouths of nuns,
And I stood prisoned in an awful world.

Archibald Lampham's poem, "The Voices of Earth," in *Scribner's* for October, is selected as one of the best of the month:

We have not heard the music of the spheres,
The song of star to star; but there are sounds
More deep than human joy or human tears,
That Nature uses in her common rounds:
The fall of streams, the cry of winds that strain
The oak, the roaring of the sea's surge, might
Of thunder breaking afar off, or rain
That falls by minutes in the summer night,—
These are the voices of earth's secret soul,
Uttering the mystery from which she came
To him who hears them grief beyond control,
Or joy inscrutable without a name,
Wakes in his heart thoughts buried there unpeared
Before the birth and making of the world.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

In *Elsevier's Maandschrift* V. W. Crommelin has an article descriptive of L. Alma Tadema and his work. He says:

"There are artists whose talent remains latent for years, and is brought to light by a seemingly accidental occurrence. Tadema is not one of these. He was already drawing before he could well hold a pencil. It was thus to be expected that he would be sent early to a drawing-school, where his talent could be developed. But this was not the case, and the reason for it is somewhat strange.

"People who were supposed to know predicted that young Tadema, who was of a delicate constitution, would never live to be twenty. It was therefore scarcely worth while—so reasoned the practical Netherlands—to spend so much money on the Frisian boy; and although there was some talk of looking out for an academy, no trouble was taken in placing him.

"He would not have been the optimist he is had he meekly submitted to riding in the goods van in which the people who know wished to place him. He seemed to feel that he was destined to travel first-class yet, and worked away courageously at his drawing. At last a school was sought and found for him in the Antwerp Academy, and in 1852, at the age of sixteen, Tadema betook himself—against his mother's wish—to the Romanist city. The route was by boat from Leuwarden to Amsterdam, and thence by post-cart to Antwerp—a journey of thirty-six hours. It was tedious; but this long and not very exciting journey was a sort of preparation, and in some sense resembled the long dark passages one has to traverse when coming into a panorama.

"Tadema worked at the Academy about four years, under the direction of Wappers, and, later, of Dr. Kuyzer, who succeeded him.

"About this time he made the acquaintance of Louis Detaye, the professor of history—an acquaintance which had a great influence on his choice of subjects. It was then that the historical period of his work began. Of still greater significance was his introduction to a circle of Germans resident at Antwerp, who studied history, especially the period of the ancient Germans. It was the age of Grimm and the re-discovered Nibelungen legend. Tadema came completely under the spell of the old legends, and was a zealous reader of Augustin Thierry's works, which enjoyed an astonishing popularity among the youth of the day. He tried to transport himself back into ancient days, and depict the heroes and heroines as he had been able to reconstruct their individuality from the little that is recorded. The historical element has never, perhaps, been altogether absent from his pictures, but has passed more into the background since he settled in England, and is now rather a means than an end, showing itself chiefly in the working out of details.

"The first picture which made Tadema's name known was 'The Education of Clovis's Children,' exhibited at Antwerp in 1861, and bought for a lottery. It was won by the King of the Belgians, and hung in the palace at Brussels till a few months since, when King Leopold disposed of it, along with other valuables, for the furtherance of his Congo plans; it was sent to London for sale, and bought by Sir John Pender.

"Tadema remained at Antwerp thirteen years. His mother and sister had so far overcome their aversion to the Romish city as to come to live with him in 1859. During this time he was continually sending pictures to various exhibitions in the Netherlands; but the most of these are now forgotten. He made his first great success with a picture entitled 'Venantius Fortunatus,' bought by Jhr. Hooft van Wondenberg, and after his death acquired by the Dordrecht Museum for 14,000 florins. For this picture Tadema received his first gold medal at Amsterdam.

"Gradually, while Tadema was working on at Antwerp, he became better known, especially in England, where his careful, tasteful, and well-ordered art was better understood and appreciated than in Holland, where the present tendency is a diametrically opposite one. He is a calm and composed gentleman of great learning and rare good taste, who reasons logically, and goes over his work with line and rule; a matter-of-fact man, living by his art for his art, and thinking of nothing but how best to identify himself with it—how to serve it and, at the same time, be helped by it towards prosperity and comfort."

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur.—October.

An Art Student's Holiday Abroad.—V. M. R. Bradbury.
The Art Students' League of New York. (Illus.) Ernest Knauff.
How to Paint a Head. Frank Fowler.
Water Color Painting. (Illus.)
The Painting of Dogs. (Illus.) H. Chas. Payne.

Magazine of Art.—October.

The White Cow. Etching after Julien Dupré.
David Murray. With Portrait and Illustrations. W. Armstrong.
Sculpture of the Year. (Illus.) Claude Phillips.
Charles Chaplin. With Portrait and Illustrations. Marion Hepworth Dixon.
Illustrated Journalism: The Comic Paper. (Illus.) J. F. Sullivan.
Linseed Oil in Painting. H. C. Standage.
Knole. (Illus.) F. G. Stephens.

Art Journal.—October.

George Hitchcock and American Art. (Illus.) L. G. Robinson.
George Scharf, Chief of the National Portrait Gallery. With Portrait. J. F. Boyes.
The Sounds of New Zealand. (Illus.) E. Sandys.
Inscriptions as an Element of Design. (Illus.) F. E. Hulme.
Art Sales of 1891. A. C. R. Carter.
The Pilgrims' Way.—VI. Otford to Charing. (Illus.) Mrs. H. M. Ady.

L'Art.—September.

Art Sales in London and Paris, 1891. (Illus.) Paul Lerol.
Antoine Wiertz. Marguerite van de Wiele.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.—October.

Sculpture in Ferrara. M. Gustave Gruyer.
Unpublished Notes upon Rubens. M. Edmond Bonnafé.
The School of Argos and The Master of Phidias. Maxime Collignon.
Zoan Andrea. MM. le Duc de Rivoli and Charles Ephrussi.
Flowers. M. Quost.
Decorative Art in Old Paris. M. de Champeaux.

The Century Magazine.—October.

Italian Old Masters. W. J. Stillman.

The Chautauquan.—October.

Water Color Painting. Lina Beard.

Harper's Magazine.—October.

Art Students' League of New York. Dr. John C. Van Dyke.

Monist.—October.

Emile Littré. L. Belrose.

Newbery House.—October.

French Children in the 17th Century. (Illus.) T. Child.

Wood Carver.—September.

Designs of Renaissance Clock-Case; Reading Desk; Bracket Support; Two Cabinet Photo Frames; Two-Leaf Screen; Corner Cupboard; Frieze Pattern for Hat Rail.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS,

HISTORY.

Schleimann's Excavations. An Archaeological and Historical Study. By Dr. C. Schuchhardt. With an Appendix on the Recent Discoveries at Hissarlik by Dr. Schleimann and Dr. Dörpfeld, and an Introduction by Walter Leaf, Litt.D. 8vo, pp. 363. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

No words of praise could well be too strong to characterize this admirable summary of the life and work of Dr. Schleimann. It is at once scholarly and popular. Its maps and plans, and its nearly 300 illustrations, accompanying a wonderfully lucid text, make it the freshest and most fascinating treatise upon classical archaeology that has yet appeared. Every college boy, while reading Homer, should be directed to this work as collateral reading. It contains an admirable prefatory life of Dr. Schleimann, and it gives with good proportion a summing up of the results of the archaeological study of early Greek history.

The Three Germanys. Glimpses into their History. By Theodore S. Fay. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. 1300. New York: Walker & Co.

Mr. Fay's survey of German history has been more than a year in the hands of the public, but these two solid volumes have only now reached our table. Apropos of the sketch of the German emperor, which has a prominent place in this month's Review or Reviews, Mr. Fay's history may be cordially recommended as a well-considered account of the whole course of the political life of Germany from the earliest time down to the death of the young emperor's father and predecessor. Mr. Fay made his observations through twenty-five years of service in diplomatic positions under the United States government in Europe.

England and the English in the Eighteenth Century. Chapters in the Social History of the Times. By William Connor Sydney. Two volumes, 12mo, pp. 371-415. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$5.

These chatty and amusing volumes "consist of a series of short chapters, embodying the results of a study of the manners, customs, the daily life, the occupations, and the general social condition of the English people in the eighteenth century." They comprise essays on Town Life, Dress and Costume, Amusements and Pastimes, London Coffee Houses, Taverns and Clubs, Gambling and Duelling, Quacks and Quackery, Roads and Travelling, Education, the Criminal Code, etc. Possibly these volumes were suggested by Mr. John Bach McMaster's similar treatment of the American people in their earlier days. They are not only delightful books to read, but they supply the much-needed sidelight upon phases of everyday life that are necessary to fill out a rounded picture of the life of the English people.

The History of Historical Writing in America. By J. Franklin Jameson. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Jameson, formerly of the Johns Hopkins, now of Brown University, has in four lectures, somewhat elaborated for publication, given the only complete and critical account yet made of the American writers in historical fields. The first two lectures cover the historians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries respectively; the third treats of history writing in the period from the Revolution to the Civil War, and the fourth discusses our historical writers and their achievements in the present generation. The book will be invaluable as a guide to careful historical students.

History of the People of Israel from the Time of Hezekiah till the Return from Babylon. By Ernest Réman. 12mo, pp. 439. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$2.50.

Comprising Book V., "The Kingdom of Judah Alone," and Book VI., "The Babylonian Captivity," in the "History of the People of Israel." In his preface the author says: "This volume will show how the work of the monotheistic prophets acquired such solidity that the terrible blow which Nebuchadnezzar dealt at Jerusalem failed to destroy it."

Historical Essays. By Henry Adams. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

The subjects treated in the volume are: Primitive Rights of Women; Captain John Smith; Harvard College, 1760-1787;

Napoleon I. at St. Domingo; The Bank of England Restriction; The Declaration of Paris, 1815; The Legal Tender Act; The New York Gold Conspiracy; The Session of 1860-70.

The History of Modern Civilization: A Handbook based upon G. Ducoudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation." 12mo, pp. 608. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.25.

A continuation and completion of "The History of Ancient Civilization." Though based on Ducoudray's work, it is an adaptation rather than a translation.

The Founding of the German Empire by William I. Based chiefly upon Prussian State Documents. By Henry von Sybel. In five volumes. Vol. IV. 8vo, pp. 515. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.

The Franco-German War of 1870-71. By Count von Moltke. Translated by Mrs. Clara Bell and Henry W. Fischer. Two volumes. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. 21s.

A translation in two volumes of the late Count von Moltke's *précis* of the Franco-German war, a review of the German edition of which appeared in our October issue.

Clyde and Straithairn: The Suppression of the Great Revolt. By Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne. 8vo, pp. 194. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. Portrait and Map. 2s. 6d.

A vivid sketch—historical and biographical—of one of the most important episodes in the history of British India—the Mutiny of 1857. A volume of the "Rulers of India" series.

Ten Years in Upper Canada in Peace and War, 1805-1815: being the Rideout Letters. Edited by Matilda Edgar. 8vo, pp. 390. London: Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d.

The Letters are followed by an appendix, containing the narrative of the captivity among the Shawanese Indians in 1788 of Thomas Ridout, afterwards Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, and a vocabulary compiled by him of the Shawanese language.

The Antiquities and Curiosities of the Exchequer. By Hubert Hall. 8vo, pp. 230. London: Elliot Stock. 6s.

The first volume of the new Camden Library, in which, so says the prospectus, "various subjects belonging to the study of the past will be treated by the best authorities."

The Caliphate: Its Rise, Decline, and Fall. From Original Sources. By Sir William Muir. 8vo, pp. 624. London: The Religious Tract Society. 10s. 6d.

Sets forth the history of the Caliphate from 632 A.D. to 1258. The work is not, in Sir William Muir's opinion, beyond the scope of the society which publishes it; "for if the contrast with Christianity is not immediately expressed it must constantly be inferred, and cannot but suggest itself at every turn to the thoughtful reader; while some aspects of it have been specially noticed in the review at the close of the volume."

South Africa from Arab Domination to British Rule. By R. W. Murray, F.R.G.S. 8vo, pp. 230. London: Edward Stanford. Maps and illustrations. 12s. 6d.

The first chapter, "The Portuguese in South Africa," is contributed by Professor A. H. Keane. The history in general is brought down to the present day, the last two chapters being devoted to "The Occupation of Mashonaland" and to "The East Coast: Beira, the Pungwe and Zambezi."

The Penny Postage Jubilee and Philatelic History. By "Phil." Paper covers, 8vo, pp. 268. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. With portrait of Sir Rowland Hill. 1s.

A history of the "post" and of the world's postage-stamps. The various chapters deal, *inter alia*, with the various kinds of stamps and their manufacture, with the Chalmers' claim, with Post Marks, Colonial Postage, etc.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Life and Letters of Joseph Hardy Neesima. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

The strongest link between America and Japan in all things that are noble and of good report was the late Joseph Neesima. The story of his life is that of modern Christian missions in Japan, and of the rise of education and modern life and thought in that country. The Hon. Alpheus Hardy of Boston was Neesima's benefactor as a boy, giving him home and education. Professor Arthur Sherburne Hardy writes with peculiar knowledge that life-long acquaintance with Neesima through intimate association in his father's home could only have given.

The Story of My Life. By B. W. Chidlaw, D.D. With an Introductory Note by the Rev. Edwin W. Rice, D.D. 12mo, pp. 382. Cincinnati: For sale by the author. \$1.50.

Hundreds of thousands of American children, including thousands of larger growth, know and love Dr. Chidlaw. He was born in Wales more than eighty years ago, but was brought to this country as a small boy. He has been identified with the development of Ohio from very early days, and his eloquence and energy, in connection with the work of the American Sunday School Union, which he has carried on for perhaps half a century, have made him a power. This simple story of his struggles and experiences as a poor boy is full of inspiration.

Thomas Carlyle's Moral and Religious Development: A Study. By Emald Flugel. From the German by Jessica Gilbert Tyler. 16mo, pp. 140. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.

This study of Carlyle from the German point of view is fresh and strong. It is praise enough to quote Mr. Froude's verdict: "This admirable little book is the first sign I have seen of an intelligent and clear insight into Carlyle's life, work, and character."

Famous English Statesmen of Queen Victoria's Reign. By Sarah K. Bolton. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Biographical sketches of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Lord Shaftesbury, John Bright, W. E. Forster, Beaconsfield, Henry Fawcett, and Gladstone.

Biographical Sketches of the Delegates from Georgia to the Continental Congress. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. 8vo, pp. 222. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

My Threescore Years and Ten: An Autobiography. By Thomas Ball. 8vo, pp. 387. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$3.

Austin Phelps: A Memoir. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 8vo, pp. 285. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

A Score of Famous Composers. By Nathan Haskell Dole. 12mo, pp. 540. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Twenty brief biographies, accompanied by portraits, of famous composers, beginning with Palestrina and ending with Wagner.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon. By the Rev. James Ellis. 8vo, pp. 232. London: James Nisbet & Co. With portrait. 2s. 6d.

Compiled by an old student at Mr. Spurgeon's college. It forms the initial volume of a new series which is to bear the general title of "Lives that Speak."

Life of James Boswell (of Auchinleck), with an Account of his Sayings, Doings, and Writings. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. 306-292. London: Chatto & Windus. Four portraits. 24s.

"During many years," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "I have been collecting materials for these volumes, and venture to hope that the reader will be both surprised and gratified by the amount of new and interesting details that are here presented to him. I have followed Boswell's somewhat eccentric course almost year by year without any attempt to gloss over his failings, adopting his own too candid admission that he 'lived loosely in the world.'" A catalogue raisonné of Boswell's works is appended.

George Fife Angas, Father and Founder of South Australia. By Edwin Hodder. 8vo, pp. 452. London: Hodder & Stoughton. With portrait. 12s.

A pleasantly written biography of one of the fathers and founders of South Australia—of the man whose foresight and shrewdness won for Great Britain the possession of New Zealand as a colony. Angas was also a banker, and one of the leading philanthropists of this country.

Wesley His Own Biographer. Large square, pp. 640. London: C. H. Kelly. 7s. 6d.

Selections from Wesley's journals and diary, together with the original account of his death. The volume is profusely illustrated with pictures of places and portraits of persons connected with the great divine.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Conduct as a Fine Art. I. The Laws of Daily Conduct. By Nicholas Paine Gilman. II. Character Building. By Edward Payson Jackson. 12mo, pp. 236. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

A prize of \$1000 was offered two years ago for the best manual to aid teachers in our public schools to thoroughly instruct children in morals without inculcating religious doctrine. The prize was equally divided between the two writers named above, and the two works are published in one volume. As has been aptly said, Mr. Gilman's treatise shows teachers chiefly what to say in the school-room about morals, and Mr. Jackson's forty-one animated conversations on practical topics will show the teacher how to say it. Both writers agree in their ideas, and the combined result is encouragingly successful. In the hands of parents, it should be remarked, as well as of teachers, this volume can but have great value.

Abraham Lincoln: An Essay. By Carl Schurz. 12mo, pp. 119. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Originally published in the *Atlantic Monthly* as a review of Nicolay and Hay's "Abraham Lincoln, a History," somewhat revised and enlarged, with an admirable photogravure frontispiece portrait of Lincoln.

Select Dialogues of Plato. Four volumes, 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

This set comprises the volumes entitled "Socrates," "A Day in Athens with Socrates," "Talks with Socrates about Life," and "Talks with Athenian Youths."

Points of View. By Agnes Repplier. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Agnes Repplier is quite inimitable. These nine brief essays fairly sparkle with brilliancy and trenchant wit. They cannot be characterized, and it is enough to say that not to have read them is to have missed something.

The Natural History of Man and the Rise and Progress of Philosophy: A Series of Lectures. By Alex. Kinmont. 12mo, pp. 335. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Co. \$1.

The Business of Life: A Book for Every One. By E. J. Hardy. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

With Poet and Player. By William Davenport Adams. 8vo, pp. 228. London: Elliot Stock. 4s. 6d.

A volume of short and desultory essays dealing with various subjects connected with literature and the drama.

The Book Bills of Narcissus. By Richard Le Gallienne. 8vo, pp. 87. Derby: Frank Murray. 4s. 6d.

To have read a book through once delightedly, and then to commence it again, is surely a test, be the reader who he may, of its interest if not of its worth. Narcissus (are we wrong in guessing the work to be somewhat autobiographical?) is a charming youth; but it is not so much of his book bills that the author writes as of the chief events of his life: of his friends and of his loves, and of his spiritual and literary experiences. The book is so good that it is too short. One wishes to know more of its hero. A fuller and later chronicle would have pleased us better. But it is not story only that we have: that is but a slight thread. The book is mainly taken up with the author's opinions and impressions on art, literature, and kindred subjects; but whether it be story or essay, it is all delightful reading, and we wish for more. The present edition is

limited to 250 copies, but the author contemplates, we believe, issuing it in a cheaper and more popular form. We hope he may; but he should alter the inaccurate reference on page 32 to the verb "agnosco," which has nothing whatever to do with Agnosticism.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri. Translated by Charles Eliot Norton. In three volumes. I. Hell. 12mo, pp. 219. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

We have long needed the ideal English prose translation of Dante. Professor Charles Eliot Norton herewith presents us with the first volume of such a translation. It will at once take its place as the necessary and standard edition.

Poetry, with Reference to Aristotle's Poetics. By John Henry Newman. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 42. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

This edition of Cardinal Newman's essay on Aristotle's poetics has been carefully edited by Professor Cook of Yale with reference to its advantageous use by students of literature.

A Handful of Lavender. By Lizette Woodworth Reese. 16mo, pp. 108. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

A dainty collection of verses dedicated to the memory of Sidney Lanier.

Saints and Sinners: A New and Original Drama of Modern English Middle-class Life in Five Acts. By Henry A. Jones. 16mo, pp. 168. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Jones discusses in a preface the probable effect of the American Copyright Act upon the future of the English drama, as also the nature of the particular play which he has published. His remarks are interesting, though somewhat aggressively polemical. We have the same fault to find with his essay on Religion and the Stage, which is printed in an appendix. The play reads well, and that in spite of the fact that the heroine is an inconceivably weak and inconsistent character.

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with Original and Additional Notes. In twelve volumes. Vol. I. Paper covers, oblong 8vo, pp. 280. London: Griffith, Faran & Co. 1s.

The first volume of the "Bijou Byron" contains "Hours of Idleness" and "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," together with a brief memoir of the poet and some notes. A pleasant little pocket-companion.

Wildwood Chimes. By Emma Withers. 12mo, pp. 135. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. \$1.25.

The Ride to the Lady, and Other Poems. By Helen Gray Cone. 12mo, pp. 93. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Pilgrim Songs, with Other Poems Written during Forty Years. By J. Page Hopps. 8vo, pp. 90. London: Williams & Norgate. Two Portraits. 3s.

A collection of verses, "offered to fellow-pilgrims only because they have been urgently asked for. For the most part they were 'songs in the night,' and grew out of real personal needs; and for that reason such music as they have is in a minor key." All are distinctly devotional in tone, and not a few are carefully and artistically wrought.

A Minor Poet. By Amy Levy. 8vo, pp. 91. The "Cameo" series. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 3s. 6d.

A reprint of a volume issued in 1884, which has been out of print for some years. The poems, many of which were written while the authoress was between the ages of sixteen and twenty, were full of promise for the future—a future, alas, untimely cut short.

The Dean's Daughter. By F. C. Philips and Sydney Grundy. Paper covers, pp. 140. London: Trischler. 1s.

This play, founded on Mr. F. C. Philips's novel, "The Dean and His Daughter," was produced at the St. James's Theatre in 1888.

Dagonet Ditties. By George R. Sims. 8vo, pp. 160. London: Chatto & Windus. 1s. 6d.

Of these "ditties" it will be sufficient to remark that they

have already done service in the *Referee*, a journal to which Mr. Sims contributes a weekly column of notes. They are for the most part "topical."

Translations from the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, German and Dutch. By J. Collard Stock. 8vo, pp. 64. London: Elliot Stock. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Stock shows himself to be a polyglot, if not a poet. The authors from whom his translations are made include Arvers and Coppée, Cervantes, Lope de Vega and Calderon, Garcas, Camoens and Dias, Petrarch and Tasso, Count Snolliak, Uhland, Von Boddien and Heyse, and Hooff.

The Baptism of the Viking. By J. F. Tattersall. 12mo, pp. 151. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 2s. 6d.

The Ballads of a Jester. By J. R. Williamson. 8vo, pp. 150. London: John Heywood.

A volume of ballads, mainly pathetic and serious, in spite of the title, the majority of which are well worth reading.

FICTION.

Ivan the Fool; or, The Old Devil and the Three Small Devils. Also, *A Lost Opportunity*, and "Polikushka." By Count Leo Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Count Norriakow. 16mo, pp. 172. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

An accurate and spirited translation directly from the original Russian of three of Tolstoi's best peasant stories. The translator, Count Norriakow, and the illustrator, Mr. Gribayédoff, are both residents of New York.

The Witch of Prague. A Fantastic Tale. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

A Merciful Divorce: A Story of Society, its Sports, Functions, and Failings. By F. W. Maude. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Miss Maxwell's Affections: A Novel. By R. Pryce. 12mo, pp. 295. Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

Recalled to Life. By Grant Allen. "Leisure Hour" series. 16mo, pp. 233. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

In Old Quinnebasset. By R. S. Clarke. 12mo, pp. 353. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Stephen Ellicott's Daughter: A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Nedell. 12mo, pp. 496. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Within Sound of the Weir. By Thomas St. E. Hake. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents.

Some Emotions and a Moral. By John Oliver Hobbs. No. 8 of the "Unknown Library." 12mo, pp. 179. New York: Cassell & Co. 50 cents.

An Historical Mystery. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 341. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

There is no Death. By Mrs. Francis Lean. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: United States Book Co. \$1.

The Year of Miracle. By Fergus Hume. Paper covers, pp. 148. London: Routledge. 1s.

A sensational story dealing with the year 1900, when a terrible plague devastates Great Britain, destroying the vicious and the criminal, and reducing the population to a tithe of its former proportions.

Max Hereford's Dream. By Edna Lyall. Small square, pp. 40. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 6d.

A touching little allegory, showing the power of prayer for the dead.

A Merciful Divorce. By F. W. Maude. 8vo, pp. 280. London: Trischler. 2s. 6d.

This, the first work of a new author, is a story of modern society, not too sensational, but sufficiently interesting to hold the attention of the reader from start to finish. It is, in fact, rather better than the majority of books of its class.

John Webb's End. By Francis Adams. Pp. 290. London: Eden, Remington & Co. 2s.

A powerful novel, somewhat spoilt by roughness of workmanship, from the hand of a writer whose essays on Australia in the *Fortnightly Review* have attracted much attention. John Webb is the son of an English convict, transported from England for a crime of which he was not guilty, who on the expiration of his sentence turns "squatter" with some success. His son, however, like the father, becomes the victim of circumstances. His "run" proves a failure, and finding his sweetheart has been betrayed by his rival, he turns his hand against that society from which he, as an innocent man, has received so much injury. The story of his death is powerfully told, but in the earlier portions of the work the author's style is painfully amateurish.

Saguna: A Story of Native Christian Life. By an Indian Lady. Pp. 240. Madras: G. W. Taylor. 1 rupee, 8 annas.

This is, we believe, the first work of fiction ever written by a Hindu lady in the English language. The authoress writes anonymously, but she is the wife of a well-known native Christian in Madras, and the book itself is really an autobiographical sketch. All who are interested in the Zenana Missions in India will do well to read the story, which is a faithful portraiture from inside of Indian life and customs.

The Redemption of Edward Strahan. By Rev. W. J. Dawson. Pp. 206. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 8s. 6d.

Mr. Dawson, the author of a gracefully written book on "The Makers of Modern English," now appears for the first time as a writer of fiction. "The Redemption of Edward Strahan" is a social story, which in some respects reminds us of both Kingsley's "Alton Locke" and Edna Lyall's "Donovan." Strahan, the hero of the story, a keenly impressionable young fellow, capable of being either a very good man or a very bad man, revolts against the sordid, miserable thing which passes for religion in the small country town in which he spends his early life; then drifts to the great metropolis, and in the struggle for life in London passes through various stages of unrest and socialism, finally emerging into a new life. His redemption is, however, a redemption of love, and the woman in the case is one of those pure, ardent, and uncorrupted women who, as the author says, though found in the humblest walks in life, are the St. Theresas of their time. There are many powerful and poetic passages in the story.

A Detective's Triumph. By Dick Donovan. Pp. 304. London: Chatto & Windus. 2s.

A series of short stories, all exciting, sensational, and well written.

Raffan's Folk. By Mary E. Gellie. 8vo, pp. 308. London: A. D. Inness.

The Double Event. By Nat Gould. Pp. 318. London: Routledge. 2s.

No less than three important horse-races are described in this exciting narrative, which is quite one of the best tales of the turf we have read, not even excepting the works of Major Hawley Smart. The materials of which the story is built are old, and the workmanship is somewhat crude, but it is none the less interesting on that account.

Scarlet Fortune. By Henry Herman. Pp. 192. London: Trichaler. 2s.

Freeland: A Social Anticipation. By Dr. Theodor Hertzka. 8vo, pp. 448. London: Chatto & Windus. 6s.

A translation, by Mr. Arthur Ransom, of a novel which, since its first appearance in Germany last year, has attracted an enormous amount of attention. Dr. Hertzka is a Viennese economist of some standing, who in this work attempts to solve the problems of the future, building up, in the form of a romance, his ideal state, which he locates in the neighborhood of Mt. Kenia, Central East Africa. Already believers in the doctor's scheme have been found in plenty who are anxious to put it to the test of practice, and according to the preface a large tract of land has been acquired for that purpose in East Africa. The translator anticipates that this edition will bring a large number of English believers into the ranks of the intending colonists. We shall see.

Violin and Vendetta. By T. J. S. Paper covers, pp. 144. London: J. W. Arrowsmith. 1s.

A very pleasing but somewhat sensational story, dealing with the violin-making industry in Venice during the seventeenth century.

JUVENILE.

Strange Adventures of Some Very Old Friends. By Dorothy S. Sinclair. 8vo, pp. 274. London: Biggs & Co. 2s. 6d.

A volume of unusually pretty fairy tales written around the lots of the old nursery rhymes, such as "Humpty Dumpty" and "Little Bo-Peep." Mr. W. M. Bowles' illustrations, too, are much above the average, making the book a very appropriate present for young children.

The Brown Owl. By Ford H. Madox Hueffer. 8vo, pp. 165. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 2s. 6d.

A very pretty and even original fairy tale, forming the first volume of a new series, "The Children's Library." The "get up" and general appearance is very dainty and unique, and the volume gains additional interest from two illustrations by the author's grandfather, Mr. Ford Madox Brown.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

What Is Reality? An Inquiry as to the Reasonableness of Natural Religion, and the Naturalness of Revealed Religion. By Francis Howe Johnson. 12mo, pp. 537. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This new work attempts, in the light of modern thought, and in age of scientific analysis, to restate the arguments reconciling nature and revealed religion. It is bright, scholarly, and forcible.

The Being of God as Unity and Trinity. By P. H. Steenstra, D. D. 12mo, pp. 574. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

A series of lectures to theological students in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

The Field and the Fruit: A Memorial of Twenty-five Years' Ministry with the Church of the Redeemer, Minneapolis. 8vo, pp. 364. Boston: Universalist Pub. House. \$1.50.

Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D. D., began his ministry in Minneapolis in 1866. The book contains a letter to the congregation, a short, historical sketch of Universalism in Minneapolis, and the Church of the Redeemer, and twelve selected sermons from the many preached in its pulpit.

An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. By Prof. S. R. Driver, D. D., of Oxford. 8vo, pp. 551. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Dr. Driver's volume, the first of the "International Theological Library," gives a critical account of the contents and structure of the books of the Old Testament, considered as Hebrew literature, presupposing their inspiration, but seeking to determine the precise import and scope of the several writings.

Sermons. By Frederick H. Hedge. 12mo, pp. 346. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

A View of Christianity. By H. Martyn Herrick, A. M. Paper covers, 12mo, pp. 24. Minneapolis: Congregational Publishing Co.

A Year of Bible Work: Eighty-seventh Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 1899. 8vo, pp. 504. London: Bible House.

"The story of the Society's latest year is like that of so many previous periods—one of advance. Gradual in some directions, rapid in others, the progress is general, and, it is believed, equally sure. . . . The issues have continued to widen their volume, and during the year 1890-91 almost four millions of copies of the Scriptures, in part or in whole, have been put into circulation."

"Faithful Unto Death." By Eliza M. Champness. Rochdale: Joyful News Depot. 1s.

The Rev. Thos. Champness is a Wesleyan minister who, being freed by his conference from ordinary circuit work, devotes his life and his money to the training of young men for evangelistic work in rural England, and for mission work in the East. He supports the work to a large extent by the profits made on his own publications issued at the Joyful News Depot. The young missionaries whom he sends out to China, India, and Africa can only be inspired by zeal for the cause, for £50 a year is all they get and all they need. The little brochure here mentioned is a simple and touching memorial of two missionaries, Mr. Argent and Mr. Tollerton, who have fallen in the

field—the first as a martyr to the cause, for Mr. Argent was stoned to death by an infuriated mob in the recent riots at Wu-Sueh, China.

Darkest Britain's Epiphany. By Rev. Robert Douglas, M. A. 8vo, pp. 346. London: Nisbet. 5s.

Who Was Jehovah? By John Page Hopps. 8vo, pp. 24. London: Williams & Norgate. 1s.

Handbook of Christian Evidences. By Prof. Alexander Stewart. 18mo, pp. 94. London: A. & C. Black. 1s. Prepared for the use of Bible Classes.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

Is Man Too Prolific? The So-called Malthusian Idea. By H. S. Pomeroy, A. M., M. D. 12mo, pp. 54. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 35 cents.

Dr. Pomeroy's essay is a vigorous and timely plea for social morality and an exposition of the doctrine that there is no real danger in civilized countries at the present day of an increase of population at a higher rate than the increase of the means of subsistence.

Stammering: Its Nature and Treatment. By Emil Behnke. Paper covers, pp. 58. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 6d.

My Water Cure. By Sebastian Kneipp. 8vo, pp. 272. London: William Blackwood. 5s.

Reference to the extraordinary cures of Pfarrer Kneipp, the parish priest of Wörishofen, in Bavaria, has already been made in these columns. The volume before us is a translation, illustrated by numerous drawings, of the work in which Pfarrer Kneipp explains his system of water-curing, by which it is alleged he has cured some thousands of patients. Full instructions are given for use in the cure of nearly every known disease, and all the different operations connected with the system are thoroughly explained.

Domestic Economy: Comprising the Laws of Health in their Application to Home Life and Work. By Arthur Newsholme, M.D., and Eleanor Scott. 8vo, pp. 42. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 8s. 6d.

In three parts: (1) Personal and Domestic Hygiene; (2) Domestic Management; and (3) Home Nursing. The first part gives information concerning the composition of the human body, digestion, foods, beverages, etc.; the second concerning servants, washing, care of clothing, etc., and the third concerning the care of infants and children, the management of the sick-room and the like.

LAW, POLITICS, AND SOCIETY.

The Constitutional Development of Japan. 1853-1881. By Toyokichi Iyenaga, Ph.D. Ninth Series, No. IX. of the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Dr. Iyenaga is one of the brightest and most promising of the young Japanese political scientists who have been recently educated in this country. His study of the constitutional development of his own country is a very valuable addition to our knowledge of the current progress of that wonderful kingdom.

Principles of Political Economy. By Charles Gide. Translated by E. P. Jacobsen; with Introduction and Notes by J. Bonar. 12mo, pp. 594. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Professor Gide is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Montpellier, France, and his book is much used as a school text-book in Paris and elsewhere.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

An Introduction to Spherical and Practical Astronomy. By Dascom Greene. 12mo, pp. 158. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.60.

An attempt to supply the want of a text-book adapted to the needs of students who wish to begin the study of spherical and practical astronomy, and who are prepared to do so by a sufficient acquaintance with the several branches of mathematics, and with the general principles of astronomy.

A Study of Greek Philosophy. By Ella M. Mitchell. With an Introduction by William R. Alger. 12mo, pp. 282. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This little work is an interesting and a valuable product of that remarkably thorough study of literature, philosophy, and history which one finds among certain earnest women in the Western cities. It is dedicated to the Kant Club of Denver, and its original inspiration was found in the Woman's Club in St. Louis. It is a very comprehensive view of the whole course of Greek philosophic thought.

Those Other Animals. By G. A. Henty. 8vo, pp. 217. London: Henry & Co. 3s. 6d.

The first volume of a new illustrated series of the Whitefriars Library (which is now advanced in price), containing a number of amusing natural history papers reprinted from the *Evening Standard*.

Acting and the Art of Speech at the Paris Conservatoire. By J. Raymond Solly. 12mo, pp. 70. London: Elliot Stock. 1s. 6d.

Gives numerous hints on reading, reciting, acting, and the cure of stammering; together with "the views of leading authorities amongst our neighbors across the Channel."

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

A Dictionary of Thoughts: Being a Cyclopaedia of Laconic Quotations from the Best Authors, both Ancient and Modern, Alphabetically Arranged by Subjects. Edited by Tryon Edwards, D.D. 8vo, pp. 657. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. \$5.

Universal Language. By Agnus. London: Neal's Library, 48 Edgeware Road. 1s. 6d.

A handy little volume containing a new scheme for international correspondence. Each word and its foreign equivalents are signified by a single number, the original meaning of which, providing that each correspondent possesses the key, is immediately obtainable. In business houses the work will be found invaluable on account of its simplicity.

A Manual of Bibliography. By Walter Thomas Rogers. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. 214. London: H. Grevel & Co. 5s.

Described in a sub-title as "an introduction to the knowledge of books, library management and the art of cataloguing; with a list of bibliographical works of reference, a Latin-English and English-Latin topographical index of ancient printing centres, and a glossary." The second and revised edition of an interesting and useful work.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

Illustrated Guide to the Riviera. 8vo, pp. 246. London: Ward, Lock & Bowden. 2s. 6d.

Intending visitors to the South of France cannot do better than to take this excellent guide with them. Every place of importance is described fully, and the volume is rendered additionally useful by the many maps and illustrations.

ART.

The Fine Arts. By Prof. G. Baldwin Brown. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The second of the "University Extension Manuals," covering the whole field of the fine arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, their philosophy, function, and historic accomplishment.

Randolph Caldecott's Picture-Book. Small square. London: Routledge. 5s.

It is a happy idea of the publishers to reduce the size of Mr. Caldecott's illustrations so as to allow of the reprinting of a number of his pictured rhymes in a single volume and at a low price. The appearance of the little book is charming, and paper and print are all that can be desired.

The Humours of Cynicus. Large 4to. London: Anderson, 59 Drury Lane. 25s.

The wit of our modern comic artists generally exists only in the lines at the bottom of their sketch; but here we have a caricaturist who needs no explanation. Every sketch in this volume tells its own tale, without even the need of the author's smart verses. The work reminds us of the methods of no living caricaturist. To find anything so forcible or expressive we must go back to Hood, Rowlandson, or Gilray. Each sketch is colored by hand, which explains the high price asked for the volume.

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Scribner's Magazine.

The Corso of Rome. W. W. Story.
Hunting American Big Game. Archibald Rogers.
The Actions of Wounded Animals. J. N. Hall.
The Biography of the Oyster. Edward L. Wilson.
Carlyle's Politics. Edwin C. Martin.

Strand Magazine.—September.

Madame Albani. Interview. Harry How.
Young Tommy Atkins. Frank Feller.
Portraits of Professor Owen, Mrs. Kendal, W. H. Kendal, Duke of Connaught, Dr. Robson-Roose, Michael Maybrick (Stephen Adams), Henry Russell.
The Foundling Hospital.
Wild Animal Training.
The Last Touches. Mrs. W. K. Clifford.
Some Curious Inventions. J. H. Roberts.

Sunday at Home.

Thomas Valpy French. D. D. With Portrait.
Jews in London. Mrs. Brewer.
Heroes of the Goodwin Sands. Rev. T. S. Treanor.
Westminster Abbey. The Restored North Front. Miss Bradley.
Sir Edw. Baines. With Portrait. Rev. E. R. Conder.

Sunday Magazine.

The People and the People's Palace. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Henry Martyn. Rev. Dr. Butler.
The Great Salt Lake City. Wm. C. Preston.

Temple Bar.

William Cobbett.
The Cult of Cant.
Some Particulars Concerning the Rev. Wm. Cole.
"The Compleat Angler."

Timehri—June.

The Rattlesnake—The Growth of the Rattle. J. J. Quelch.
The Struggle for Life in the Forest. James Rodway.
The Berbice Industrial Exhibition, 1891. E. D. Rowland.
The Coins of British Guiana. E. A. V. Abraham.
Papers relating to the Early History of Barbadoes. N. D. Davis.
The Nests and Eggs of Some Common Guiana Birds. H. L. Price.
The Minor Industries in Trinidad and Tobago. Dr. Chittenden.
Commissioners on Tour. Hon. J. W. Carrington.
The Historical Geography of the West Indies. N. D. Davis.
Bartica: A Reminiscence. Henry Kirke.

The Treasury.

Faith: Its Universality and Importance. E. G. Robinson.

The Sources of American National Life. Louis A. Banks.
The One Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church. Prof. J. Heron.
Rev. Charles G. Finney. Rev. T. L. Cuyler.
The Science of Preaching.—II. Archdeacon F. W. Farrar.

The United Service.

Fighting in the Sierras. Col. A. G. Brackett.
History of the Frigate "Constitution." (Continued.)
A War Correspondent's Reminiscences. Archibald Forbes.

United Service Magazine.

Field-Marshal Von Moltke.—II. General Viscount Wolseley.
Naval Prize in War.—VI. Capt. Charles Johnstone, R.N.
The Military Strength of Austria. With Map. Major A. M. Murray.
A Prussian Gunner's Adventure in 1815. Capt. C. E. May.
Military Criticism and Modern Tactics.—II. The author of "The Campaign of Frederickburg."
The Effect of Smokeless Powder in the Wars of the Future. Col. W. W. Knollys.
The Recruiting Question.—VII. Capt. T. S. A. Herford.
The Post-Office Scandal. The Editor.

The University Magazine.

Post-Graduate Instruction in Law. Austin Abbott.
Supply and Demand of Professional Students in Prussia.
Learning Languages. Thomas Hill.
Reminiscences of Harvard Life, 1890-1893. A. A. Livermore.
Relation of Physical Training to Education in General.
Early Greek Education. E. D. W. Gray.

Westminster Review.

The Ordeal of Trade Unionism.
History and Radicalism. J. W. Crombie.
Free Education in the United States. Harriet S. Blatch.
Charles Bradlaugh. C. E. Plumptre.
Ernest Renan.
Gothic Architecture. Barr Ferree.
The New Empire. G. M. Grant.

Work.

Engine and Boiler Management.
The Safety Bicycle: Its Practical Construction.
Artistic Lithography.

Young Man.

Montaigne. W. H. Davenport Adams.
Bible Reading for Business Men. Dr. Parker.
James Russell Lowell. W. J. Dawson.
C. H. Spurgeon. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt (Catholic).—Einsiedeln. Heft 1.

Anarchism and the Anarchists.
Reminiscences of Travel in the Times of Syrian Persecutions of the Christians. I. D. Mertens.
Poisonous Foods. T. Seelman.
Berne.
The Electric Exhibition at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Aus Allen Welttheilen (Geographical).—Leipzig. Sept.

Life in the Solomon Isles. Dr. C. Marini.
Bosnian Reminiscences of Travel. (Continued.) G. Paull.
Life in Japan. (Continued.) Clara Nascentes-Ziese.
The Modern Greeks. G. von Bellheim.
Stanley Researches in Central Africa.—I. H. Becker.

Daheim.—Leipzig. August 30.

Prof. von Helmholtz. With Portrait. Hanns von Zobeltitz.
The Scheffel Monument at Heidelberg.
Workmen's Dwellings.

September 12.

Teresa Carreno. Pianist. With portrait.
Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.
Theodor Körner. R. König.

September 19.

Rowing.

September 26.

Monument to Wilhelm Müller, Lyric Poet at Dessau. With Portraits. R. König.

Deutscher Hausschatz (Catholic).—Regensburg. Heft 17.

Thuringia. A. J. Clippers.
Freiherr Karl von Hohningen, Member of the Centre.
Travel in the Red Sea. (Continued.) F. X. Geyer.
Pictures of Corfu.

The Criminal World of London. Dr. A. Heine.
Oskar von Redwitz. Poet. With Portrait.

Heft 18.

Theodor Körner. With Portrait.
Hohentwiel. Prof. J. Stuckle.
German Jews in the Middle Ages. Dr. J. Kaufmann.

Deutsche Litteraturzeitung.—Berlin. (Quarterly.) Sept. 19.
Records of the Past: Review of English Translations of the Ancient Monuments of Egypt and Western Asia, edited by A. H. Sayce.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. October.

Count Albrecht von Roon.—XXIX.
The Treasure-Seeker: An Experience of the Year 1848.—I. W. Jansen.
The Franco-Russian Alliance. A Former Ambassador.
Unpublished Papers of Dr. Schliemann.
Cornelius and Kaulbach at Düsseldorf.—III. H. Müller.
Babylonian Life in the Time of Nebuchadnezzar. A. H. Sayce.
Is There a Duty of Belief? (Concluded.) J. Kaftan.
Electric Railways in America. B. Dessau.
The Causes of Sleep. F. Buttersack.
Harnack's History of Dogmas.
The Magic Wand: An Historical-Physical Reminiscence. F. Rosenberger.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.

Prof. Herman von Helmholtz, Scientist. E. Schiff.
Winter Travel in the Hochgebirge. P. Gützfeldt.
Politics and Literature under Otto III. K. Lamprecht.
Reminiscences of Gottfried Keller. Poet and Novelist. A. Frey.
The Geographical and Ethnographical Basis of Oriental Language. T. Fischer.
The Durer Window in the Industrial Museum at Berlin. J. Lessing.

Frauenberur (Woman Question).—Weimar. No. 9.

Woman in the 19th Century. A Review of Margaret Fuller's Book. Alice Bousset.
Woman in Literature. (Concluded.) Dr. Kühnast.
Petition of the Women of Lower Austria to the Austrian Reichstag. Admission of Women to the High Schools and Women Suffrage.
The German Girl in the Middle Ages.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 10.

The Swiss Celebration at Schwyz. (Illus.) Dr. Thiesing.
Prof. Hermann von Helmholtz. With Portrait.
Well-Spent Millions.
Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition.
The Poetry of the Electrical Exhibition at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. E. Peschkau.
On the Victoria Nyanza.
The Theodor Körner Centenary.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. Heft 9.

Portrait of Oscar Linke, Poet, Dramatist, etc.
Midsummer Politics. M. G. Cornad.
Three Months an Artisan: Review of P. Göhre's Book. P. Schüring.
The Gypsy Queen (November, 1877) and The Saviour of Souls (February, 1880): Two Stories. Oscar Linke.
Poems by A. Von Sommerfeld. W. Hercher and others.
Josef Israels, Dutch Genre Painter. J. L. Windholz.

Der Gute Kamerad (For boys).—Stuttgart.

Nos. 49-50. Coal Mines. F. Reiter.
Nos. 51 and 52. A German Settlement in Arkansas.

Die Katholische Missionen.—Freiburg (Baden). October.

Malo (Island in the South Seas) and Its Inhabitants.—I. P. Deniau.
Jakob Müller and the Goa Mission. (Continued.)

Das Kränzchen (For girls).—Stuttgart.

No. 52. Alpine Flowers.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. September 1.

Centralism, Dualism, Federalism. Dr. A. Lekisch.
German as the State Language in Austria. Dr. A. Lekisch.
The Economic Development of Hungary.
The Union of Workmen. F. Willfort.

September 15.

Preparations for the Autumn Campaign. J. Graf.
The Standard-Bearers of the Old Vienna Democracy.
Reply to the Article on the German Language in Austria. A. Szezypanski.
Greek in Our Gymnasiums. A. Smital.
The Talleyrand Memoirs.—IV. F. Willfort.

Litterarische Rundschau für das Katholische Deutschland.—Friedburg (Baden). September.

New Works in the Department of Philosophy and Theological Speculation. (Concluded.) C. M. Glosner.
Bishop Lightfoot's "Apostolic Fathers." Review.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin. September 5.

A Goethe Find in the Berlin Imperial Library. K. T. Gaedertz.
Kaulbach at Ems. Prof. H. Müller.
Reading for the People. Fr. A. Seidl.

September 12.

Bernardin de Saint Pierre, author of "Paul et Virginie," in a New Light. Dr. J. Sarrazin.
New Meanings for Old Words.—III. Fate. A. Oehlen.
The Real Hamlet. Translated from the *Figaro*. Henri Becque.
The late Jan Neruda, Bohemian Poet. F. Bauer.

September 19.

Moltke's History of the Franco-German War. G. Egerstorff.
Young France: Tourgenief and Ibsen at the Théâtre Libre. A. Keyfers.
Björnstjerne Björnson. K. Dahl.

September 26.

Theodor Körner. Dr. A. Hauffen.
"Lohengrin" in Paris.

Moderne Rundschau.—Vienna. September 15.

Present Day Art. A. Lawensteln.
The Latest Hamlet: Adolf Gelber's Book. "Problems, Plan, and Unity of Hamlet." R. Fischer.
Recent French Literature.
The Census at Vienna, December 31, 1880.
Social Liberalism and the Freiland Movement—Dr. Hertzka's Utopia in East Africa. R. M. Kafka.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna. September 1.

Johann Strauss, Opera Composer.

September 10.

Giacomo Meyerbeer, with Portrait. Dr. Max Diets.

September 20.

Theodor Körner and Music.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. October.

Portrait of Ludwig Fulda.
Molière's "Le Misanthrope," in German Verse.—I. L. Fulda.
Brigandage in the Balkan Peninsula. G. Meyer.
Franz Bopp, Founder of Comparative Philology. H. Hirt.
Zarathustra and the Zendavesta. A. Hillebrandt.
Care. Poem. Otto Ernst.
Anna Louisa Karsch, Poetess. F. A. von Winterfeld.
The German Laws for the Protection of Workmen. L. Fuld.
Torpedo Boats. G. Weisbrodt.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. September 2.

The Economic Condition of Russia.
The Significance of Tramways. O. von Mühlentfels.
Munich Art Exhibition. W. von Seidlitz.
Max Duncker: Biography by R. Haym reviewed. C. Röseler.
Political Correspondence.—The French Squadron at Portsmouth; The Prices of Corn, etc.

Sphinx.—Gera. (Reuss.) September.

The Immortal in Man: The Buddhist View. Dr. T. W. Rhys-Davids.

Karma. Adolf Graf von Spreti.
Fechner's Teaching. Dr. J. Paul.
Spiritualist Experiences. A. Butscher.
Meamer's Teaching. (Concluded.) C. Kieseewetter.
Omnithelms. Dr. R. von Koeber.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach (Catholic).—Freiburg (Baden). Yearly. September 14.

The Philosophy of Scientific Socialism.—I. H. Pesch.
Kaftan's New Dogma. (Concluded.) T. Granderath.
Damiani's Quarrel with Hildebrand.—I. O. Pfulf.
Photography of the Heavens.—I. J. G. Hagen.
The Race and Nationality Question in North America. A. Zimmermann.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 3.

Bayreuth. The Bayreuth Festival. F. Muncker.
Richard Wagner and His Niece Johanna. With Portrait.
The Alpine Tourist Club. R. C. Petermann.
Homburg, etc., the Crown of the Main Valley. M. Grundhöft.
Professor Hermann von Helmholtz. With Portrait. F. Bendt.
Grein on the Danube. A. Donabauer.
Hohentwiel, Scene of Scheffel's "Ekkehard."
The Invention of Bank Notes. H. Ludwig.
Theodor Körner. With Portraits and other Illustrations.
Dr. Emil Peschel, Founder and Director of the Körner Museum at Dresden. With Portrait. Dr. A. von der Velde.
Water Drinking. Drink Cures, and Dry Diet. Dr. A. Winckler.
Heligoland. P. Kniest.
Water Plants. Dr. J. Murr.
Giacomo Meyerbeer. Dr. A. Kohut.

Unsere Zeit.—Leipzig. Heft 10.

Questions Relating to the Protection of Workmen. J. Sabin.
St. Petersburg Thirty Years Ago. The Late Dr. O. Heyfelder.
The Towns of South Brazil. Dr. A. Hettner.
Sleep and Dreams. Dr. M. Alsberg.
The Intermediate Schools in Servia. A. Schmitter.
Machinery Worked by Electricity. W. Berdrou.
German Emigration. Dr. K. Frankenstein.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1. (With new cover.)

Berne. J. Widmann.
On Duelling. E. Eckstein.
Coal Mines. T. Gampe.
Stars of Song. With Portraits of Rosa Sucher, Alice Barbi, and others.
From Trieste to Fiume. F. Zimmermann.
The Fan Exhibition at Karlsruhe. E. M. Varano.
Safety Arrangements on Railways. A. Hollenberg.
The Domestic Calling, and Earning a Living. Mathilde Lamers.
Our Troops in German East Africa, and Where They are Stationed.
Altmühlthat. M. Haushofer.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. September 15.

Theodor Körner. F. Lemmermayer.
Poems from Körner's "Leyer und Schwert."
What Should We Not Read? E. Wangraf.
Friedrich Theodor Vischer. S. Schott.

Der Zeitgenosse.—Berlin. September 1.

Karl Louis Riedel's Dialect Poems. Dr. G. Doehler.
Symbol and Realism. L. Berg.
Lyrics by H. Schott, R. Ilges, and others.

September 15.

Friedrich Nietzsche. H. Störbel.
Lyrics, by K. Wornitz and Others.
The International Art Exhibition at Berlin. K. Mackowsky.

Zeitschrift für Deutsche Kulturgeschichte.—Berlin. (Quarterly.) Heft 1.

Historical Education of the People: Reprinted from *Schorer's Familienblatt*. H. Frisch.
Kaschau and Its Names. German Colony in East Hungary. F. von Krone.
How People Used to Get Married: A Study of German Customs in the Thirteenth Century. A. Schaefer.

Stone Monuments in Osnabrück. H. Hartmann.
The German Names for Relationships: Husband, Wife, Father, Mother, etc.
Germany at the Close of the Twelfth Century. F. Arnold.
German Trade with Venice in the Middle Ages. C. Meyer.
Manners and Customs of Schleswig-Holstein at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.—I.
Pictures of Pomeranian Manners and Culture. T. Unruh.

Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie. (Quarterly.)—Innsbruck. Heft 4.

Dr. Döllinger: A Character Study.—II. H. E. Michael.
Psalm III. J. K. Zenner.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. Heft 12. September 22.

Michael Flürschheim and the Society for Land Reform.
Poems by Adolf Reinecke and Others.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amaranthe (for girls).—Paris. September.

Madame Malibran.
Exhibitions of 1891.—Prague. P. André.
The Romantic School of Russia. E. S. Lantz.
Lace—Point d'Alençon and Point d'Argentan. E. S. Lantz.

Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse.—Lausanne. September.

François Rodolphe de Weiss, Bailiff and Philosopher. H. Warnery.
Works Common to all Christendom. (Concluded.) E. Naville.
In the Caucasus. Notes and Impressions of a Botanist. V. E. Levier.
Mines of Precious Stones. E. Lullin.
Chroniques—Parisian, German, English, Swiss, and Political.

Le Chrétien Évangélique.—Lausanne. September 20.
Wesley and Methodism. M. Gallienne.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.

Sculpture in Ferrara. M. Gustave Gruyer.
Unpublished Notes upon Rubens. M. Edmond Bonnaffé.
The School of Argos and the Master of Phidias. Maxime Collignon.
Zoa Andrea. M. M. le Duc de Rivoli and Charles Ephrussi.
Flowers. M. Quost.
Decorative Art in Old Paris. M. de Champeaux.

Nouvelle Revue. September 1.

True Russia. M.
Paris in the Hunting Field. Croqueville.
An Eighteenth Century Seduction. Frederic Delacroix.
The Manufacture of Sévres During the Revolution. Edouard Garnier.
Diplomatic Bohemia. Prosper de Mori.
A Hundred Years of the Stage. André Chadoorne.
A Crime. Victor de Cottins.
Hymn to the Flag (Poetry). Frederic Bataille.
Marguerite (Poetry). Raoul Lafayette.
The Importance of Geography. General Annenkoff.
Letter from Moscow. M. de Marie Hennou.
Foreign Politics. M. de Juliette Adam.

September 15.

Co-ordination of Our Moral and Political Knowledge. M. Courcelle Seneuil.
Paris in the Hunting Field. Croqueville.
An Eighteenth Century Seduction. Frederic Delacroix.
Two Swiss Statesmen. Virgile Rosset.
Diplomatic Bohemia. Prosper Mori.
Pascal's Thoughts about Painting. Henry Jonin.
The Approaching Financial Crisis. Frederic A. Bellevue.
The Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. and the Customs Question. E. Martineau.
To My Horse. (Poem.) J. Alcard.
Naval Wars: The War Against England. Commandant Z.
The Egbes in Dahomey. M. de Wally.
In China. M. Philippe Lehault.
Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. August 15.

Poe, Whitman and Browning. J. F. Shepard.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris. September 1.

The Modern Greek Theatre.—I. G. Bourdon.

September 15.

The Logic of Legends and Mysteries. *Apropos de "Grisélides"* L. Moland.
The Modern Greek Theatre. (Concluded.) G. Bourdon.
The Theatre at Dieppe. U. Saint-Vel.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. September 5.

American Copyright. C. de Varigny.
September 12.

A Practical Reform in the Education of Girls. M. Bréal.
The Classical Theatre at the Time of Alexander Hardy. G. Lanson.
Guy de Maupassant. G. Brandes.
The Socialism of the Prophets of Israel. B. Varagnac.

September 19.

Australian Federation.—I. J. Berland.
Moral Education at the University. C. H. Boudhors.
Toussaint Rose: Secretary to Louis XIV. M. de Villers du Terrage.

September 25.

Twenty-one Years of the Republic. L. Laffitte.
Australian Federation. (Concluded.) J. Berland.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—September 1.

M. de Villèle. M. Charles de Mayade.
In West Africa. M. R. de Segonzac.
The Madonna of Busowska. Madame Marguerite Paradowska.
Leonardo da Vinci as a Man of Science. M. Gabriel Séailles.
Poison. M. Jean Reibach.
The Naval Manœuvres of 1891.
Banking in Alsace-Lorraine Since the Annexation. A. Raffalovich.
Louis Feurbach. G. Valbert.

September 15.

My Cousin Antoinette. M. Mario Uchard.
Extracts from the Memoirs of General de Marbot.
The Theatre of the Princes of Clermont and Orleans. Victor du Bled.
The Scoundrels of the Sea. Julien de la Gravière.
French Literature Under Henry IV. M. G. Lanson.
Five Months of Italian Politics—From February to June, 1891. M. G. Giacometti.
Slavonic Women. M. L. de Sacher-Masoch.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris. September 1.

"Grisélides" Mystery. Messrs Silvestre and Morand. L. Claretie.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. A. Saglio.
Joseph Roumanille, Provençal Poet. With Portrait. M. Faure.
The Swiss Centenary Celebrations. With Portraits. G. Regelsperger.
Catholic Socialists. With Portraits. R. Allier.
M. de Pressensé. With Portrait. F. Puaux.

September 15.

Ludwig Anzengruber. With Portrait. L. de Heesem.
Portraits of Count Taaffe and Count Apponyi.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies et Exploration Gazette Géographique.—Paris. September 1.

The Congo State: General Report, 1889-90.
English Africa and the Boers. F. Barré.

September 15.

The Cambodian and Siamese Frontiers. G. Routier.
The North of Annam and Laos. H. Ahbert.
France in Scandinavia. A. Hedin.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. September.

The Eight-Hour Day. V. Brants.
Notes on South Africa. H. de Frankenstein.
Signor Crispi. Comte J. Grabinisky.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. September.

Thought Reading. J. de Tarchanoff.
The Medical Value of Hypnotic Treatment. Dr. de Jong.
Definition and Conception of the Words Suggestion and Hypnotism.—I. Dr. Bernheim.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. September.

The Church and the State under the First Carolingians. L. Bourgain.
Scenes from Military Life in Tunis. (Concluded.) G. Chevillet.
In the Austrian Alps. (Continued.) G. Maury.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris. September 5.

The Teaching of Medicine in the Middle Ages. M. E. Nicaise.
The Electric Lamps of Miners. G. Petit.

September 12.

The Actual Problems of the Physical Sciences. O. J. Lodge.

The Indians of the United States. M. D. Bellett.

September 19.

The Climate of Indo-China. A. J. Guoin.

September 26.

The New Methods of Astronomical Observation. W. Huggins.
Railway Accidents. D. Bellet.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. September 15.

M. Tarde, Sociologist and Idealist. Dr. A. Delon.
Social Evolution and National Particularism. P. Combs.
Integral Socialism and the Press. R. Bernier.
The Socialist Congress at Brussels. A. Veber.

Revue de Theologie.—Montauban. September.

Interpretation of the Song of Songs. C. Brunton.
Religious Sentiment: A Response. C. Malan.
Vinet, Literary Critic. L. Lafon.

L'Université Catholique.—Lyon. September 15.

On the Actual Condition of French Protestantism.
The Inquisition. (Continued.) G. Canet.
Jules de Strada, Philosopher. J. Ribet.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica. September 5.

On International Right and the Armed Peace.
The System of Physics of St. Thomas.
On a Recent Explanation of Hypnotism.
The Victims of Divorce. A Tale. Part I.
A Pastoral of the Holy Father, Leo XIII. to the Bishops of Portugal. (Latin Version.)

September 19.

The Roman Question Twenty-one Years After.
Notes on the Universal History by Cesare Cantù. (Continued.)
The Migrations of the Hittites. (Continued.)
The Movements of the Stellar System.
The Victims of Divorce. A Tale. Part II.

The Ligurian Athenæum. September 1.

Laurence Oliphant. Isabella Anderton Debarbieri. (A critical review.)
Humor in the Poetry of G. Giusti. D. Bosurgi.
Emanuel Ceesia. Antonio Pastore.

La Nuova Antologia. September 1.

Italian Finance. The Editor. (A protest against the use made by the *Times* correspondent of certain financial information published in the *N. A.*)
Medici's Tragedies. I.
Don Giovanni and Don Garzia. G. E. Saltini. (A historical sketch.)
Our Contemporary Lyrics. E. Nencioni.
The Church and Choir of St. Francis de Assisi. G. Cantalamessa.
Angela of the Mill: A Tuscan Sketch. O. Grandi.

The Controversy on Socialism in England. G. Ricca Salerno.
Fools, Dwarfs, and Slaves Belonging to the Gonzaga Family.
Part II. A. Luzio.

September 18.

Ubaldo Peruzzi. M. Tabarrini. (An obituary notice of the recently deceased patriot.)
The European Situation as regards Peace. R. Bonghi.
Cesare Correnti at the Age of Twenty-five. C. C. (An unpublished early work by the author.)
Roman Sculpture. E. Brizio.
The Talleyrand Memoirs. E. Masì.
Senio: A Novel. Part I. Neera.
Italian Education according to A. Gabelli. A. Franchetti.

La Rassegna Nazionale. September 1.

The Crimean Expedition. A. di Saint Pierre. Extracts from the Diary of a Piedmontese Officer.
Religion and the Naturalist School. P. di Fratta.
Margaret Farnese, Princess of Mantua. G. B. Tutra. (A historical sketch.)
An Answer to Senator Lampertico. G. Grabinski. (An answer to two previous articles published in the *R. N.*)
Recently Published Poetry.—X.
Commentators on the Creation. (Continued.) A. Stoppani.

September 10.

The Battle of Solferino and Peace of Villafranca. A. Stelvio.
A Gentleman of the Olden Time. F. Nunziante.
Italy and France. The True Cause of Their Rivalry.—X.
Optimism and Pessimism. A. Tagliaguerri.
Commentators on the Creation. (Conclusion.) A. Stoppani.
The Crimean Expedition. Part II. A. di Saint Pierre.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

L'Avenc. August 31.

The Fountain of Life. J. M. Guardia.
An Essay in Literary History.
From Barcelona to Montserrat on Foot.—II. Lluís di Romero.
The Secret of Sir Balthus. Story. Joan Pons y Masseven.
Translation from Goethe. Poem. J. Maragall.
Illustrations: Views of Montserrat and St. Cugat des Vallis. (From photographs.)

Revista Contemporanea. August 30 and September 15.

The Cid in Spanish Literature. Don Cesar Moreno Garcia.

Archæological Studies. Don Nicholas Diaz y Perez.
The Year's Art and Literature in Valencia, 1890. Don J. Casan.
A Projected Penal Code.
The Forms of Government (VI., VII.). Don Damian Isern.
Bramis. Poem. Don J. Pons Samper.
Hernan Perez del Pulgar. (Continued.) D. Francisco Villareal.
The Beginnings of Spanish Poetry. D. Juan Perez di Guzman.
Repopulation and Torrents D. José Sicell Indo.
Scattered Notes. Zaravel.
Saturday in the Village. Poem. Don Luis Marco. Translated from Leopardi.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids. September.

Alwine: A complete story in six chapters—a powerful domestic tragedy of the love of two sisters. Johanna A. Wolters.
Hungarian Folk-Poetry. An interesting account of the Magyar poet. Arany János and his epic poem "Toldi" (published 1847), based on National Legends. Dr. S. J. Warren.
Goethe as Stage-Manager: Goethe directed the Weimar Theatre from 1791 to 1817; the article, which is a review of a German work by Dr. Buckhart, gives interesting particulars of

this period and of the dramatic artist's themes and the poet. Mr. J. N. van Hall.
Omar Khayyam of Mihapur and His Place in Persian Literature: Surveys the beginnings of Persian and Oriental literature, and, in speaking of Omar, compares Fitzgerald's version of the Rubaiyat with the German translations. Kd. Oege Meynema.
A New Theory of the Origin of Sacrifices: Based on Prof. Robertson Smith's "Lectures on the Religion of the Semites." Prof. G. A. Wilken.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	G. B.	Great Britain.	N. A. R.	North American Review.
A. A. P. S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Nat.	Nationalist.
A. C.	Australasian Critic.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	Nat. R.	National Review.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
All W.	All the World.	G. W.	Good Words.	N. E.	New Englander and Yale Review.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.	Help.	Help.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	New R.	New Review.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	High. M.	Highland Monthly.	N. H.	Newbery House Magazine.
A. R.	Andover Review.	Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
Arg.	Argosy.	H. M.	Home Maker.	O.	Outing.
As.	Asclepiad.	H. R.	Health Record.	O. D.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Hy.	Hygiene.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	Pater.	Paternoster Review.
Bel. M.	Belford's Magazine.	I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethica.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	I. N. M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.	P. F.	People's Friend.
Bk. -wm.	Bookworm.	In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Bkman.	Bookman.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	Photo. R.	Photographic Review.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	P. L.	Poet Lore.
C.	Cornhill.	Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. R.	Parents' Review.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	J. M. S. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. A. E. S.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	Pay. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.
Ch. H. A.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	Q.	Quiver.
Ch. M. I.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	K. O.	King's Own.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	Lad.	Ladder.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
C. J.	Chambers' Journal.	Lamp.	Lamp.	R. R.	Review of Reviews.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	L. H.	Lecture Hour.	S.	Sun.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scot. R.	Scotts Magazine.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Str.	Strand.
C. W.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Syd. Q.	Sydney Quarterly.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	M.	Month.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Tim.	Timehri.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
Ed. E.	Education (England).	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	Treas.	Treasury.
Ed. R.	Educational Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	U. S.	United Service.
Ed. U. S.	Education (United States).	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Eng. M.	Engineering Magazine.	Mis. H.	Missionary Herald.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
E. H.	English Historical Review.	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mon.	Monist.	Y. E.	Young England.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.	M. P.	Monthly Packet.	Y. M.	Young Man.
Eq.	Equilline.	M. R.	Methodist Review.		
Ex.	Expositor.	Mur.	Murray's Magazine.		
F.	Forum.	M. W. H.	Magazine of Western History.		
Fl.	Fireside.				
F. R.	Fortnightly Review.				
G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AMERICAN EDITION—ALBERT SHAW, EDITOR.

The Review of Reviews is published simultaneously in London and New York. The English Edition is edited by W. T. Stead, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1891.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*As to the
Elections.*

Both political parties have professed to find much comfort in the outcome of the State elections. But in point of fact the national situation has not been elucidated in any very decisive or significant manner. If the Republicans had carried New York they might have been pardoned for claiming a striking victory, and if the Democrats had carried Ohio they might well have exulted. But in Ohio, where the campaign was waged upon national issues, the Republicans won by about their normal preponderance of strength; and in New York, where local issues alone were involved, the Democrats prevailed very much as is their wont. In Iowa, the re-election of Governor Boies, while due principally to Republican dissatisfaction with the prohibitory *régime*, may naturally afford his party at large some satisfaction, while Governor Russell's re-election in Massachusetts has also justly ministered to Democratic pride. But Governor Pattison's fellow-partisans in Pennsylvania suffered defeat. The results, as a whole, have failed to sustain the Democratic prestige gained in last year's Congressional elections, and have left the probabilities for next year as evenly balanced as possible.

From the point of view of the nation at large, the two men whose political prominence and strength have been most enhanced by the elections are Mr. Cleveland on the Democratic side and Mr. McKinley on the Republican side. It is gratifying to note that there has been less personal recrimination than usual, and that there are fewer charges of corruption and electoral dishonesty. Distinguished leaders on both sides have set the fashion for their followers by treating opponents generously and fighting in a chivalrous spirit. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Campbell, especially, are to be congratulated upon the tone and manner in which they engaged in the tournament in Ohio. In spite of Tammany's victory in New York, it remains true that American political methods are improving, that the decline of the spoils system tends to diminish electoral corrup-

tion, and that there is evident a steady upward movement in the tone of political life.

*The New
Democratic
Congress.*

On the first Monday in December a new Congress will assemble at Washington. So overwhelming was the Democratic victory a year ago that the majority in the House will be almost embarrassingly large. The Republicans have only about one-fourth of the seats. The first interest will naturally be centred in the contest among the Democratic leaders for the honorable and powerful position of Speaker. For some time past, Mr. Mills, of Texas, has been the most commonly recognized heir to Mr. Carlisle's position since that Democratic statesman's translation to the Senate. But Mr. Springer of Illinois, Mr. Bynum of Indiana, Mr. Crisp of Georgia, Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, Mr. Hatch of Missouri, and one or two others, have also been aspirants. Only one of these ambitious Democrats can have the speakership, but there will be left for the others the prominent chairmanships of committees. In place of the Reeds, McKinleys, Cannons, Lodges, and Burrowses of the last Congress, we shall now see in possession of the enormous legislative authority vested in the Speaker and the most prominent chairmen the Springers, Millses, Breckinridges, Bynums, Crisps, and McMillins. Men from the South begin once more to take their old-time place in the front ranks of politics, after twenty-five years of comparative eclipse. Nobody doubts the absolute loyalty of every part of the Southern States; and the Democratic party, whose ablest leaders are Southern men, should no longer hesitate to accord them their rightful prominence.

*What Will
Congress
Do?*

What this well-nigh unanimous Democratic House will attempt in the way of legislation, no man as yet can tell. The Senate upon a strictly party vote will be Republican, but upon no one question can the Republicans be sure of commanding all their senatorial strength.

that the overwhelming Democratic majority in the House should take prompt and emphatic advantage of the great injustice done the masses of the people by the unequal and discriminating features of the McKinley Tariff law. They should consider the matter with a determination to regard the tariff only as a means of revenue for the economical administration of government."

In like manner a prominent Democratic journalist, writing from the office of the *Chicago Herald* to the Editor of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, sums up what he thinks that the Democratic Congress ought to do and will do in the session now at hand with these words: "There will be a reduction of the tariff on those articles that the Republican party has made more costly to the great majority for the sake of putting money into the purses of the small minority." The Southern editor goes further and avows that he would also have a free-coinage bill passed at once. He declares: "The Democrats should not yield in their efforts to undo the fraudulent demonetization of silver by the act of 1873. They are committed in good faith to right the wrong, and they should make a bold fight for the double-standard currency of the Constitution, and put the onus of the defeat of such a measure on the Republicans, if they are willing to assume it."

But while there must come a strong pressure from

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP, OF GEORGIA.
(From photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington.)

Certainly they would never hold together upon the silver question; and it is doubtful whether upon particular details of the tariff question they could all be kept in line. Above both houses, moreover, is the Republican President with his veto power; and his term will last as long as that of the new Congress. On many accounts, tariff legislation—whether tolerably good or tolerably bad—ought not to be subjected to continual change. For the financial and commercial interests of the country, it would doubtless be best to allow every important revision or change of the tariff to stand for at least from four to six years. Stability is the one condition above all others for which commerce pleads. What will the Democrats feel themselves obliged to do? It is not likely that they will attempt to adopt a general tariff bill. It is more likely that they will pass several separate, specific bills, altering the duties upon particular articles, and sending these up to the Senate and the President in such a way as to throw responsibility upon the Republicans. They may also pass a free-coinage bill. It is quite certain that they will endeavor to make a record for superior economy by cutting down the appropriation bills to the lowest possible point.

^A
Legislative Program. The men who make public opinion in the Democratic party, outside of the representation in Congress, undoubtedly favor an immediate attempt to undo parts of the new tariff law. A distinguished Democratic editor, writing from the office of the *Atlanta Constitution*, in response to an inquiry from *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, declares as follows: "I am of the opinion

HON. ROGER Q. MILLS, OF TEXAS.
(From photograph by Bell.)

HON. WM. D. BYNUM, OF INDIANA.

HON. BENTON M'ILLIN, OF TENNESSEE.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(From photographs by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.)

the South and West for a free-coinage bill, the Democratic leaders of the East will do everything in their power to sustain Mr. Cleveland's well-known views on that question. The Southern editor concludes that "after attending to the two important questions above noted [tariff and coinage], arranging for the necessary appropriations for work which must be done and expenses which must be met, making such investigation as the charges of Republican corruption in the census and pension departments warrant, and reducing the extravagant expenditures of the last Republican Congress to a reasonable basis, Congress should adjourn as soon as possible. Too much legislation is as dangerous as the evils which it seeks to correct, and the large Democratic majority of the House can make a record for itself and the party by disposing of questions imperatively demanded, and adjourning."

Here, then, is a frank, straightforward program of action offered by a far-sighted Southern Demo-

needless feuds and senseless prejudices, and taught a lesson of mutual appreciation and sympathy that thousands have found it a delight to practise. The two sections are beginning to get fairly acquainted with one another, and each is discovering that the other contains a host of the very best people in the world, while both are surprised and charmed to find how essentially similar are the best types of American character in all parts of the land. Mr. Grady's short but brilliant career did so much to foster and cement this good feeling that he will always be remembered with love and gratitude.

*Growth of
Ballot
Reform.*

An evidence of the political honesty of the American people, and of their general desire to diminish the chances of electoral unfairness, has been given by the astonishingly rapid adoption of the Australian ballot system. Much of the superior order and decency that charac-

THE SHADED PARTS OF THE MAP SHOW THE STATES THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

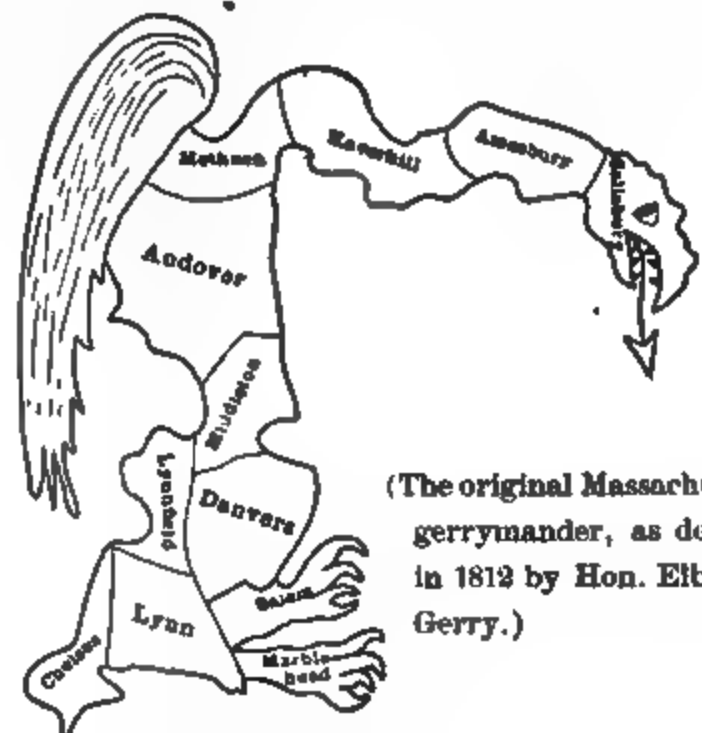
terized the recent elections was due to the general use of the new methods. Previous to the last presidential election in 1888, the reform had only made a beginning in this country. The accompanying map shows the number of states and territories that have now adopted it. The legislatures of several states which have not yet accepted the improved method will be in session early in 1892, and doubtless the area of ballot reform will be made still greater before the presidential and congressional elections of next November. In several of the states credited with having adopted the reform, the benefits are to some extent neutralized by objectionable features which the genuine reformers are rightly determined to eliminate sooner or later. But the movement as it stands is a tribute to the ruling intelligence and political virtue of citizens of both parties.

Another reform that should have the speedy attention of the people is that which proposes to stamp out the scandalous and immoral practice of "gerrymandering." For the purpose of the division of states into congressional districts some simple plan of uniform application should be devised; and district lines once drawn should remain undisturbed until a new census and a new apportioning necessitate a readjustment. Our whole American system is based so essentially upon fair and equal representation, with periodical readjustments to remove inequalities that arise from the shifting of population, that the style of partisan tampering known as "gerrymandering" is a cardinal offence. Under the new census of 1890, some three hundred and thirty congressional districts are to be formed. But this is not all. There are several thousand legislative districts to be rearranged for state purposes, besides state judicial districts and some other divisions based upon popu-

lation. Some of the states have already acted under the new census. The principles upon which electoral districts are to be formed are distinctly understood. They are not only to consist of contiguous territory, but also to be of compact and convenient form, following existing lines as nearly as possible; and they are to be practically equal in population. To manipulate district lines in such a way as to violate these principles, for the sake of party advantage, is thoroughly objectionable. Unfortunately legislatures do not resist the temptation to create fantastic districts in order to give the best possible distribution to local party majorities.

Wisconsin
as an
instance.

Mr. A. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, has lately written a brochure upon the legislative apportionment act of 1891 of his state. He indicts the act as "subversive of a representative government, unjust, iniqui-



(The original Massachusetts gerrymander, as devised in 1812 by Hon. Elbridge Gerry.)

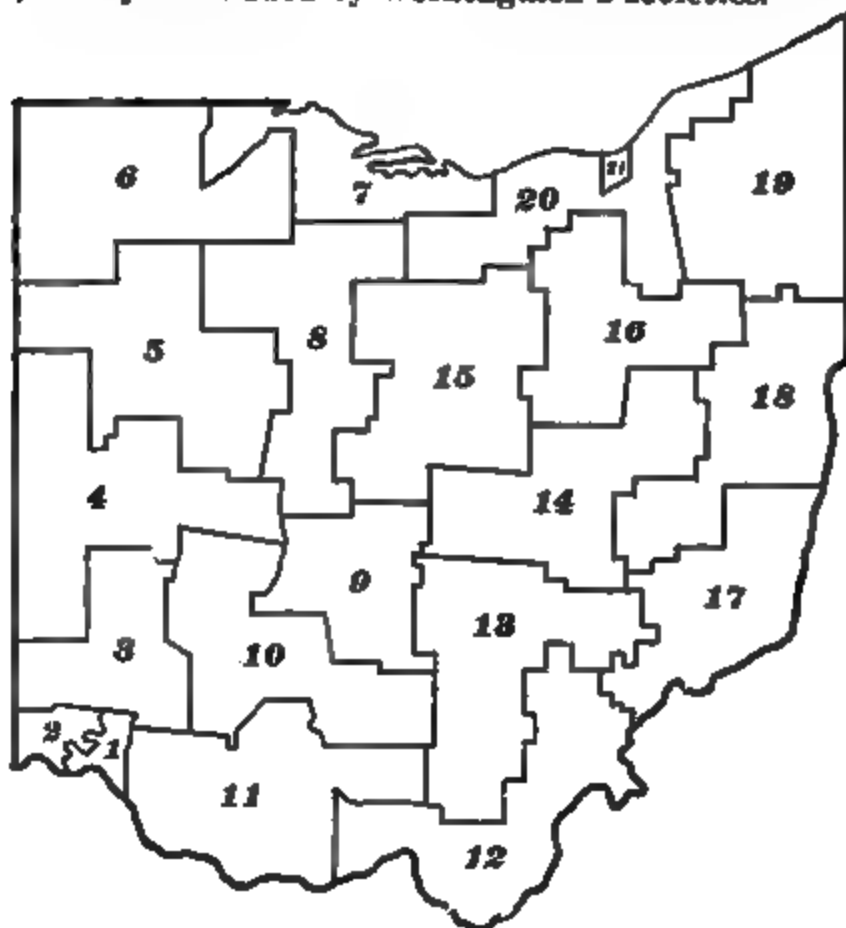
tous, and unconstitutional." His exposure of the outrageous violation of decency that the Wisconsin act bears on its face, might furnish the model for similar critical studies of gerrymandering in several other states. Although the constitution of Wisconsin requires that the districts be arranged upon the basis of equal population, Mr. Turner finds that one of the new assembly districts contains 38,801 people, while another has only 6,823, another 7,923, another 25,143, etc—the true standard of representation being 16,868. Another provision of the constitution requires that districts "be in as compact form as practicable." It is customary in the West to follow county lines, and it is not regarded as proper to throw together townships from different counties for the purpose of making a legislative district, if it can be avoided. It is only when a county is entitled to additional representation that subdivision is deemed permissible. But the recent Wisconsin

(The shaded portions of the three counties make up the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District.)

gerrymander has disregarded all rules and customs. An accompanying diagram shows how townships in three counties have been united to make the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District; and another shows how Waukesha County is shredded so that seven of its townships form one district, four are attached to six in Dodge County to form another, and four and a fraction are included with four and two fractions of Washington County, to constitute still another assembly constituency. This violent and disjointed method is carried throughout the state, every district having been formed only after minute study of party advantage.

The last division of Ohio into congressional districts has been widely commented upon; but the reproduction of a district map of the state is quite *apropos* at this time. The legislatures that are soon to meet must, in a number of cases, make new district lines under the census of 1890. Let all reformers

set themselves sternly against the political crime of gerrymandering. The man who will arise and proclaim some feasible method for securing these periodical readjustments without the intrusion of partisanship or dishonesty will find an enthusiastic following. The times are ripe for a reformer who would like to give his name a better perpetuation than Mr. Gerry's. Like ballot-reform, this should be a movement above all suspicion of partisanship, endorsed by all fair-minded men, and especially demanded by workingmen's societies.



THE 1890 GERRYMANDER OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN OHIO.

*America
Versus
Europe.*

We are promised some startling and sensational chapters as a result of the late official inquiries into the methods employed throughout Europe for the deportation of the least desirable portions of surplus population to our shores. Commissioner Schulteis, returning in disguise as an assisted emigrant, has given the country some specimens of the mass of alarming facts he claims to have gathered; and the other commissioners, Messrs. Weber, Cross, Powderly, and Kempster, are at home after some months of close investigation abroad, with materials for a report which, it is intimated, may lead to action of a radical character to protect America against what seems to be growing into a vast international European conspiracy to use this country as a dumping-ground for refuse population. Stern measures for self-protection will be warranted by this country if the facts prove to be as represented. The European policy of shutting out our food supplies and shipping hordes of hungry non-producers to despoil us raises something like a distinct issue between America and Europe. On one point, America has just gained a victory. Both French chambers, following the action of Germany and other continental countries, have voted to lift the hostile boycott against American meats. Strong efforts are making in several countries to secure upon favorable terms the admission of our breadstuffs. Europe is adding another to our list of grievances by attempting to defeat our negotiations for reciprocity with our South American neighbors. It is not impossible that we may wake up some day to find ourselves confronting a powerful league against the United States that will dare to take advantage of our lack of coast defences and of a formidable navy.

*Chili
and the
United States.* It is much to be feared that the republic of Chili, under the tropic of Capricorn, has been very badly advised regarding the wise policy to pursue in dealing with the republic of the United States. European commercial interests, desiring to monopolize the trade of the west coast of South America, are so disturbed and apprehensive on account of the new public policy and the reviving activity of the United States in all that concerns inter-American trade, that they are sparing no pains to create prejudices, disseminate false reports, and foment ill-will toward this country in the South American states. Journals like the London *Times* have, wittingly or unwittingly, lent themselves to aid this conspiracy of meddling and slander. It is not the United States that is likely to suffer much from the consequences of European jealousy; but it is Chili whose position is endangered. The United States through the late Chilean war has maintained a policy of strict neutrality that is decidedly less open to criticism than the conduct of Great Britain or of other European powers. Yet every effort has been made to persuade the new Chilean government, which the United States was the very first to recognize, that our navy had been ac-

tively engaged in spy-work for Balmaceda, and that our conduct had been one-sided and meddlesome. The imputations against our American admirals are shamefully and absurdly false, and will be resented by every American who has spirit. It is to be regretted that London has been so willing to give them currency.

JORGE MONTE, PRESIDENT OF CHILI.

*The
Valparaiso
Riot.*

If the murderous and unprovoked attack in the streets of Valparaiso, made by a mob of citizens and bayoneted *gens d'armes* upon unarmed sailors and marines wearing the uniform of the United States government and belonging to our navy, had been made upon British or German marines, the Chilean government would have made abject apologies and pledged heavy indemnities long before this, or else Valparaiso would have been bombarded into a heap of smoking ruins. The foreign press has had the cool impudence to liken the Chilean attack upon official visitors wearing the American uniform with the action of the New Orleans lynching mob. Yet everybody knows that the so-called "Italians" who were exterminated by citizens of New Orleans were residents of that city, presumably naturalized Americans, and in every instance men who, as immigrants, had made themselves part and parcel of our industrial society, and had cut themselves off from allegiance to the Italian government. The question was a purely domestic one; and if there was any international grievance at all it was our just grievance against a European country which ships its criminals and paupers to this country for its own relief and for our disturbance. Those who do not think

well of Mr Egan, our minister to Chili, should remember that our entire information regarding the Valparaiso riot comes from our naval officers, whose examination has been searching. Our Department

There is no apparent reason to doubt his legal claim to the presidency. But in South America *de facto* authority is seldom questioned; and *de jure* presidents like Señor Vicuna are happiest when remote from the scene of action.

Our Non-partisan Navy. This Chilean complication again illustrates forcibly the timeliness of our work upon a new navy. It cannot be too often said that a powerful American navy will make not only for our own national dignity and security, but that it will also promote peace and justice among the nations. Fortunately, both parties are thus far committed, with about equal enthusiasm and with no noteworthy differences of policy, to the strengthening of our naval efficiency. The country is prepared to endorse still larger appropriations than ever toward this end. Foreigners who are jealous of the latent power and resources of the United States have always felt that they might depend upon our partisan bickerings at home to minimize the force of our government in most of its diplomatic undertakings. It would be a lesson to the whole world if the incoming Democratic House should make large provision for further naval construction in a bill accepted by the Republican minority, and if the bill should then be accepted by a Republican Senate and President, upon a mutual understanding that the new navy should be a work of patriotic pride and duty, unanimously prosecuted and wholly freed from partisanship. It would be hard to name an American interest that would not be promoted by the emergence of the United States as a first-class naval power. Mr. Stead, who is a sincere friend and admirer of the United States, and who can therefore be counted upon to reflect the most favorable view of our case with Chili that is current in Great Britain, writes a paragraph for the English edition of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, which it is important to reproduce here in order that we may know how we appear, and may also see how our best friends abroad are sometimes misled as to the facts by the hostile news despatches that appear in the London morning papers. This is what Mr. Stead has written from his London post of observation:

CLAUDIO VICUNA, CHILI'S EXILED PRESIDENT.

of State has made its requests of Chili in a firm but courteous tone, and has shown a forbearance that should be an example to European governments in their intercourse with small powers. Señor Pedro Montt was formally received by President Harrison on Saturday, November 15, as minister plenipotentiary; and his great influence with the new authorities of his country will do much to bring about a peaceful settlement of pending difficulties. Meanwhile, the "Junta" in Chili has fulfilled its temporary mission, and its three members are about to retire from their exercise of arbitrary authority. They do not, however, relapse into private life; for one of them, Señor Jorge Montt, becomes president of the republic, while the other two become, respectively, the presiding and controlling officers of the two houses of the national congress. Señor Claudio Vicuna, who was elected to succeed Balmaceda as president, and who is a gentleman of great wealth and high intelligence, is fortunately out of his harassed country. He sailed from New York for Europe about the middle of November, and it is said that he will reside for the present in Paris.

An English View. "Crossing the Atlantic, we find that the Americans are experiencing their first taste of a spirited foreign policy. During the recent civil war, for some unexplained reason, the Americans, naval and diplomatic alike, seem to have gone out of their way to support Balmaceda. Slander, ever keen to discover unworthy motive, suggests that a fat contract granted to Mr. Patrick Egan's son led his father to be more than passing kind to the Dictator and his cause. There may not even be a contract in existence, but the fact remains that the Chileans believe that the American government played into the hands of Balmaceda. They say that Mr. Pat Egan was friend and ally of the Dictator; that the American war-ships acted as his Naval Intelligence Department; and that

the Americans allowed Balmaceda to procure any quantity of warlike stores in their ports, while they hunted down the *Itata*, which was accused of conveying contraband of war to his opponents. This being their belief, the mob of Valparaiso handled somewhat roughly some of the crew of the American war-ship *Baltimore*. Out of this arose a fierce war of recrimination that threatened at one time to develop into a war of shot and shell. The Chilians regard Mr. Blaine as the Northerners in 1863 regarded Lord Palmerston, and for much the same reason. But the Chilians have what the Northerners had not—an overwhelming preponderance of naval force. If the Americans were to threaten war, the Chilean fleet could sweep the American flag off the Pacific long before the Americans could procure or despatch fighting-ships that could take the sea against the *Huascar* and the *Esmeralda*, and the *Almirante* class of torpedo cruisers. If the Americans mean business on the large scale, they must double their fleet, and even then they will do well to arrange for a firm fighting alliance with John Bull. Such an alliance in South American waters would be a guarantee of peace and the pledge of better things to come."

We Must Double the Fleet. At least the candid advice to double our fleet without needless delay is excellent: and it comes from a friend whose judgment is not merely casual and off-hand. Mr. Stead has made himself an authority in naval matters, and his powerful articles some years ago, entitled "Truth About the Navy," are universally admitted to have given the chief impetus to that marvellous rehabilitation of the British war fleet that has been in progress during the past decade. What we have accomplished and have yet under way is a very admirable beginning; but the new American navy must not be allowed to stop after having achieved a beginning.

Brazil's Unrest. Brazil, two years ago, sloughed off the monarchical régime too easily and bloodlessly to have attained a condition of permanent stability. Her troubles are now beginning. President Fonseca has dismissed the congress, assumed dictatorial power, entered upon civil war with one of the powerful provinces which is alternately said, in the meagre reports, to be more republican and more anti-republican than this military leader who has thus far held the reins. At all events, there is no real prospect of a restoration of the empire or of a return of the scholarly and gentlemanly Dom Pedro; and whatever prolongation of civil strife may be Brazil's unhappy lot, the outcome will be but the firmer grounding of the republic.

United Kingdom Politics. The overwhelming defeat of Mr. Redmond at Cork, in the campaign to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Parnell's death, was not accomplished without the most extraordinary amount of shillelah warfare. The hospitals of the

whole south of Ireland were choked with men who had suffered injury in the collision of rival mobs. In the thick of the skirmishing were the eloquent leaders of the two wings of Irish Nationalism, and the men who had worked side by side for years in the cause of Home Rule made a sorry spectacle of themselves in the eyes of a shocked and disgusted world by quarrelling like a lot of drunken pirates. Mr. Tim Healy was perhaps the hardest worked and most belabored of all the participants. The outcome ought to satisfy the fierce remnant of the Parnellites *par excellence*, and induce them to give up frankly. Our American readers can but appreciate Mr. Stead's review of the Irish and British political situation, written early in November. It is as follows:

"We arrange our scenes and plan our campaigns, and talk and write as if we could count upon tomorrow. But in the night the scene-shifter whom men call Death intervenes, and when we rise in the morning everything is changed. There has been a great deal of scene-shifting last month. That silent

MR. TIMOTHY HEALY, M.P.

Invisible behind the curtain has transformed everything. He has made a Scotchman leader of the House of Commons, and he has almost at the same moment removed from the stage the foremost Irishman of our generation. The death of Mr. Parnell

has been one of the most startling incidents in the Irish drama—a drama which is never wanting in episodes that wring the hearts of nations. We in the larger island are sluggish and cold compared with our Celtic brethren. But even Englishmen and Scotchmen felt a thrill of awe and of sorrow when they heard of Parnell's death. If only he had died twelve months earlier, how different everything would have been! But it was otherwise decreed.

must persuade themselves that he has been killed. As the great multitude of sorrowing men and women tramped sullenly through the mud and rain to the cemetery where they were to lay him to rest, men distributed everywhere bills headed, 'Murdered to Satisfy Englishmen.'

'Wail, wail ye for the mighty one;
Wail, wail ye for the dead,
Quench the heart and hold the breath,
With ashes strew the head.

How tenderly we loved him, how deeply we deplore!
Holy Saviour! but to think we shall never see him more.'

And wild and reckless though the assertion may seem to us, it has been hugged to the heart as if it were Gospel truth by the imaginative race to whom he was in so many respects so strange a contrast.

The Emotion in Dublin. "There are probably not half a dozen Englishmen who realize the storm of passion and of anguish that swept over Dublin when the death of Mr. Parnell was announced.

THE LAST PORTRAIT OF MR. PARNELL.

The Death of Mr. Parnell. "Mr. Parnell died on October 6, at Brighton, of acute rheumatism and congestion, resulting from a cold caught while prosecuting his political campaign in Ireland. He spoke at Creggs on Sunday, September 27, and came home chilled, to what speedily proved to be his deathbed. The suddenness with which he was cut off at first suggested suicide, and afterward murder, but it was soon recognized that neither surmise had any foundation in fact. He died from natural causes, as much as Mr. W. H. Smith, or Sir John Pope Hennessey, or the King of Wurtemberg, or any of the crowd of notables who last month were summoned hence. But to the impassioned clansmen who learned with the frenzy of despair that their chieftain had fallen there seemed something unnatural about his taking off. It is not enough to say that he has fallen in fair fight with his face to the foe. In the stress and fury of their passion they

MRS. PARNELL.

Strong men wept like children, women hissed out curses in the streets, and for days and nights a brooding horror of bereavement haunted a thousand homes. The Irish 'keen' over the dead; we have nothing like it in our undemonstrative land. And when Parnell fell, a whole nation joined in the death-dirge with an intensity to which we as a

nation are strangers. The blow was so terribly sudden, the disaster so final and irremediable. In the presence of death detraction was mute. Men but remembered the services of their chief, while even his lawless love added a poignancy to the pang with which they remembered the home left doubly desolate, and remembered the distressed heart that had lost 'its king and its lord.'

The Soul of Ireland. "How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle, and the weapons of war perished!" Parnell was not unlike Saul,

king of Israel, alike in the greatness of his achievements and in the tragedy of his fall. He towered head and shoulders above his colleagues. In the House of Commons there were few indeed who could venture to compare with him in the great qualities which enable a man to control men. He had the instinct of a statesman, the brain of an engineer, and the calm, cold, but unerring judgment of a born leader of men. His courage never quailed, his self-possession never deserted him, his magnificent audacity never shone out more brilliantly than when, with but a handful of the rabble of his followers, he maintained a hopeless fight for his own hand. This is not the moment to speak of his faults and failings, or even to state how fully it became impossible for him to continue as leader of the Irish race. That chapter is closed, and over the grave in Glasnevin we, at least, have no desire to recall anything but his services to the cause of Ireland. 'For know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?'

Parnellites Minus Parnell. "It was impossible that the great emotion that swept over the Irish heart on the news of his death would pass without for the moment intensifying the unhappy feud which has rent the Irish party in twain. It was only natural that his followers should feel as if loyalty to their chief compelled them to swear over his grave eternal enmity to those whose opposition had shortened his life. Hence it is not surprising in the least that the immediate result of his death was to inflame beyond all bounds of reason the rancorous hostility with which the Parnellites regarded the majority of the Home-Rule party. *United Ireland* expressed this feeling with characteristic vigor in an article entitled, "No!"

"No, we cannot make friends with you. We cannot join hands over his grave with the people who killed him. We cannot, even if for Ireland it were good, smile to-day in the faces of the men who turned their backs upon him when he stood at bay, a hundred thousand Saxons howling for his life. "NO!" That is our reply, then. We cannot, must not, will not; no, by Heaven, *will* not! No, not if England bent her knee to us, struck her flag to us, licked the dust in presence of our assembled people. Reconciliation! Perhaps we shall have that when they who have plunged our land into mourning, who have brought infamy upon the Irish name, who have faltered in the hour of trial, and paltered with the nation's honor, shall have repented them and

atoned—if atonement they can make—for the hideous crime that reddens their hands.'

"All this, of course, is but the last note of the wail over the bier of the fallen chief. It is very natural, very magnificent, no doubt; but it is not politics, it is not business. And as there is no keener or shrewder politician in all the world than the Irishman, we need not expect to see that note kept up. Parnellism died with Mr. Parnell, and the phantasm that wails above his grave is as unsubstantial as the wraith of the departed.

The Fight at Cork. "The immediate result of the attempt to prolong a schism which will inevitably close of itself with the lapse of time, has been the fierce fight between Mr. Redmond and Mr. Flavin for the seat vacated by Mr. Parnell's death at Cork. The spectacle of rival Home Rule mobs breaking each other's heads, while the Royal Irish Constabulary keep the ring, is not edifying. The sacrifice, however, must be paid to the manes of the 'murdered chief.' Of course no one knows better than Mr. Redmond and Mr. Harrington that a prolongation of the feud means 'Good-by to Home Rule.' The Irish landlords sorrowed more sincerely over the death of Mr. Parnell than even the Parnellites themselves. For they recognized in him the great barrier to the reunion of the Irish Nationalists. With his death their last hope perished. It will hardly be revived by the sweeping results of the contest in Cork. The Irish are as emotional as women, but they are as shrewd as Mr. Schnadhorst. After they have relieved their feelings they will soon fall into line. The dissidents have no longer anything to fight for, and their devotion to a lost and leaderless cause will not survive many by-elections.

Mr. Balfour as Leader. "In this country we have lost not a leader, but a figure-head. Mr. W. H. Smith was an honest, sensible, respectable man of business. He had not a spark of genius, but he did his duty according to his lights, and he died in harness amid the universal respect of friends and foes. The political significance of his demise consists solely in the fact that it has opened the way for Mr. Balfour's accession to the leadership of the House of Commons. Mr. Goschen eagerly waived the claims which Mr. Balfour alone was anxious to recognize. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was equally ready to bow to the universal desire of his party, and thus it came to pass that Mr. Arthur Balfour, who, when the Ministry was formed, was denied a seat in the Cabinet, has been installed, when only forty-three, as leader of the House of Commons. Sir E. Clarke declares that the appointment is worth twenty-five seats to the party. That may be an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that the appointment has inspired the Ministerialists. The only feeling on the other side is one of regret that they have no one in reserve to succeed Mr. Gladstone who is fit to hold a candle to Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle.

"The Liberals held a great caucus at Newcastle (Dr. Spence Watson's town), where Mr. Gladstone delivered speeches which left matters very much where they were. The chief landmark of the Newcastle conference was the formal adoption of the principle of the payment of members as a plank in the Liberal platform. The genesis of this new departure is very simple. Long ago, when Mr. Morley was at the *Pall Mall*, he mentioned the subject to Mr. Chamberlain. That gentleman incontinently proclaimed it aloud on the housetops as a necessary article of the Radical creed, to the no little consternation of his political mentor and his Ministerial colleagues. After that for some time nothing was heard of the new plank, which never found favor in the eyes of the Liberal leaders until the near approach of the general election and the demands of the Labor party compelled them to face the subject. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who never loses a chance of helping along the Americanization of our institutions, pressed for its adoption, and Mr. Schnadhorst, confronted by the difficulty of finding candidates, consented. So it came to pass that at Newcastle the principle was duly inscribed in the Liberal program. The principle, of course, is indisputably sound. Until members are paid, the range of choice of members is of necessity confined to the small minority who can command an income of £500 a year. When members are paid, any capable citizen becomes eligible for a seat in the Legislature.

The Newcastle Program.

"The Newcastle program, upon which we may expect the general election to be fought, consists of the following articles:

One man, one vote;
Home Rule for Ireland;
A thorough reform of the Land Laws;
The direct popular veto on the liquor traffic;
The disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church in Scotland;
The equalization of the death duties upon real and personal property;
The just division of rates between owner and occupier;
The taxation of mining royalties;
A 'free breakfast-table';
The extension of the Factory Acts; and
The 'mending or ending' of the House of Lords.

The order of these reforms is left open, but it is understood that Home Rule is to have precedence of everything but 'One man, one vote.'

Mr. Gladstone's Successor.

"It is the boast of the Liberal party that they go for measures and not men; but they would have a better chance of carrying their measures if they had better men to back them. The question that is perturbing the Liberal ranks is not whether this, that, or the other measure shall be placed first on the card, but whether Mr. Gladstone will be able to undertake the premiership; and if not, whether Lord Rosebery, Lord Spencer, or Sir William Harcourt shall form the next cabinet. Whoever is ultimately sent for by

Her Majesty will have no easy task; nor is the next general election likely to be final. On both sides it is pretty generally admitted that the Liberals will be returned with a tolerably large majority, counting the Irish Nationalists as supporters of a Home-Rule administration. Mr. Gladstone will then, it is assumed, send up his One-Man-One-Vote bill to the Lords, who will incontinently reject it, on the ground that no new reform bill can be entertained that does not deal (1) with female suffrage, (2) with the over-representation of Ireland. Then the Liberals will bring in the Home-Rule bill, which after many fierce fights in the Commons will be sent up to the Lords, by whom it will be rejected. The Liberals, it is assumed, will then go to the country with a cry against the House of Lords, and the great question is, What will be the result of the general election of 1893?

MR. J. W. LOWTHER, M.P.,
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The By-Elections.

"The by-elections of October leave us in no doubt as to the result of the general election of 1892. There have been three contested elections—two in England, one in Scotland. All three show the same result. Three Conservatives have been replaced by three Conservatives, but the polls show that the balance of power in constituencies approximates much more closely to the figures of 1885 than to those of 1886. Neither in Butehire nor in the Strand did the Liberals quite regain the position they held in 1885, but in North East Manchester they pulled down the adverse majority from 1,448 to 150. Sir James Fergusson, the new Postmaster-General, polled 4,058 votes, as against 4,841 given him in 1885, while the Liberal poll had risen from 2,898 to 3,908. We may therefore continue to calculate that at the coming general election the balance of parties in the House

will not fall far short of the figures of 1885, when the Liberal majority, *plus* the Home Rulers, was 160.

No Parties and Egypt. "Of course the unforeseen may happen. Mr. Gladstone may not be able to lend the Liberals the magic of his name. The baleful shadow of Sir W. Harcourt may blight the hopes of the Home Rulers, or a situation may rise on the Continent which would render it impossible for any patriot to give a vote which would weaken Lord Salisbury. It is easy to see that difficulties may arise. We have indeed been somewhat disagreeably reminded of them in October. The Liberal leaders have deemed it consistent with their duty to intimate pretty plainly that, if they could, they would scuttle out of Egypt at the earliest possible moment after they established themselves in Downing Street. The French, of course, have taken due note of these speeches. It is not probable that the Liberals will evacuate Egypt. But their speeches will raise the Egyptian question the moment they enter office, and the ingenuity by which recent utterances will be explained away will not tend to facilitate the despatch of John Bull's business abroad. Of course there is no question about our anxiety to get out of Egypt. But we cannot be more anxious to get out than we were not to go in. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone himself planted us there, and it is a tolerably safe prediction that we shall not come out until at least one competent and responsible observer on the spot is prepared to declare that the immediate result of our evacuation would not be to redeliver Egypt to anarchy and bloodshed. The more or less ill-advised speeches of Liberal leaders sighing after the evacuation of Egypt have had their natural effect in France. M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister, being interpellated on the subject of his foreign policy, replied by a declaration that the position of France in Egypt was making progress. The Ministry defended, and intended to defend, 'our rights, our position, and our time-honored influence in Egypt.'"

France and the Papacy. The French pilgrims who flocked to Rome in such numbers have spoiled everything by a trivial outbreak of over-zeal. M. Harmel for some years past has brought ever-increasing crowds of French pilgrims to the tombs of the apostles. This year this spiritual Cook was conveying 20,000 French workmen to pay homage at the Vatican, when one of their number wrote *Vive le Pape* in the visitors' book at the tomb of Victor Emmanuel in the Pantheon. The unlucky inscription excited the fury of the Republican and anti-Clerical faction, which made a violent demonstration in the streets. There was a general hubbub, great processions, violent speeches, and so much bubbling over of the popular caldron that the French pilgrims were advised to remain indoors and vanish as speedily as possible. The French Government, in order to allay Italian excitement, sent a circular to the bishops, inviting them to re-

frain from participating in these pilgrimages. The Archbishop of Aix wrote a very plain-spoken, not to say intemperate, reply, declaring that if the pilgrimages, which are now suspended, were to begin again, he would take what measures he chose in the interest of his diocese. As if this were not enough, he told the Minister of Public Worship that his letter was "a melancholy and odious misconstruction," and that "hatred and persecution were always discernible in his acts." Thereupon a prosecution of the Archbishop was begun. The Crusades began in pilgrimages; and the French pilgrims might easily bring on a general war. If the republic had been in the hands of the Clericals—even such Clericals as Cardinals Lavigerie and Manning—the fracas in the Pantheon might have drenched Europe in blood.

France and Russia. From the domestic point of view, there is nothing especially startling to record concerning France. Attacks upon the ministry have only resulted in making it evident that the most firmly-based cabinet republican France

M. DE GIERA,
Foreign Minister of Russia.

has ever seen is destined to stand for at least some little time longer. The death of General Boulanger on the grave of Madame Bonnemain, the Cleopatra for whom this bourgeois Antony sacrificed both his

ALEXANDER III, CZAR OF RUSSIA

ambition and his career, has left France with one pretender the less. Her military manoeuvres this autumn have been on an unprecedented scale, and the French army is now regarded as the first in Europe. The temptation to use it would probably be overwhelming were their only ally less cautious, prudent, and resolute for peace than Alexander III. The Russian loan of \$100,000,000 has been covered seven times over, chiefly in France. The whole of this will be needed in the famine districts, although it is probable one-half of it will go elsewhere. Russian men-of-war have been entertained at Brest, and the French are still fooling themselves with the delusion that Russia means war. Now what the Czar means is peace.

*The Czar's
Foreign
Minister*

The Czar has returned to Russia without tarrying to say good-day to the Kaiser. He crossed German territory, landing at Dantzic from his steamer, and finished his journey by rail. The young Kaiser seems to have got on Alexander's nerves. He will be friends if possible with Germany, but he does not hanker after that young man at Berlin. The chief diplomatic event of recent weeks has been the meeting between M. de Giers and the King of Italy at Monza. The Russian Foreign Minister, who is one of the most amiable and well-meaning of secretaries, took occasion, when visiting Italy for his health, to have a little conversation with King Humbert. The gist of his conversation was eminently reassuring. "Russia," said M. de Giers, "is full of good will to Italy." "What, then, about this new *entente* with France?" "Oh," replied M. de Giers, "Russia took France by the hand only with the object of securing European peace, for France isolated was uneasy and a source of anxiety. Freed from these anxieties, she now ceases to be an element of uneasiness for other countries." Let us hope that the Czar is not out in his calculations. It is a delicate operation to go far enough to restore French self-respect without going so far as to inspire her with a conviction that her self-respect demands a declaration of war. When in the middle of November the French learned that Minister De Giers was to visit Paris on his way back to Russia and was to call upon President Carnot and M. de Freycinet, they were as excited and exultant as when the Czar received Admiral Gervais at Cronstadt. But it remains true that these civilities need not be construed as endangering European peace.

*Russia and
Internal
Troubles.*

The famine in Russia would haunt Europe like a nightmare if it were realized even to the extent of ten per cent. A single special correspondent like McGahan or Forbes could make the whole world shudder, but hitherto the man with the pen has not appeared. The Jews, bethinking themselves of the wisdom of keeping their grievances before the world, have despatched Mr. Hall Caine, the well known English novelist, to Southern Russia, for the purpose of getting up local

MR. HALL CAINE,

Special Commissioner to the Russian Jews.

color for a romance which they hope will be the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Russian-Jewish controversy. Mr Hall Caine is a vigorous and sympathetic writer, but whether the thrusting of a masculine Mrs. Beecher Stowe into the arms of a million Legrees is calculated to lead to good results is open to question. The recent riot at Tchernigoff, in which many have lost their lives, is not encouraging.

*Russia and
Central Asia.*

There is a little unrest visible in the heart of Central Asia. The champagne of Cronstadt is making itself felt on the furthest border of Russian Turkestan. Russia is moving—how no one knows—in the Pamirs, the lofty tableland that lies behind the Himalayas, where Russia, China, and Afghanistan meet. There are several Pamirs—one of them lies in Afghan Badakshan, another adjoins Cashmere. With these it is hoped that Russia will not meddle; elsewhere she can do as she pleases so far as England is concerned. Trade is springing up between Russia and Afghanistan, a fact which will ultimately have political consequences. With China, Russia's relations seem less amicable, and it is possible the movement in the Pamir country is directed more against the Manchu Empire than against the Afghans. The Chinese, however, are now showing a better disposition to fulfill obligations, and it is hoped the

danger in the Treaty ports will pass. If Russia chose to support the fanatical party, she might make no end of trouble in China, where it seems almost as difficult to suppress an insurrection as it is in Arabia, where, the latest news announces, so far from the insurgents being disposed of, the Turkish commander insists upon 40,000 troops, in order to restore the authority of the Sultan.

feelings. It is understood that the new Ministry will neither oppose Federation nor adopt a Labor program. Everything points to an early dissolution, when the parties will have time to consider whether they should coalesce or reconstitute themselves on a new basis.

*Events
in Africa.*

The success which attended Sir W. Harcourt's veto upon the Ministerial proposal to guarantee a railway through British East African territory has brought England within measurable range of the loss of Uganda. That disaster has been temporarily averted by the splendid liberality of the public, which raised from £30,000 to £40,000 in a few days in order to enable the East African Company to carry on its beneficent operations in the British sphere of influence. Emin Pasha has startled his German employers by suddenly starting off upon his own account and flibustering across the frontier into regions set apart for the British crown. The conduct of the German government has been most correct. Emin has been repudiated, and at last the Germans have come to understand Mr. Stanley's point of view about Emin. Further south, Blantyre is flourishing. Still further south, Mr. Rhodes has arrived in Mashonaland, and has been personally inspecting the land of Ophir. He will return overland, 1,600 miles, to the Cape. Lord Randolph, whose expedition northward has hitherto been the dullest of failures, contrived last month to write an interesting letter. He and his companion had the good fortune to fall in with several lions, and the incident contrived for a moment to impart a little interest even to the *Graphic* special correspondence.

*Woman's
Suffrage
Abroad.*

The more detailed information concerning the defeat of woman's suffrage in New Zealand and Victoria shows that in both colonies the reverse was not sweeping. In New Zealand the adverse majority was only two in the upper chamber; in Victoria there was actually a majority for the change, but as it was not a majority of the whole chamber it was insufficient. It may be noted as a sign of the times that Mr. Balfour stated this month, as a reason why the One-Man-One-Vote Reform bill cannot pass, that no reform bill can be considered which does not deal with woman's suffrage. Note also that at the Socialist congress held in Germany last month, the program was amended so as to make it include universal womanhood suffrage. The German politician is not usually accused of sentiment. There, if anywhere, citizenship is based on the bearing of arms. Yet even in Germany the claim of women to the franchise is gaining recognition.

Lord Salisbury has made a notable declaration which practically commits the Conservative party to woman's suffrage. He said that whenever the question of the franchise is brought up the question of relaxing the restraints which are now imposed on the voting of women will have to be reconsidered. It

MR. DIBBS,
Prime Minister of New South Wales.

*Fall of
Sir Henry
Parkes.*

Sir Henry Parkes has fallen, and Mr. Dibbs is now Prime Minister of New South Wales. The general election left Sir Henry with a following of 48 in a House of 141. The Labor party, 31 strong, occupied an independent position, while Mr. Dibbs counted upon a regular following of 56. For a time Sir Henry was able to carry on, but in October he was defeated by a temporary coalition of Labor members and the Opposition. Sir Henry opposed the proposal to limit by law the coal miners' day to eight hours. In a division on October 16, Sir Henry was defeated by 49 votes to 41. A week later Mr. Dibbs and his colleagues took the oath of office with a Protectionist program. As New South Wales has hitherto been a Free-Trade colony, the advent of a Protectionist Ministry is regarded with very mixed

seems not improbable that the party which abolished Catholic disabilities, repealed the corn laws, established household suffrage, and introduced free education will yet crown the edifice of their achievements by repealing the disabilities which are imposed upon women because of their sex. The Liberal leaders are hopelessly at sea upon this question. The Liberal rank and file, however, claiming to have a firmer grasp of the fundamental principles of the democratic creed, hold that the only sound, logical principle—that of repealing all legal disabilities, whether inflicted as penalties upon differences of sex or differences of sect—which was affirmed at the public conference in the City Temple is destined to universal acceptance. This conference said, in effect: "Capacity should have no artificial barriers imposed to prevent its utilization by the State. Let government be in the hands of the capable—that is the only formula, and it is as much a mistake to rule out capable women as it is to rule out capable Quakers, capable plebeians, or capable men with red hair." In America the suffrage movement seems to be making no perceptible advances.

The Post of New England Life. The recent death of Lowell has admonished us that the group of distinguished American men of letters whose names have so long been associated together as household words has only two representatives remaining. Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, and Lowell are gone. Holmes and Whittier remain. As their years multiply, the affection in which they are held by the American people grows in warmth and depth. They are read as appreciatively by the younger generation as they were by its parents twenty or thirty years ago. Mr. Whittier's approaching birthday—he will be eighty-four years old on the 17th of December—has by a sort of spontaneous impulse called out advance words of praise and congratulation from many different sources. New and attractive editions of favorite poems by Whittier and Holmes are among the most popular volumes of the holiday season. The *Christian Union* of November 21st well says of Whittier, the Quaker poet: "New England's outer life finds a pictorial expression as simple and as chaste in dress as the sober drabs and grays of his own denomination, in such poems as 'Snow Bound' and 'Maud Muller,' New England's

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

rugged conscience, in his noble appeals to the moral life of the nation against human slavery; New England's tender sympathy and its catholic aspirations, in 'My Creed' and 'The Eternal Goodness.'"

Columbian Exhibition Plans.

Because some time was required for the settlement of the very difficult local question just where and how at Chicago to lay off the grounds for the World's Fair, there were outside critics who declared that the exhibition was foredoomed to ignominious failure. And because, after the grounds were selected, some brief time was allowed for the completion and acceptance of architects' plans, for the purchase and assemblage of materials, for the making of contracts and the beginning of actual construction, these same unhappy critics were sure that no satisfactory buildings could possibly be ready for the opening in 1893. The accompanying diagram shows the sizes and sites of main buildings, the locations of State headquar-

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"PUCK'S" DISTINGUISHED CARTOONIST.

WERE all contemporary accounts of the last decade and a half of American politics destroyed, we should still have in the graphic pages of the two New York cartoon weeklies, *Puck* and *Judge*, a fairly complete history of this period. In a word, caricature has come to be a fruitful source of history in this country.

The prolongation of the contention for the presidency between Hayes and Tilden kept the subject of politics before the minds of the American people for a longer period of time than is usual in connection with the presidential contest. So it was at an opportune moment that in March, 1877, the first number of the New York *Puck* in English appeared, since its "to be or not to be" was dependant upon the public interest in political matters. It was well-nigh time for Garfield's nomination before *Puck's* full-page cartoons ceased to depict Hayes gloriously in some phase of success, Tilden disparagingly in his defeat, Peter Cooper ludicrously for his hopeless run on the Greenback ticket, and to scathe Dana for his obstinate cry of fraud against the successful candidate.

Puck, however, did not for the most part treat political subjects with bitterness or venomous sarcasm, but the designs were frequently mild in composition, consisting of little more than a group of portraits. These latter became

JOSEPH KEPPLER OF "PUCK."

a feature of the illustrations; public characters were not distorted either in face or figure to the degree of caricature, so that the large illustrations were called in the contents "cartoons." The public acknowledged the justness of the appellation, and Keppler, the cartoonist, and *Puck's* cartoons were spoken of in contradistinction to Nast, the caricaturist, and Nast's caricatures in *Harper's Weekly*. The latter, who had easily held the first rank among American caricaturists, found a lively rival in Joseph Keppler.

Keppler, in company with Adolph Schwarzmann, started *Puck* in 1876, editing it the first year in German. He had previously been employed as a draughtsman on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. His work on that paper was original and vigorous, but transcribed by the wood-engraver it did not attract much attention. For *Puck*, Keppler drew upon the lithograph stone, the main cartoons being tinted. It was not long before the colored illustrations and the grace with which they were drawn attracted the American public, so that *Puck* soon became a recognized factor in political campaigns. It is to the pencil of Keppler that the periodical owes its success.



BONNIE PRINCE CHAPLEAU!

The new pretender raises the standard of revolt.—From the *Toronto Grip*, Nov. 7, 1891.

HOW TO BECOME A LIAHATMA!

The evolution of Mrs. Besant.—From *St. Stephen's Review*.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

STARVING RUSSIAN PEASANT: "Is none of that for me, 'Little Father'?"—From *Punch*, Oct. 10, 1891.



GLADSTONE AS SANDOW THE STRONG MAN.
From *Ariel*, London, Oct. 17, 1891.

THE NEWCASTLE EXPEDITION.

Jow: "Be careful, Bill! You'd better cover up that light—there's lot a of Socialistic gas hereabouts."

—From *Ariel*, Oct. 10, 1891.

THE SAME DEAD DONKEY.

"Again he urges on his wild career."—*Mazeppa*.

From *Moonshine*, London, Oct. 10, 1891.

THE GOOD UNCLE.

From the *Pail Mail Budget*, Oct. 22, 1891

THE JACKALS—AREN'T THEY HUNGRY?

But the lion can't provide anything for them just now.

From *Moonshine*, Oct. 17, 1891.

TRAVELLERS' TALES.

Here you have the average English globe-trotter gathering materials for his forthcoming great work on Australia,

AND THIS IS A LEAF FROM THE BOOK WHICH HE WRITES ABOUT US:

"To sum up, then, I find that the Australians are not only asses but drunkards, and, I may add, grovellers."—*Vide* D. CHRISTIE MURRAY.—From the *Sydney Bulletin*, Sept. 15, 1891.

IT WON'T STAND THE CLIMATE.

BROTHER BOOTH (to young Australia): "There! what do you think of that, my boy?"

YOUNG AUSTRALIA: "Very pretty, but thin. Besides, you know I 'lack reverence' (according to my English critics) and don't worship men. I'm all in sympathy with these good works outside yonder, but less Booth-ism, please."

—From *Melbourne Punch*, Sept. 17, 1891.

HAVING HIS FLING AT EVERYBODY.

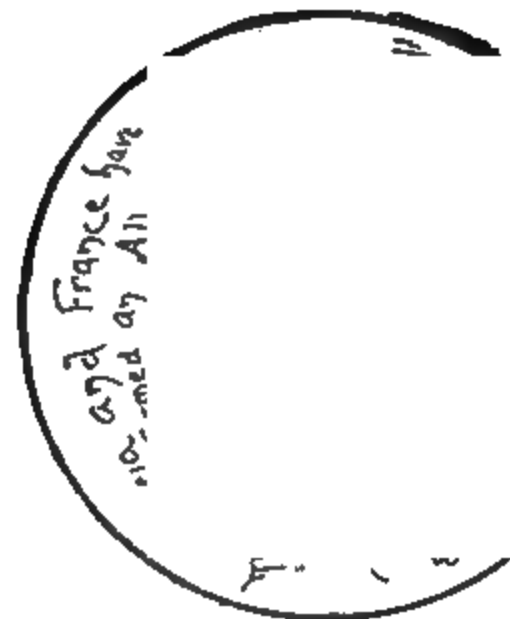
But why did Lord Randolph go to South Africa to do it?

—From *Moonshine*, London, Oct. 8, 1891.

GERMANY TRIUMPHANT.

"Are you content now, my Emperor?"
From *La Grelot*, Paris, Sept. 27, 1891.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF, CHINA!
With what sauce does your Mandarinship wish to be content?
From *La Silhouette*, Paris, Sept. 27, 1891



FAMINE OUTSTRIPS WAR IN RUSSIA IN THE RACE WITH DEATH
From *Seibitz zum Kinderadelsch.*, Berlin, Sept. 27, 1891

THE FROG AND THE BEAR
From the *Sydney Bulletin*, Aug. 29, 1891

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

October 16.—Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in reply to recent attacks of the Parnellites, makes public a friendly letter which he received from Mr. Parnell the day before the negotiations of the Boulogne conference were broken off.... Pope Leo XIII. sends a note to the Powers in which he insists that it is impossible for both the Italian Government and the Papacy to remain in Rome.... The French Government repudiates the claim of Morocco to the Touat Oasis in Central Africa.... The Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians of Wyoming cede 1,000,000 acres of land to the United States Government at 55 cents an acre.

October 17.—The Russian Government estimates that 183,000,000 roubles will be required to meet the necessities of the famine-stricken districts.... President Harrison and Secretaries Foster and Noble address the Ecumenical Methodist Council in session at Washington.... The Uruguayan Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance resign.... Retirement of General Mitre from the Presidency of the Argentine Republic.... Announcement of a peerage for Mrs. Smith, wife of the late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith.

October 18.—Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour appointed First Lord of the English Treasury, to succeed the late William Henry Smith.... Switzerland adopts a new tariff and the State bank-note monopoly.... General elections in Chili for Presidential electors and members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies result in a sweeping victory for the Liberals.... President Harrison accepts the resignation of Governor Steele, of Oklahoma Territory.... China demands an explanation from Russia for encroachments upon the Pamir territory.... Publication of the text of General Boulanger's will.

October 19.—Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, as a result of the defeat of the government, resigns his office; Mr. Dibbs, leader of the Opposition, to form a new cabinet.... The right of asylum in Chili recognized by the Government in a letter to Minister Egan.... A French force in Algeria ordered to the oasis of Touat to prevent its occupation by the Sultan of Morocco.... Commercial treaty negotiations between Germany and Belgium suspended on account of a disagreement concerning the admission of German agricultural products into Belgium free of duty.... The Vienna Museum of Fine Arts opened by Emperor Francis Joseph.... The Supreme Court at Pittsburg, Pa., renders a decision adverse to trades-unions acting as commercial organizations.... Honors conferred upon Prof. Helmoltz by the German Emperor.

October 20.—The Ecumenical Methodist Council closes its session in Washington.... The United Typothetæ of America begins its fifth annual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.... Sunol trots a mile on a kite-shaped track at Stockton, Cal., in 2:08½, lowering Maud S.'s record by half a second.... Chinese troops ordered to Pamir.... The Czar of Russia confers the Order of the White Eagle upon M. Barbey, the French Minister of Marine.

October 21.—The Italian Government revokes the decree issued twelve years ago prohibiting the importation of pork from the United States.... The Socialist Congress in session at Erfurt decide to hold their next meeting in Berlin in 1892, and adjourn.... The Chinese Government forbids the selling of land outside of treaty ports to foreigners.... The Henry W. Grady monument unveiled in Atlanta, Ga., with Governor Hill, of New York, as orator.... The Ladd Observatory, the gift to Brown University from Governor Herbert W. Ladd, formally presented to that institution.

October 22.—An attempt to overthrow President Gonzalez in the Republic of Paraguay suppressed.... The Wurtemberg Parliament opened.... The French Cabinet approves of the twenty-francs duty on pork voted by the Chamber of Deputies.... Heavy floods in Great Britain, France, and Spain.... Sir Edwin Arnold arrives in New York.... Publication of Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis.... Lady Macdonald, wife of the late Premier of Canada, presented with a peerage.

October 23.—Officers of the Louisiana Lottery indicted by the Grand Jury of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.... Captain Schley, commander of the *Baltimore*, reports to the United States Government on the killing of sailors of his crew by Chilians in Valparaiso.... William L. Jackson succeeds Mr. Balfour as chief secretary for Ireland.... The Conservatives and McCarthyites select candidates to contest

with Mr. Redmond, Parnellite, for the late Mr. Parnell's seat in the House of Commons.... Mr. Gladstone revises his Home Rule Bill with the view of giving the proposed Irish legislature fuller powers than did the bill of 1885.... Mr. Dibbs, leader of the Opposition in the New South Wales legislature, forms a new cabinet. He succeeds Sir Henry Parkes as premier and colonial secretary.... The Committee of International Exhibition of Fine Arts at Berlin in 1891 has awarded to the Society of American Wood Engravers, of New York City, the great diploma of honor.... Crisis in the Argentine Republic ended.

October 24.—Secretary Blaine returns to Washington, after an absence from the Capital of several months.... British Guiana votes \$20,000 toward representation at the World's Fair, Chicago.... Dr. von Holleben, German Minister to Japan, appointed to succeed the late Count von Arco-Valley as minister to the United States.... The United States cruiser *Boston* sails for Chili with a year's provisions for cruisers stationed in Chilian waters.

October 25.—The corner-stone of the new divinity school building at Tufts College laid.... A league to establish a socialist republic formed in France.... Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, the head of the Salvation Army branches in France and Switzerland, arrives in New York.... The 125th anniversary of Methodism celebrated in New York.

October 26.—The United States Government demands, through Minister Egan, reparation from the Chilian Government for the assault upon the *Baltimore's* crew.... Bids opened at Washington for ocean mail service under the new law.... A fast train on the New York Central Railroad makes the run from New York to Buffalo, a distance of four hundred and forty miles, in eight hours and forty-two minutes.

October 27.—The New York Court of Appeals renders judgment in the Tilden will case in favor of the heirs; by compromise, \$2,000,000 is to be used for a public library.... Riot between McCarthyites and Parnellites in Cork.... Austria and Italy sign the Zollverein with Germany.... Mr. Frederick Smith, Conservative, elected to succeed his father, the late William H. Smith, as member of Parliament for the Strand division.... The White Star Line steamer *Teutonic* makes the trip from Sandy Hook to Brow Head in 5 days, 21 hours, and 3 minutes, lowering the eastward record between these two points by 19 minutes.... Mr. Chapleau, Canadian Secretary of State, resigns.

October 28.—The Chilian Government refuses to accept the responsibility for the killing of United States sailors in Valparaiso.... Paraguay accepts the invitation to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago.... Several hundred lives lost in an earthquake in Osaka, Japan.... The Supreme Court of Ottawa, Canada, condemns the act of the Manitoba legislature abolishing separate schools.... The new United States cruiser *Detroit* launched at Baltimore.... The Massachusetts Supreme Court renders a decision in the Andover case favorable to Professor Smith and the Liberal party.... The centenary of the founding of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary celebrated at Baltimore.... John Dillon stoned and beaten in the streets of Cork.

October 29.—Desperate fights take place in Cork between Parnellites and McCarthyites.... Patrick McDermott, McCarthyite, succeeds the late Sir John Pope Hennessy in the House of Commons.... Pope Leo XIII. sends a letter adverse to duelling to the Archbishop of Prague and Cologne, and to the Bishops of Germany and Austro-Hungary.... The Senate of Cambridge University, England, rejects by a vote of 525 to 185 the proposition to dispense with the study of Greek in the institution.

October 30.—The French Senate agrees to the removal of prohibition upon the importation of American pork, and votes to place a duty on it.... Mr. Balfour elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

October 31.—One hundred and sixty convicts set free by the miners of Briceville, Tenn.... The Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of the law providing for the election of presidential electors by congressional district in Michigan.

November 1.—The Russian ukase prohibiting the exportation of cereals, except wheat, goes into effect.

November 2.—Over 200 more convicts released by miners in East Tennessee....The exposition at Augusta, Ga., opened.

November 3.—Governors are elected in five States, in Iowa, Boies (Dem.), 8,000 plurality; in Maryland, Brown (Dem.), 30,000 plurality; in Massachusetts, Russell (Dem.), 5,000 plurality; in New York, Flower (Dem.), 40,000 plurality; in Ohio, McKinley (Rep.), 20,000 plurality.

November 4.—The New York Presbytery, by a vote of 94 to 39, dismisses the charges brought against Professor Charles A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, deciding that in view of the explanations offered by Dr. Briggs the accusation of heresy could not be sustained....The Brazilian Congress dissolved by President Fonseca....150 people injured in a fight at Waterford between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites...The final session of the annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society held in Washington, D. C....Proclamation formally announcing the appointment of the Hon. Redfield Proctor as United States Senator to succeed Hon. George F. Edmunds, resigned, issued by Governor Page, of Vermont...The Canadian Cabinet differences settled; Secretary of State Chapleau agreeing to continue in the present place temporarily.

November 5.—Admiral Jorge Montt nominated for President of Chili at the convention of the Liberals....President Fonseca proclaims himself dictator of Brazil; new representatives to be elected; riots in Rio Janeiro...The Customs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies agree to the Senate rate of duty on American pork....Riots in Cork; William O'Brien among the injured...Secretary Proctor places his resignation in the hands of the President...The case of the United States against the Chilean steamer *Itata* submitted in the United States court at Los Angeles....The Sixth Annual Assembly of the International Christian Workers' Association begins its sessions in Washington, D. C.

November 6.—The election in Cork for a successor to Parnell in the House of Commons results in the defeat of Mr. John E. Redmond, the Parnellite candidate; Mr. Flavin, the McCarthyite candidate, elected by a plurality of 1,512 votes.

November 7.—Ex-President Hayes speaks at Augusta, Ga., in the hall of the Exposition building...Funeral of Monsignor Preston.

November 8.—Dictator Fonseca prohibits the holding of public meetings in Rio Janeiro, and forbids the press to comment on his acts...Sir John Gorst appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury to succeed William Jackson, recently appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland...Secretary Rusk submits his annual report on agriculture to the President.

November 9.—Argument in the Sayward case to test the legality of the claim of the United States to jurisdiction over Behring Sea begun in the United States Supreme Court...The Italian Premier, Marquis di Rudini, speaks at Milan on the financial situation of the Italian Government...The State of Rio Grande do Sul refuses to acknowledge dictator Fonseca's rule and declares its independence...The Prince of Wales celebrates his fiftieth birthday.

November 10.—The fact brought to light in the argument before the United States Supreme Court in the Sayward case that an agreement to arbitrate the Behring Sea question has been reached...The Province of Grao Para is reported to have declared its independence of the Brazilian Republic...It is reported that Hunan, China, is in open revolt...The World's Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union opened in Boston...Dr. Isaac Leo Nicholson formally enthroned as Bishop of Milwaukee, the ceremony being the first of the kind ever held in the United States.

November 11.—The Chilean Congress assembles. Waldo Silva elected president of the Chilean Senate, and Ramon Barros Luco president of the House of Deputies...Destructive storms in Great Britain and on the Continent.

November 12.—The Cabinet appointed by the Chilean Junta resigns...A plot to overthrow the ruling dynasty of Greece reported to have been discovered...Destructive storms in Europe...A mass-meeting at Chickering Hall, New York, pass resolutions denouncing the Louisiana State Lottery; speeches made by President Seth Low, Father Elliott, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and Bishop Potter.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

Now visiting and giving public readings in America.

November 13. The revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, reported to have defeated the Government troops; the governor of the province deposed and a provisional government formed....The protocol of a treaty of commerce between Italy and Germany signed....A number of persons arrested in Russia on a charge of complicity in a plot to establish a representative assembly in that country...Miss Frances E. Willard makes her annual report to the National W. C. T. U. Convention in session in Boston...The Knights of Labor Convention, in session at Toledo, Ohio, adopt resolutions favorable to a combination with the American Federation of Labor.

November 14.—Senor Pedro Montt officially presented to President Harrison as Minister from Chili to the United States...Mr. Michael Davitt condemns the attacks on Mrs. Parnell by certain McCarthyites.

November 15.—The new Chilean Council of State, which acts as a check upon the President, has been organized; nine members are Liberals and two are Conservative...Parnell memorial meeting in the Academy of Music, New York City; Chauncey M. Depew pronounced the eulogy.

OBITUARY.

October 16.—Samuel Whitney Hale, ex-Governor of New Hampshire...Commodore Nathaniel Duncan Ingraham, known to fame as the representative of the United States in the historic Koszta affair in 1852.

October 17.—Professor John Larkin Lincoln, LL.D., professor of the Latin languages and literature in Brown University...James Parton, of Newburyport, Mass., the renowned author...Mrs. Allen G. Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio, wife of Judge Allen G. Thurman.

October 18.—The Rev. George Diehl, D.D., one of the oldest and most prominent Lutheran ministers of Maryland...Daniel B. Shelley, of Bay City, Mich., musician and vocalist.

THE LATE JAMES PARTON.

October 19.—Jonathan Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1863.... Joel Bennett Harris, a prominent citizen of Rutland, Vt.... Monsignor Platon, the chief of the Russian hierarchy.

October 20.—Lenius E. Worcester, of Carrolton, Ill., United States Senator during the early part of President Lincoln's administration, and one of the five Democrats in the Senate that voted to ratify the Emancipation Proclamation.

October 21.—Dr. Seymour Bullock, Jr., of Mobile, Ala., physician and poet.... Gilderoy W. Griffen, of Louisville, Ky., Consul to New South Wales.... Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph B. Brown, of the United States Army.

October 22.—Philip Herbert Carpenter, M.A., F.R.S.

October 24.—The Rev. T. D. Welker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Vincennes, Ind.

October 25.—Captain Richard N. Comly, of Dayton, Ohio, one of the early proprietors of the *Dayton Journal*.... Walter Trumbull, journalist, son of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois.

October 26.—Adolphe Dupois, French actor.... J. M. Shelby, ex-State Senator, of Iowa.

October 27.—The Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose Scrivener, LL.D., D.C.L., of London.

October 28.—Elliot King, of Portland, Me., a prominent leader in the Greenback movement in Maine.... De Witt Clinton Graham, an old and widely-known citizen of New York City.... Francis Brooks, a prominent Boston lawyer.

October 29.—Mr. Lyon, the first person to introduce the cable system of street railroads in New York City.... John Badger Clarke, editor of the *Manchester (N.H.) Daily Mirror*.... Charles Gilpin, Mayor of Philadelphia from 1851 to 1854.

October 30.—Professor Thomas B. Evans, Dean of the Baltimore School of Medicine.

October 31.—Major-General Truman Seymour, of the United States Army.

November 1.—Henry A. P. Carter, Hawaiian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.... Ex-Congressman Daniel W. Gooch, of Boston, Mass.... Prince Czartoryski, Vice-President of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament.

November 2.—Captain James Murphy, of New York City, distinguished for his services in the late civil war.

November 3.—Mr B. W. Steele, editor and owner of the *Colorado Springs Gazette*.... Captain Arthur R. Yates, of the United States Navy.... The Rev. Henry J. Fox, D.D., of Fair Haven, Mass., a well-known Methodist clergyman and writer.

November 4.—Albert S. Marks, Governor of Tennessee from 1879 to 1881, and a soldier of the Confederate Army.... Anthony Cannon (Tony Hart), popular actor.

November 5.—John F. Mines, a brilliant newspaper writer, known to the public as "Felix Oldboy".... Dr. Horatio N. Hurlburt, one of the oldest and most skillful physicians of Chicago.... George Hawkesworth Bond, M.P., English Conservative.

November 6.—Ex-Governor John Gregory Smith, of Vermont.... Charles Jean Joseph Thiron, distinguished French comedian.... Samuel H. Centre, prominent citizen of California.

November 7.—Richard T. Stephenson, newspaper writer.... Captain Leodigar Maria Lipp Kinsky, of Boston.

November 8.—Col. H. W. Rogers, of Middleboro, Ky., a gallant soldier of the Southern Confederacy.... Lieutenant Francis Radoux, of Portland, Me., a soldier under Napoleon I.

November 9.—John Francis Williams, M.D., assistant professor of geology and mineralogy in Cornell University.

November 10.—Moncure Robinson, of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and most skillful civil engineers of the country.... Judge Chester F. Sanger, of the Third Eastern Middlesex District Court of Massachusetts.

November 11.—Patrick Tracy Jackson, a well known citizen of Boston and a classmate of James Russell Lowell at Harvard.... Judge Alfred Holmes, the oldest practising attorney in New York State.

November 12.—Colonel Donn Platt, of Cleveland, Ohio, founder of *Belford's Monthly Magazine*.... Lady Elizabeth Mary Grosvenor, Dowager Marchioness of Westminster, Eng.... Amos Root, pioneer citizen of Chicago and ex-member of the State Legislature.

November 13.—Erastus Freeman, of Iselin, N. J.

November 14.—Gordon L. Ford, prominent citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y.

November 15.—Cardinal Bernabon, Archbishop of Sens.... Judge J. G. Sparks, of Tacoma, Wash.

SOME STATISTICAL UNDERTAKINGS AT WASHINGTON.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

THE country is only now beginning to appreciate the importance of accurate and elaborate statistical inquiry as a basis for law-making and an aid to intelligent administration. As regards most kinds of official statistical work we are several decades behind the European countries, where the scientific collection and use of figures has been carried to a high degree of perfection and efficiency. But in some particular fields of investigation we have been pioneers, and are entitled to much praise for the superior completeness and thoroughness of our statistical elucidations. Most notable among these fields has been that of labor and its conditions. The State of Massachusetts deserves credit for having carried statistical work to the most advanced point of scientific value it has reached in this country, and it was in Massachusetts that the first State bureau of labor statistics was established, in the year 1869. Other States, recognizing the enlightened stand that Massachusetts had taken, created similar bureaus. There are now twenty-five of these State bureaus of labor statistics engaged in making the most varied and interesting studies of the industrial conditions of the population, and putting forth from year to year a series of volumes that is fast growing into a magnificent library of social and economic data touching the material status of the American people. The purpose of

these bureaus has been construed broadly, and their lines of inquiry have reached out to include topics far beyond strict records as to wages in various industries, strikes and lockouts, and the immediate data of industrial life. The State bureaus have emitted not fewer in the aggregate than one hundred and fifty volumes reporting their investigations. By much intercommunication, and by periodical meetings of their directors, the bureaus are enabled to unite, not infrequently, in making concurrent studies upon identical plans in some desired field.

This spirit of co-operation in statistical work is one that it is always well to encourage, not only because it results in a wider and therefore more useful investigation of a given topic, but also because it supplies to the less ably-managed bureaus a ready made plan of action. It is of course inevitable that some of the bureaus should be at a loss to decide what particular fields to invade at a given time and what methods to use. Thus the experience of the Massachusetts bureau, and the others that are well organized, can be drawn upon to give useful direction to the work of younger bureaus.

It was the success of the State bureaus and the growth of interest in industrial statistics that led to the establishment in 1885 of a national bureau at Washington, since entitled the Department of Labor.

Col. Carroll D. Wright, who had for a number of years filled the post of director of the Massachusetts bureau, was appointed as the first superintendent of the new department at Washington, and he continues to occupy the position—his incumbency having the unanimous approval of public men of both great parties, of the workmen's organizations of the entire country, and of scholarly and scientific economists and statisticians. To Col. Wright more than to any other man belongs the credit of having developed in this country the existing methods of statistical inquiry into social and industrial conditions. Upon the result of investigations initiated by him there has been based a vast amount of legislation for the protection and benefit of the working classes.

I. ON THE COST OF PRODUCING PROTECTED ARTICLES.

Some three years ago, the United States Bureau of Labor, which had been formed in 1885, was given an enlarged scope by act of Congress, and was erected into what has since been designated as the Department of Labor—remaining under Mr. Wright's charge as commissioner. At that time Congress directed the department to undertake a special inquiry, the nature of which will best be understood from the following section of the law :

Sec. 7. That the Commissioner of Labor, in accordance with the general design and duties referred to in section one of this act, is specially charged to ascertain, at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles, at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece, and hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living.

Col. Wright had long maintained that it might be possible to secure a scientific basis for tariff legislation by making a thorough study of all the elements that enter into the cost of the production of staple articles at home and abroad. Such inquiries would involve a close analysis and study of the cost of all the materials entering into a given product, the wages and efficiency of labor, the comparative cost of living, and so on. This enactment of Congress made it possible for him to enter at once upon what has been in some respects the most difficult and most original statistical task ever undertaken. The greatest difficulty lay in obtaining, from a sufficient number of representative sources, the real facts. It became necessary for Col. Wright to organize and send abroad a corps of statistical experts, who should not only understand the nature of the difficult investigation on foot, but who should also be diplomatic enough to succeed in the almost impossible task of getting direct access to the books and business secrets of the leading manufacturers

of England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. It was a plucky undertaking, and one upon which no other country but America would have had the audacity to embark. Even at home, under solemn assurances that the figures would be so used, without mention of firm names, as to give perfect protection from publicity, it was extremely difficult to obtain the minute information that was desired. One may well imagine, then, how much of patience, tact, and address our special agents on the Continent have been obliged to use through these three years in which they have been pushing their researches.

At length the great inquiry is nearly completed. Manifestly, its scope could not be extended beyond those leading lines of production which are protected by the tariff. Sugar having been placed upon the free list, the bulk of the duties is now paid upon importations of textile goods, iron and steel in various forms, and glass manufactures. The Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, which has just come from the Government Printing Office, and which is a bulky volume of 1,404 pages, takes up the statistics of the production of iron and steel, under the categories of pig iron, muck bar iron, finished bar iron, miscellaneous iron, steel ingots, steel rails, miscellaneous steel, bituminous coal, coke, iron ore, and limestone. The first portion of the report is devoted to a detailed and tabulated exposition of the cost of producing these commodities, the second part deals with the hours and earnings of labor, in order to arrive at a comparison of the efficiency of workmen in different districts and countries, while the third part, which occupies more than half the book, is given to an account of the cost of living of the men (and families) employed in these industries.

A volume that is to follow some months hence will deal in a like manner with the cost of producing textile goods at home and abroad, and will also probably include the glass schedules. The document thus completed will stand as one of the great statistical achievements of the generation. It is no small cause for congratulation that this inquiry will rest wholly free from any taint or suggestion of partisanship. It has been prepared without the slightest thought of its usefulness to the protectionists on the one hand, or the tariff reformers on the other. Both sides, of course, will endeavor to draw as much comfort from it as they can. But neither side will deny its scientific accuracy and fairness. And it should be added, to the honor of both sides, that neither has manifested any desire to influence or use the department of statistics for the undue support of a cause or a theory.

The report on iron and steel production cannot here be summarized. It shows, in general, of course, that the cost is greatest in the northern district of the United States, next, in the southern district of this country, next, on the Continent of Europe, and lowest in Great Britain. The wages of labor, in like manner, are much higher in this country than abroad, as is also labor's efficiency.

The cost of living is greater here than in Europe, but the size of the family income here would seem to be more than enough greater to offset the higher cost of living. When the concluding volume of the report is issued, it is to be hoped that some impartial statistician may attempt to deduce, in a brief and popular form, all the main facts and conclusions that the investigation would fairly yield as net results. This monumental work must inevitably have an important influence upon the next great tariff debates of Congress.

II. ON PRICES AND WAGES.

By the side of this great inquest into the cost of production must stand another remarkable statistical investigation, the results of which will not be given to the public for some months. In many respects it may be regarded as the complement of Col. Wright's report on the cost of production. This second inquiry does not involve difficulties of the kind encountered in the first, and it can therefore be completed in a much shorter time. It is being conducted under the direction of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, in accordance with the following resolution, which the Senate adopted on March 3, 1891:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to ascertain in every practicable way, and to report from time to time to the Senate, the effect of the tariff laws upon imports and exports, the growth, development, production, and prices of agricultural and manufactured articles, at home and abroad; and upon wages domestic and foreign, and for this purpose they are authorized to sit by subcommittee or otherwise, during the recess and sessions of the Senate, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, and to employ a stenographer and such clerical assistance as may be necessary, the expense of said investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The Committee on Finance consists of Senators Morrill of Vermont, Sherman of Ohio, Jones of Nevada, Allison of Iowa, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Hiscock of New York, Voorhees of Indiana, McPherson of New Jersey, Harris of Tennessee, Vance of North Carolina, and Carlisle of Kentucky. The working subcommittee, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing resolution, consists of Senators Aldrich (Chairman), Allison, Hiscock, Harris, and Carlisle.

The subcommittee has shown great zeal and energy, through the past summer, in pushing its inquiries. It was found desirable to secure the co-operation of the Department of Labor, and the handling of the materials has therefore been committed to Col. Wright and his well-organized corps of assistants. The representatives of both parties in the committee have taken every step in cordial agreement, and we shall have, as a result of this honest and faithful effort, the most authoritative and extensive collection of statistics of wholesale and retail prices of goods and of wages that has ever been brought together in any country. The

report will be very voluminous, but it will stand as a rich mine in which to dig for particular facts when desired.

The plans of the committee comprehend the collection of the retail prices of leading commodities and the wages of labor from June 1, 1889, to September 1,

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
United States Commissioner of Labor.

1891, inclusive, the results showing actual sales prices of goods and the rates of wages; the collection of wholesale prices of leading commodities and the wages of labor, as shown by principal occupations in various industries and callings, from 1840 to 1891, inclusive; the collection of prices paid by the Government, through its various departments and bureaus, such as the Quartermaster-General's Office, the Commissary-General's Department, etc., for articles purchased from 1840 to 1891 for the use of the Government; the compilation of statistics, for this and foreign countries, relating to prices and wages, and a collection of facts relating to the introduction of new inventions and processes which have affected the rates of wages and the prices of commodities. All the foregoing facts are to be properly analyzed with reference to the course of prices and wages and the cost of living, with the view of ascertaining, if possible, the relative condition of the people at various times.

The work is being done in a thoroughly impartial

HON. ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of the Eleventh Census.

manner, and through unanimous decisions of the committee; and besides the forces of the Department of Labor engaged in the collection of data, there have been brought into practical work the various bureaus of the War Department, of the Navy Department, and of the Interior Department; while the Department of Agriculture is undertaking the collection of the rates of wages of farm labor and the prices of agricultural products not only at wholesale, but also the prices at which farmers are obliged to sell their products. Experts in great industries like cotton, woollen, iron, etc., men who have had great experience in such lines, are cheerfully co-operating with the committee.

The committee is expecting to be able to complete its labors and the analysis of the facts so as to make a report to the Senate late in the spring. The details of the results will make a vast and valuable collection of data, not to be found in any of the reports of our own or of other governments.

III THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

As the new Congress assembles, its members are likely to be pleasantly surprised by finding ready for their use, fresh from the Government presses, the population volume of the Eleventh Census.

Many compliments will have been earned by Mr. Robert P. Porter, whose boundless and untiring energy as Superintendent of the Census has advanced the work so rapidly. Such a variety of complaints have been made against the character and value of

the statistics of the new census, that there is some danger lest there may take root the impression that this enumeration, with its concurrent inquiries, has been less worthy of respect than its ten predecessors, and less reliable than census work done in other countries. Let it be said, as emphatically as possible, that there is no sound basis for such an impression. The Eleventh Census is a far larger and more complicated piece of statistical work than was the Tenth or the Ninth, and it is proving more successful than either, because it has profited by the experience of both and because various improved methods have been invented and applied since 1880. We have witnessed various grave attempts to prove by guesses, estimates, and the application of ratios that Mr. Porter's actual count of the population must have fallen two millions short of the truth. As all these estimates and ratios could, in the last analysis, have nothing but some actual count, past or present, to rest upon, the attempt to disprove an enumeration by an appeal to the principle of the persistence of ratios is in this instance about as absurd a thing as serious men ever undertook.

As to foreign census work, comparatively little is required except a quick, fairly accurate counting of heads. In Great Britain, some expansion of the ordinary machinery for the registration and central collection of vital statistics, under the Registrar-General, answers perfectly well for taking the census. Bureaucratic methods on the Continent, which give the central offices of the ministries of the interior a close current control over local machinery everywhere, also make it easy to organize the work of the quinquennial census-taking. But in this country, it is necessary to create from decade to decade a great special organization for enumeration and statistical inquiry. Mr. Porter's army of census workers at its highest point reached something like 60,000 in numbers. So varied is the information that Congress ordains shall be collected that the task is rendered heavy and complicated by the number of questions to be filled out in the schedules. It should not be forgotten that if the census work is defective at any point, it is not at the centre, but at the extremities. Mr. Porter was obliged to organize the work at the time and in the way Congress had specified. The work in the field was as good as could have been obtained under the circumstances. What should be made more conspicuous is the splendid organization of the work at the centre. The handling of the mass of materials that comes in from the field, the separation of certain classes of facts and the evolving of tabulated results—all this kind of work has been done at Washington during the past year with a celerity so marvellous and an accuracy so great that nothing of a like nature has ever been done that can compare with it. The use of electric counting machines is in large part the cause of this brilliant success.

The Eleventh Census is more statistical and less encyclopaedic than its predecessor. Most of the heavy quartos that made up the Tenth Census were

special treatises upon the resources, industries, and progress of the country. The new census, in its special inquiries, does not attempt to cover any such range, but devotes itself to the fresh statistical presentation of a great number of subjects. How varied these subjects are can be readily seen from an inspection of the several thousand pages of compact census bulletins that have already appeared. As regards population, they touch religion, education, mortality, and other so-called "vital" statistics, crime and pauperism, the defective classes, nationality questions, relative fecundity of different race elements of the population, social statistics of cities, and various other matters. The inquiries into wealth, debt, and taxation enter minutely into the financial condition of the nearly 150,000 local divisions of this great country. The special inquiry into the mortgage indebtedness resting upon farms and homes has been one of great magnitude and thoroughness. The investigations of particular industries have been made with a minuteness never attempted before. Agricultural industries, manufactures, mining operations, transportation, insurance—all these great divisions of production and commerce have been subjected to the most sweeping statistical investigation. Never before in the history of the world has so gigantic a series of statistical inquiries been prosecuted at the same moment under one man's direction as Mr. Porter has been obliged to organize and conduct in the past two years. Doubtless many minor errors will have been discovered in the work of the hundreds of special agents. However, it must be remembered that five-sixths of the leading experts employed by Mr. Porter were connected with the ninth or tenth enumerations (1870 and 1880), both of which were superintended by General Francis A. Walker. The best and most experienced talent that was available was employed by Mr. Porter.

Experience has taught all who have been responsibly concerned with our great national statistical undertakings that the time has come either for the establishment of a permanent census bureau, or else for the enlargement of Colonel Wright's Department of Labor into a department of general statistics, with a large staff of trained experts, who will be ready to manage the census work when the census year comes around, and who will know how in the intervening years to conduct those numerous special inquiries which do not of necessity form any part of a decennial enumeration. To many persons of good judgment it would seem a needless duplication of machinery to set up a permanent census bureau by the side of the statistical mechanism that Colonel Wright has developed, and that is proving itself so efficient in various critical undertakings. In Massachusetts, the State census of 1885 was conducted by the existing bureau of labor statistics, with a completeness and perfection that has been praised ever since. There was in Congress a somewhat strong disposition, in 1889, to commit the taking of the Eleventh Federal Census to the Department of

Labor, and thenceforth to regard the department as permanently charged with all the general statistical tasks that are thrown upon the census superintendent. As yet, however, the department is so small that Colonel Wright could hardly have avoided any of the difficulties that Mr. Porter has had to encounter by reason of the need of creating a vast army of statistical recruits in a day. Whatever precise plan may be hit upon for the co-ordination of statistical work at Washington, it should be urged upon Congress that the census should not henceforth be taken by an improvised bureau, but by a fully forewarned, permanent statistical office.

In all this discussion there has been too little heed given to the fact that statistical work at Washington suffers from nothing so much as from the lack of well organized local statistical work. There is scarcely a State, county, city or village in America that keeps what Europeans would regard as a strictly accurate and full record of demographical or vital

PROFESSOR HENRY C. ADAMS,

Statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

statistics—i.e., of births, deaths, marriages, and the daily movement of the population. If there could be a registrar general at Washington, co-operating with local registrars, for the uniform and complete collection of vital statistics, such an organization might readily be expanded into an efficient force for the simple task of census enumeration and ordinary population inquiries. Then, all statistical investigations into social and industrial subjects might very properly be placed under the charge of Colonel Wright's enlarged department of statistics.

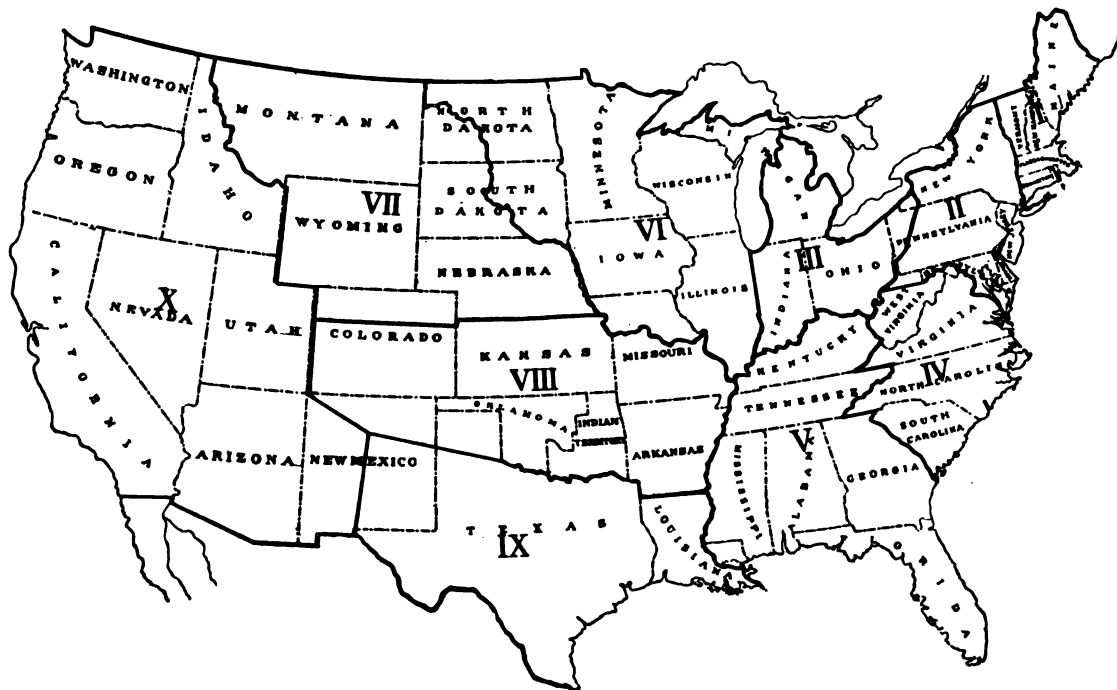
There is a clear and natural line separating the two classes of statistics.

IV. TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

An illustration of the growth of good statistical work at Washington is afforded by what the Interstate Commerce Commission has done. Quite distinct from its ordinary work of interpreting the Interstate Commerce Act in particular cases, and supervising the transportation business of the country, the Commission supports what is in fact a bureau, devoted to the collection and compilation of the statistics of railways. This work is in the hands of Professor Henry C. Adams, of the Michigan State University, an economist and statistician of repute, aided by Mr. James A. Case, who is in immediate charge of the office and of the work of the thirty or forty clerks who are kept employed upon the difficult tabulations required in summing up all ascertainable facts about the business of a railway system that comprises more than half the mileage of the globe. The Third Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways will have appeared just as this article reaches the readers of *THE REVIEW*. These statistical summaries will, perhaps, in time be accounted the most valuable service rendered by the Commission. Publicity is the cardinal principle of our American system of public supervision of transportation companies as distinguished from di-

rect public control or operation. And these statistical reports give the most authoritative data regarding capitalization, rates, revenue, expenditure, and other essential items of railway finance and operation that can possibly be secured. Great attention will be attracted by the new report because of its adoption of a new basis for the compilation of railway statistics by territorial districts. The accompanying map shows the ten districts into which the statistician has divided the country for the purposes of his tabulations, the same divisions applying also to the census railway statistics.

Professor Adams is also serving, under Mr. Porter, as head of the census investigation into transportation statistics; and he has lately issued important census bulletins dealing with railways. It is interesting to note the fact that Mr. Porter has made use of a number of officials already engaged in statistical work in different Government departments, to conduct such portions of the census work as should lie in their special fields. In fact, the growth of a spirit of co-operation among the several distinct statistical corps at Washington is very marked. And the obvious advantages of such co-operation easily suggest the possibility of some closer organization that will heighten efficiency at every point and give our Government a great machine for statistical inquiry and compilation that will be unequalled elsewhere in the world.



MAP SHOWING DISTRICTS ADOPTED FOR COMPILATION OF RAILWAY STATISTICS IN ELEVENTH CENSUS AND IN REPORTS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

A WORLD LEAGUE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING WOMEN.

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT, who has for several years past been serving as the pioneer apostle of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in all the lands of the habitable globe, under commission as corresponding secretary and travelling organizer for the international union of women's temperance societies, has reached a conclusion regarding races and nationalities that present-day facts most fully justify. This is what Mrs. Leavitt has written.

"Constantly as the years roll on, and I read—though dimly and in patches—the nations as I pass through them, I see that the leading part in Christian missions, as well as moral reforms, must be taken by the English-speaking nations. The United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, with not less than one hundred and twenty-five millions of people, practically homogeneous—what can we not do for humanity if we will! All the great moral reforms have begun with this people. All of the reforms are being carried by these people to other nations. That wonderful woman, Josephine Butler, went to the Continent, the very stronghold of the most infamous laws that have ever disgraced legislation or stained the pages of statute-books, and there formed a society for their abolition." She proceeds to sum up the amazing legislative results of Mrs. Butler's work, and to exhort her fellow-members of the Temperance Union to be imbued with Mrs. Butler's spirit—that of world-reform for women and society, led by intrepid and high-minded women of the English-speaking countries.

Certainly, if one considers well the meaning of the great convention of temperance women that has just now been held in Boston between the 10th and 20th days of November, Mrs. Leavitt's words will carry an added weight. It is true that other lands have their hosts of noble and devoted women. Lady Meath, in this number of *THE REVIEW*, tells our readers of the good work of some such women for their own sex in Germany and in Sweden. But in the organized work of moral and social reform it is only English-speaking women who have accom-

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President World's and National W.C.T.U.'s.

plished anything large and noteworthy. It is almost impossible even to imagine a congress of women similar in character to the one just held in Boston, speaking French, German, or Italian, and meeting in Paris, Berlin, or Rome.

A MILITANT AND AGGRESSIVE BODY.

There is an implacably militant phase about the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It must necessarily be so, because these women are enlisted in what they deem a holy crusade, wherein any sort of truce or compromise with the enemy is counted deadly sin, just as any connivance at idol-

worship in the early days of Christianity was the most grievous of offences. The "white-ribbon army" refuses to know anything about political expediency, social conventions, statesmanlike compromises, or half-way measures, all of which it believes are of the devil. And it pushes this literal adherence to its fighting creed in all sorts of local and particular ways that annoy many good people and make them wish that the W. C. T. U. would eschew politics, wash off its war-paint, and subside into a merely sweet and persuasive moral and religious influence.

But, after all, the militant and harshly aggressive is only one phase of the work of these organized women-reformers. And it was perhaps the least conspicuous of any in the sessions just ended. It would be a very narrow view of this magnificent gathering, this greatest world-congress of women ever held on our planet, to view it simply as a mass-meeting of narrow-minded and one-ideaed advocates of total abstinence and legal prohibition. It was far more than a convention of women organized to oppose liquor-drinking and the liquor traffic. It stood for that marvellous uprising of the serious, intelligent, and religious women of the English-speaking world for the protection and sanctity of home-life; the moral elevation of women everywhere; the reform of laws detrimental to the true interests of social and family life and to the progress of the weaker sex; the better education of children; the better care of the neglected and dependent, and the suppression of every form of enslaving and degrading vice and crime. The constituency of this brilliant and notable convention have no monopoly of that tremendous moral movement among the women of our race. It finds its partial expression through many and diverse channels. For the most part, it goes on without being organized or officered.

THE FORWARD MARCH OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING WOMEN.

Nevertheless, it may properly be claimed that no public gathering ever before so broadly and nobly represented and voiced the movement. For the convention was not confined strictly to the delegates of the temperance associations that have for some years been affiliated as the "World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union." Women who are better known as representing other definite phases of women's work and progress were present as speakers, quasi-members of the body. For instance, prominent representatives of the higher education of women, among whom may be named Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, of Cambridge, Professor Rena Michaels, of Michigan, and Professor Anna Morgan, of Wellesley College, were speakers. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, leader in this country of the social reform work of the Salvation Army, represented an organization in which women are in no respect subordinate to men. Mrs. Parker, of Chicago, representing the Woman's Council and the dress-reform program, was similarly welcomed.

Eminent lady physicians, like Dr. Kate Mitchell

of London, represented the humane and moral aspects of woman's successful entrance to that great profession. Mrs. Mary Livermore, the honored and distinguished advocate of woman's suffrage, was a prominent figure in the meetings, and, as a Bostonian, a gracious entertainer of the convention. Mrs. Potter Palmer represented the women commissioners of the Columbian Exposition and the proposed exhibits of women's work and congresses of women workers. Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson represented and spoke for the National Council of King's Daughters, itself a great and noble organization of young women. And thus representatives of various other special movements and interests among the Christian women of America and Great Britain were cordially admitted to the platform, and were permitted to contribute to the breadth and stimulating interest of the great convention.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Let it be remembered that this gathering was justly deemed of special significance because the very first of its kind. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America was founded in 1874, and this Boston meeting was the eighteenth of its national conventions. The British Woman's Temperance Association was formed at Newcastle-on-Tyne in April, 1876, and it is therefore nearly sixteen years old. The Canadian Christian Temperance Union is also several years old, its fourth annual convention having been held last June, and its local and provincial societies being much older than the central amalgamation for the entire Dominion. And so the Australian and New Zealand Unions have been fully organized for several years, while in various other countries the movement has found lodgment in the creation of a firm nucleus. But never before have the national bodies, federated into the "World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union," held an international convention. From all parts of the English-speaking world and from the groups of English-speaking people in other parts of the world there were delegates at this Boston meeting. Hereafter, at intervals of perhaps five years, these gatherings are to be repeated, and the cosmopolitan influence of women as social reformers is to be made continually more impressive.

Miss Willard has lately expressed this idea of the growing world-consciousness of the English-speaking woman, from the point of view of the great world-organization over which she presides, in the following passages:

"Women are becoming the true cosmopolitans; and, best of all, not commerce and selfishness, but Christianity and self-renunciation have set the key to their tuneful psalm of life in the more modern chorus. The Foreign Mission Society has domesticated their thoughts at the ends of the earth. Madagascar and Bombay are as present to their minds as England and America. White-ribboners, following in this path, have the wide world as their heritage, and the great petition, with its universal

protest against legalizing the sale of alcoholics and of opium, gives the most practical possible direction to the new world sense that thrills the heart of woman. In reflex influence what an illimitable power this new sense is to be in moulding the natures of their children to the ideal of universal brotherhood!

"Thirty-four countries have translated our motto, 'For God and Home and Native Land.' It was seen in Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Norwegian, Dutch, French, and Maori at the World's Exposition in Paris.

"Seven sacrificing years have strewn the earth with local unions, blooming like beds of fragrant flowers. Thirty-four different nations are now federated against opium, alcohol, and tobacco. Nearly all the work has been wrought within five years. Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt will soon complete her reconnaissance by going to South America."

Who can tell what transformations the zealous English-speaking woman may bring about, now that she has steadfastly begun to fight the social ills that beset her sisters in India, Burmah, China, Japan, and all the quarters of the globe?

STRENGTH OF THE W. C. T. U.

Calculated as strictly and exclusively as possible upon the basis of dues paid in to the local unions and forwarded to headquarters, the National Christian Temperance Union has now a membership of 150,000. Estimated more liberally, so as to include all persons practically belonging to its various departments of work, its membership may be placed at about three hundred thousand. And upon a similar kind of calculation, the women directly represented in the World's W. C. T. U. may be regarded as numbering half a million. But in almost any given neighborhood, the working body of, let us say, 100 members will be drawn from church and social circles ten times as strong; and for most purposes of special local influence the Union may count upon the sympathy and support of the entire one thousand women. Thus in this country it is undoubtedly true that there are several millions of women who since the women's gospel temperance crusades of 1878-74, out of which the W. C. T. U. grew, have come under the influence of the movement in such a way as to be in close sympathy with its main purposes, and ready

at special times to co-operate with it for the accomplishment of particular things.

THE LOSING STRUGGLE FOR PROHIBITION.

The W. C. T. U. of America has been for the past decade in the very fore-front of the battle for legal

LADY HENRY SOMERSET,

President of the British Woman's Temperance Association.

prohibition of the liquor traffic. The logic of its attitude at length drove it into close alliance with the Prohibition party as a separate political movement, and ranged it as actively hostile to both of the great political organizations of the country. And yet all the radical temperance legislation that was secured up to the time of this espousal of the third party by the W. C. T. U., had been attained through the Democrats in the Southern States and through the Republicans in the Northern States. Without any purpose of attempting to go deeply into causes,

we may at least call attention to the fact that since the temperance women allied themselves with a minor political party, almost every attempt to secure prohibitory legislation has failed disastrously. New Hampshire declined constitutional prohibition

statutory and constitutional prohibition. It has initiated and pushed the movement for the compulsory teaching of "scientific temperance" in the public schools; and it has succeeded in securing the enactment of its temperance-instruction laws in more than thirty States in the Union. Moreover, it has induced Congress to enact a like law for the District of Columbia, the Territories, and Alaska. Not content with the formal passage of these laws, the W. C. T. U., through its active local committees, representing its department of instruction, has nagged indifferent or hostile school boards into adopting the approved text-books, and then has assumed the task of seeing that teachers actually gave the desired instruction both in the letter and the spirit. May it not be admitted, some day, that to have achieved this particular work was a greater triumph than to have gained a dozen prohibitory amendments to State constitutions?

A large number of States have given the school ballot to women—an achievement for which the W. C. T. U. may claim a fair share of credit—and doubtless this has inured to the benefit of the "scientific temperance instruction." It is also to be said that numerous laws for the protection of children, increasing the age of consent, and in other ways promoting the moral well-being of society have been secured largely through the zeal of the W. C. T. U. The laws that perhaps twenty States have enacted, prohibiting the sale of tobacco to children, are also to be placed, to no small extent, to the credit of the legislative department of the W. C. T. U.

Besides its political alliance, which not only prevents many women from joining the order who affirm that they would otherwise do so, but which has also led to the withdrawal and separate organization of several thousand old and valuable members, who are now known as the "Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.," the American W. C. T. U. is fully committed to the doctrine of woman suffrage, and this position is said to keep still another body of women outside the ranks of the society. It stands everywhere for the granting of the school franchise to women. It advocates the adoption in other States of the Kansas plan of full municipal suffrage. It is the hearty supporter of the complete franchise that women enjoy in Wyoming. It mourned over the retrogression of Washington. It concentrated its utmost efforts in South Dakota to secure the adoption of the constitutional clause giving women the ballot, but was defeated. Upon the whole, it is not clear that this general movement for the ballot is really making progress in the United States.

THE WORKING DEPARTMENTS.

Miss Frances Willard is not only a brilliant and inspiring leader, who has somehow "bewitched the women of America and the world into a wonderful coalition against sin," but she is also a practical organizer and administrator of consummate ability. It is due to her that the W. C. T. U. is a highly effective machine. She replaced the original plan

MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT,
Corresponding Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

by a decisive majority. Massachusetts followed, and emphasized her refusal by a majority of nearly fifty thousand. Rhode Island, having tried prohibition for a year or two, repudiated it. Connecticut spurned prohibition by a popular majority much larger than the total affirmative vote. Pennsylvania's verdict was equally conclusive. The W. C. T. U. concentrated its whole fighting strength to carry Nebraska, and lost the day by a defeat too pronounced to make an early renewal of the fight desirable. Ground has been lost rather than gained in the Southern States. The vote of November 8 in Iowa looks very ominous for the future of the prohibitory statutes in that State. In short, the prohibitory movement, that seemed to have so irresistible a momentum in the first half of the decade, has been losing ground at a terrible rate in the last half. If this were the one concern of the W. C. T. U. it might well be discouraged.

EDUCATION, LEGISLATION, AND THE BALLOT.

But even in the field of legislation the W. C. T. U. has had very much upon its definite program besides

MRS. MARY T. LATHROP,
President Michigan W C T. U.

MISS ESTHER PUGH,
Treasurer National W.C.T.U.

tion, etc. The "physical-culture" department aims at the enactment of obligatory laws for the introduction of scientific bodily exercise into common-school instruction. The "heredity" department circulates literature and endeavors to enlighten and instruct mothers.

The educational group includes some nine departments, beginning with Mrs. Mary Hunt's famous work for scientific temperance instruction in schools. The Sunday school department has succeeded in introducing special temperance lessons into most Sunday-schools. The literature department has an obvious field, and fills it well, under Miss Julia Colman's superintendence. The presentation of the cause to influential bodies from time to time is made a distinct department, as is the relation of temperance to labor and capital. The department of the press aims to cultivate the newspapers of the land and induce them to publish matters promotive of the welfare of the cause. Miss Julia Ames, of Chicago, superintends it. The department of narcotics very actively labors to discourage the use of tobacco and opiates. The temperance kindergarten work is especially committed to the young ladies of the Union. Miss Mary Allen West, of Chicago, is at the head of the very advantageous department that acts as a "school of methods," and teaches how to carry on practical temperance work.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS WORK.

The "evangelistic" group includes ten or more departments, first coming that of direct "gospel temperance evangelism;" second, that of work in prisons and jails; third, that of work in almshouses and asylums; fourth, that of police-station work, with shelters and "anchorages" for unfortunate

MRS. F. H. BASTALL,

Business Manager Woman's Temperance Publication Ass'n.

of branches of work supervised by committees, with a scheme creating a series of distinct departments, at the head of each of which was placed an individual superintendent. The departments number thirty-five, and are grouped under the six heads of (1) Organization, (2) Preventive Work, (3) Educational, (4) Evangelistic, (5) Social, (6) Legal. Each department superintendent works through corresponding superintendents for each State.

At the head of the work of organization is Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, a lady of great practical efficiency, who is also corresponding secretary of the National Union. A corps of travelling organizers for the regular society, and of special organizers for the young women's and the children's temperance work, and for work among foreign immigrants, is constantly maintained. There are few men so experienced that they might not learn lessons in practical organization and management from the women who control the machinery of this great society.

The "preventive" work, so called, is assigned to three departments, entitled respectively "Health," "Heredity," and "Physical Culture," each superintended by an active head, while travelling lecturers endeavor to promote among the local unions the study of the laws of life and health, in their practical application to food, dress, exercise, ventila-

MISS MARY ALLEN WEST,
Editor-in-chief of the *Union Signal*.

MRS. HANNAH WHITALL SMITH,
Supr. of Bible Readings.

MRS. JESSIE A. ACKERMAN,
International Organizer, W.C.T.U.

MRS. MARION ISABEL GIBSON,
Representing W.C.T.U. of France.

MRS. LETTIE YOUNG,
Hon. Pres. W.C.T.U., Dominion of Canada.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE,
of Boston, Mass.

MRS. MARY H. HUNT,
Supr. of Temperance Instruction.

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE,
Projector of Temperance Temple, Chicago.

MRS. JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER,
Supr. Dept. for Promotion of Social Purity.

women; fifth, the flower mission; sixth, the work among railway employees; seventh, that among soldiers and sailors; eighth, that among lumbermen in the logging camps; ninth, the very important and active department devoted to the promotion of social purity, at the head of which is Miss Willard herself—a department which wages its work by various methods and in several distinct directions. Next comes the department of “Sabbath observance,” and, finally, that of “unfermented wine at sacrament.” It would be a very partial and unjust estimate of the scope and methods of the W. C. T. U. that should fail to note the “moral-suasion” work that is constantly in operation under these evangelistic departments. It is here during the past year or two that the society has been making its greatest efforts and accomplishing its best results.

There is a so-called “social” group of departments, also, that is less highly developed, although under this head is placed the important task of representation at county, State, and world’s fairs.

Finally, the “legal group” embraces departments of legislation and petitions, franchise, peace, and international arbitration. There are also standing committees upon such subjects as W. C. T. U. coffee-houses, W. C. T. U. fountains, and the Union’s publications. The chief of these publications is the very widely-circulated weekly organ of the movement.

the *Union Signal*, issued by the Woman’s Temperance Publishing Association of Chicago. One of the topics uppermost at present in the minds of the members of the Union is the great Temperance Temple, that is costing more than \$1,000,000, and that will contain the general offices of the organization, of its agencies, and of affiliated establishments. Mrs. Carse, of Chicago, has shown herself a veritable financier in this as in other pecuniary matters affecting the W. C. T. U.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN DELEGATES.

It was, of course, to have been expected that Lady Somerset, the beautiful and accomplished president of the British Woman’s Temperance Association, would be the most admired and conspicuous member of the recent convention. Since 1885 she has devoted herself to work among the poor and to practical temperance reform. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, formerly of Philadelphia, now of England, and one of the most influential women of her time, came as a personal link between the organizations of the two countries. Both Great Britain and Canada were very strongly and ably represented in the convention. The program was of the most varied character, and as free as possible from controverted and polemic topics. The occasion throughout will be memorable as marking an epoch in the history of the nineteenth-century progress of women.

CHAUTAUQUA.

BY REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.

THE Chautauqua system of wide-spread instruction has achieved success far beyond the plans of those who first set it on foot. It embodies a large number of readers in all parts of this country, and of the world indeed, where people use the English language. And it makes itself so popular among the people who “try its adventure” that the number of its readers advances steadily.

The centrifugal and centripetal forces of its well-defined system are so carefully balanced that its thousands of pupils and of graduates are kept in touch with the central council. And yet home government and the needs of individuals have their way. Perhaps it is fair to say that the majority of teachers in schools and in colleges do not yet know very well what it is, and that they look askance at it. The accomplished teachers who have joined in its work are, on the other hand, surprised at its possible sweep, and eager to extend it. Outside the organized company of professional teachers, the much larger body of the American people—eager to “get the best” as the fine national proverb puts it—interests itself heartily in a scheme for elevating, as this does, the education of all classes of people.

The central system of Chautauqua involves a miracle of administration. It is in touch, by the post-office, with readers in every part of the United States,

and, indeed, of the English-speaking world. The name, at least, of each of thirty or forty thousand readers, who are following the course of study at one time, is known at this central office. If he wants information on any point, and cannot get it at “Bowlegs Creek” or in North Boothia, he may send and ask, and he has his answer. Practically, he receives such answer through the pages of *The Chautauquan*, a monthly magazine wholly devoted to the purposes and needs of the readers. But if a personal letter is needed, it is sent to him.

Who are these readers? They are people of all ages and conditions, from boys of sixteen to men of eighty, who want to read systematically, and to extend the information gained in the average “district school.” No one should enter the Chautauquan course who cannot average eight hours a week of reading. It is better to give ten to it—say five hundred hours a year. All the arrangements of the system frown on endeavors to “cram,” or to read a great deal in one week and nothing in another. He is the best Chautauquan reader who reads an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half every day of the seven.

Most people in America read quite as much in a day as this. But, generally speaking, they read newspapers, magazines, and novels, without a great

deal of systematic reading in course. The principal change effected in a man's habits by joining the Chautauqua Circle for a year or for four years is the introduction of definite subject and system in his reading. It probably does not add much to the hours of reading of any person who enters upon it. It does, however, give quite close direction to his reading, and very naturally it suggests side reading, which occupies much more than ten hours a week, on subjects cognate to the subjects of the course, and more or less directly connected with it.

A person may enter upon the course for one year or for four years. It need not be said that no great system can be expected unless a reader is willing to make the experiment for at least a year. We can best illustrate what the course is by speaking of the present year, 1891-92. This happens to be the American year, which comes around in four years. Next year will be the Greek year, 1893-94 will be the Latin year, and 1894-95 will be the English year. By this is meant that the historical and literary part of the reading in these four years will be devoted to America, to ancient and modern Greece and the literature connected with Greece, to ancient and modern Rome and Roman literature, and then to the history and literature of England. We give these names to the years because so much of the reading is dominated by those general subdivisions. But in each year, besides those, there is a scientific subject assigned, as botany, geology, zoology, or chemistry; and for each year there are certain studies, which may be called miscellaneous, which involve in the four years a survey of the literature of Germany and France.

To take this year for an example: the Chautauquan reader this year will be instructed to procure at the beginning of the year several books, and to subscribe for the Chautauquan monthly magazine. The cost of these books, it may be said in passing, is seven dollars. This is the annual charge for each reader in the course who means to own all the books. These books are: Montgomery's "Leading Facts in American History;" an abridgment by Mr. Bryce of his "American Commonwealth;" "Initial Studies in American Letters" by Prof. Beers, of New Haven, a "Study of the Constitution of the United States," by Prof. F. N. Thorpe; a "Condensed Review of German Literature," with translations of the more important poems, edited by Dr. William C. Wilkinson; a little book on Hinduism and Mohammedanism, and *The Chautauquan*. In *The Chautauquan* will be contained the reading on subjects of science which is prescribed, and a series of articles on American literature and history, which are written expressly for the Chautauquan readers. Indeed, it should be observed that the text-books, almost without exception, have been prepared by competent persons for the special purpose of the course.

A very natural arrangement brings together in villages the people who have determined to read in this course in any given year. Such a body of people is called a Chautauqua Circle; and, as in all

study, the co-operation of such persons is a very great advantage to each. But there are thousands of separate readers. Fishermen read in their boats on the banks; miners read in their cabins in the mountains; prisoners read in their cells; lonely station-masters read when they are waiting for trains; and families read, after the tea-table has been cleared away, in the coziness of the comfortable kitchen. As has been said, every reader who has a question to ask may ask it at the central office. Every reader

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL,

Cor. Sec. of the Chautauquan Literary and Scientific Circle.

is taught to keep in touch with other readers, and with the members of the governing board and those persons who might be called professors in the system. A series of books for collateral reading is in all cases suggested, and the public libraries of the country have long since been in touch with Chautauqua, and know what its readers in a given year are seeking.

Arrangements are made for meetings, partly festive and partly instructive, of the persons interested, at different centres in the several States, so that every summer more than sixty "local assemblies," as they are called, are held. And at Lake Chautauqua, a charming watering-place in the highlands of western New York, a great annual assembly calls together thousands of the persons interested in this great system, and provides, for many weeks, a series of lectures and other instruction for their benefit.

THE HADDO HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

BY LADY ABERDEEN.

women, especially the farm servant girls, in that part of the country.

The Haddo House Association was the result of that meeting. Among the difficulties with which we set ourselves to contend were:

1. Lack of home training.
2. The constant changing of situation which has become a custom among farm servants in Scotland.
3. As an outcome of this constant change, the want of interest in each other which results between mistresses and servants, and as a consequence again of this, often a want of comfortable and proper household and sleeping arrangements for the servants.
4. The monotony of a servant's daily life, especially in the country, the difficulties in the way of providing her with interests outside her work, or of her attending classes or meetings.
5. The language too commonly used, the gossip indulged in, and the character of many of the papers, periodicals, and books read.
6. Want of healthy public opinion among themselves regarding the moral standard of life and behavior to be expected of the average man and woman.

The scheme we framed was very simple, and one whose success, as indeed is the case in most schemes, depended on the exertion of personal influence on the part of those who worked it. Perhaps it can be best explained by describing our method of starting a new branch. Those interested in the work organize a preliminary meeting of ladies representing all the different churches in the parish and district, and to which are also invited all the different ministers. The aims and working of the association are then explained, and those present invited to join as members, each member undertaking to pay an annual subscription of 2s. 6d.

The members then proceed to elect a committee, president, secretary, and treasurer, the two last-named offices often being combined. The parish is divided off into districts, and two members are appointed to canvass each district for further members and for associates, as the girls are termed, and who are not asked to pay any subscription, although they are invited to send any sum they can spare to the funds of the association when they feel so inclined.

The members canvassing are supplied plentifully with papers and letters of invitation, fully entering into our plans and aims, and these are distributed to the women likely to join. On joining both members and associates receive a card of membership, on which are printed a few short rules. We do not ask that any undertaking should be given that these rules should be absolutely kept, but we ask them to *aim* at keeping them.

Our plan differs from other societies, mainly in the fact that we have no rule of exclusion *whatever*.

LADY ABERDEEN.

THE editor of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS demands of the editor of *Onward and Upward* an account of the "Haddo House Association"—of the why and wherefore of its existence.

To "begin at the beginning," then, it had, as the name indicates, a purely local origin. In December, 1881, a number of ladies, nearly all of whom were wives of tenants on Lord Aberdeen's estates, met together at Haddo House to discuss what could be done to raise the standard of living among the young

and that we require no profession of faith, however slight, and that we are specially anxious that in every branch all religious denominations should be represented both by members and associates.

We make plain our objects.

We desire to reach mistresses as well as servants, and to bind both together by awakening fresh interest in each other. We wanted to make our aim the elevation of women, materially, mentally, morally, spiritually—to help all who joined us “Onward and Upward,” which was the motto we adopted; and above all, we wanted to be a *Christian* association, one that would endeavor to follow out Christ’s method of work, and who would always point to His standard of purity and holiness.

All who will join us on the understanding that these are *our* objects are made welcome, whether they agree with us or no.

We endeavor, as far as possible, to do all we can through the mistresses, so as to bring them and their servants together through some common tie, out of which all manner of sympathetic feelings, and needs, and acts may arise. We therefore invite the mistresses and other ladies interested in girls to join as members, and through them we send out during winter, about every two months, papers of questions to the girls who join as associates on Bible history, geography, and general subjects, and we offer also prizes for needlework and knitting, and writing. The papers are all done at home by the girls, and are examined in every parish by a local committee, and each associate who averages eighty-five marks per paper receives a prize, and each associate who averages sixty marks a certificate.

From an educational point of view the papers sent in by the girls have, as a whole, been most creditable, and have also improved year by year. Some of the essays sent in have been admirable. But the papers are by no means given principally for the sake of education, but as a link and a means of intercourse between members and associates; *through these papers they get to know each other*. The girl may come and ask her mistress for advice how to set about her answers, or may request the loan of a book; the mistress takes an interest in the girl’s answers, and then each may begin to know more of another’s life and thought, and a kindlier feeling is evoked.

After doing these papers or needlework for three years, a girl may continue an associate without doing work, on paying a subscription of 6d. a year. A rule has just been made, however, that those who continue doing work for consecutive periods of four, six, ten, and fifteen years will receive medals varying in value. Then we offer prizes also to servants remaining in the same situation for two, six, ten, and fifteen years, and we give a present to the first child of every associate in whose unmarried life there has been no blemish.

The association is governed by a council, meeting once annually, and formed of the members of all the branch committees. At this council votes are given by the association, not by the number of actual mem-

bers present; and notice of any resolution and suggestions are sent round previously to each branch committee so that the delegates of each can be instructed how to vote. Votes can also be given by proxy from associations unable to send a representative.

Only matters affecting the constitution and central rules of the association are discussed by the council, as also the text-books to be adopted for the coming season’s papers of questions, and so forth. The actual working of each branch is left wholly in the hands of each local committee and differs according to circumstances. More can, of course, be done in towns and large villages in the way of providing cooking and laundry classes and other meetings for the girls. If any special difficulty arises during the year which needs immediate settlement, it is decided by the president pending the next meeting of council.

We regard our work among mothers as almost our most important mission now, and we trust that it may ere long spread itself sufficiently through the towns and villages as to be regarded as a Scottish Mothers’ Union, pledged to work in their homes for all that is lovely, and pure, and of good report.

Already we have 1,100 mothers in Glasgow, and the mothers’ meetings of Edinburgh are at this moment considering whether they also will join our ranks, and in time we trust to have sufficient branches to enable us to transfer our married associates with ease from old friends to new whenever they move. If mothers or girls, living in districts where there is no branch, wish to join, they can become isolated associates by applying to the president, Haddo House, Aberdeen, to whom all inquiries may be addressed.

It is a great object to bring the experienced and more thoughtful working mothers in contact with others of their own class, to whom their advice and example will be helpful, when it can be made available in a wise way.

Although originally formed for the benefit of the farm-servant class, our association has spread among other classes of young women. We have fifty-eight branches, the majority of which are situated in the north-east of Scotland; but the remainder are scattered over the country, both in towns and in agricultural districts. Last summer our numbers were reported as follows: 1,287 members, each of whom pays a yearly subscription of 2s. 6d. toward the expenses of the association; 2,285 single associates, and about 4,000 married associates; 1,716 prizes and 707 certificates were distributed last year.

To meet the demand for an organ, the president was commissioned by the council to bring out a little penny monthly magazine especially directed to the needs of the members and associates and mothers of the “Haddo House Association.” This magazine, *Onward and Upward*, was commenced in December, and the way that it has been welcomed shows that it supplies a need, and it gives promise of proving to be a true missing link in our work of binding ourselves together in a great body, for a great and holy and uplifting common aim

WOMAN'S WORK ON THE CONTINENT.

BY THE COUNTESS OF MEATH.

I. THE GOOD WORK OF THE GRAND DUCHESS OF BADEN.

A SHORT time ago I received a letter from the lady in waiting to the Grand Duchess of Baden, giving me accounts of the leading educational and charitable undertakings of a most interesting nature which are being carried on in that country under the direction of Her Royal Highness. It is thought that English and American people may possibly like to avail themselves of the educational and other advantages to be obtained in and near Karlsruhe, and I have therefore been requested to spread a knowledge of them.

Last autumn, when travelling in Germany, I enjoyed exceptional opportunities of seeing some of these institutions at work. Lord Meath and I had gone to Germany on an errand of a philanthropic character, and we had the honor and privilege, when in Berlin, of an audience of the Grand Duchess of Baden, who is a most energetic worker in matters of a religious and benevolent nature. These are not lightly taken up by her, but constitute a labor of love which, if I mistake not, is the joy and solace of a life subjected to one blow after another of domestic bereavement. Happily for suffering humanity, it is not common to meet with those who, like the grand duchess, have been deprived in about two years, by the cold hand of death, of father, mother, brother and son! In her efforts for others she finds a blessed consolation. I hope I may not be considered as betraying any confidence if I say that on one occasion Her Royal Highness told me that it was her mother, the Empress Augusta of Germany, who had taught her in her youth to regard charitable work not so much a duty to be got through as a privilege to be enjoyed. The grand duchess added that although many p'

THE COUNTESS OF MEATH

had fled from her, this one had remained. It is beautiful to note how the good in one life reblossoms in another; and now that the late empress is at rest, the good fruits of her life may clearly be seen in the institutions and charities which her daughter is carrying on in Baden.

On the first occasion when I had the honor of seeing Her Royal Highness, I was struck by the

patient way in which she listened to the account I had to give of the Ministering Children's League. She was not content with a mere superficial knowledge of the work, but entered thoroughly into the subject. Later on I again met the grand duchess in Baden, and she kindly arranged that I should see something of the charities under her direction, and that of the Badische Frauen Verein. One was the beautiful Ludwig-Wilhelm Hospital, erected in memory of her son, who died suddenly while she was visiting her brother, the late Emperor Frederick, during his last illness.

The schools of cookery at Carlsruhe are doing most excellent work; so, too, are the sewing institutions, where young women can go through courses of instruction in all classes of needlework, from plain sewing to finished dressmaking. Darning, as here taught, is almost a fine art, the pattern of the material being worked in so that the place where the rent has occurred is scarcely visible. I was also shown most comfortable dwellings where ladies of reduced fortune can secure home-like lodgings, consisting of two, three, or four rooms, according to their needs. They are waited on by girls who are being trained for service. Besides the "Luisenschule," for poorer girls—a most pleasant, cheerful building—Her Royal Highness has schools for young ladies of the upper classes. This at first seems strange; but it must be remembered that many of the nobility of Germany are poor. They live in the heart of the country, where educational advantages are not to be obtained, consequently such schools, where everything is done to promote the religious and intellectual training of the girls, are an immense boon to the parents, and are not without good effects on the rising generation.

There is one other institution which I saw at Carlsruhe. I do not think it is under the grand duchess' special protection, but it is worthy of notice. It is a so-called "Flick Schule." It is held in the evening, and attended by numbers of little maidens between the ages of about ten and fifteen. They came with their baskets on their arms, and were received by ladies who formed them into classes. The children sat down to long tables on which were fastened green baize cushions to which the work could be pinned. The contents of the baskets were then produced, namely, tattered garments of various descriptions. The ladies supplied the materials for the requisite patching, and taught the little girls how to carry out the repairs neatly. I noticed, in one instance at any rate, that the patch was larger than the original garment. It was a busy scene. The children eager to get instruction, the ladies glad to impart it, the youthful voices occasionally raised in melodious song. When the hour of work was over, thanks to the kindness of the ladies, numbers of neatly mended garments were returned to the baskets instead of the tattered rags with which they had previously been filled. If such schools were instituted throughout Great Britain, and more especially in Ireland, there might be some hope that

ragged clothes would not be quite so fashionable among our poor.

The following are the papers which I have been asked to publish:

THE LUDWIG-WILHELM HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR THE SICK, CARLSRUHE.

This institution, which was opened last year, stands in spacious grounds. A few rooms in the central building are reserved for single ladies, the remaining buildings and wings being occupied by cases requiring surgical treatment. These rooms form suitable residences for those seeking health and rest, and where in cases of illness careful nursing is required. The price of a room with board and attendance, exclusive of wine, is twenty-five marks per week. When extra comforts are required, the terms are according to arrangement. Nursing for serious illness is specially arranged for. Applications to be addressed to the Principal, Abtheilung III., Baden Frauen-Verein, Gartenstrasse 47, Carlsruhe.

THE BADEN LADIES' ASSOCIATION (FRAUEN-VEREIN).

The aim of this society is, on the one hand, to afford special training in various branches to young girls on their leaving the public schools, and so to prepare them to earn their living in their different stations of life. On the other hand, its end is to extend and support charitable objects. In the first place may be mentioned:

1. The courses of instruction for teachers of needle work.
2. The industrial school offers opportunity of improvement in needlework to girls of all classes. The three chief courses, lasting each three months, in which instruction is given, include sewing by hand, sewing by machine, and dressmaking successively. Besides which lessons are given in embroidery, millinery, woolwork, ironing, book-keeping, and writing of business letters, a series in each department taking place annually. Those pupils who attend the school of industry and the courses for needlework besides are qualified to give lessons in needlework in higher schools.
3. The "Luisenschule" gives to girls who have left school the opportunity of perfecting themselves in scholastic departments on the one hand, and in female handiwork and household affairs on the other. The pupils receive board and lodging in the house itself.
4. The Home (Friedrich-Stift) offers accommodation, replacing family life, to single ladies of the better classes. With it is connected (5) a house-keeping school.
6. The aim of the school of art is to offer to a number of ladies instruction in drawing and painting, and, at the same time, to facilitate a practical application of the acquired knowledge.
7. Facilities for perfecting oneself in art embroidery are also offered by the school of art needlework. Regular courses of lessons are also given in design.

ing and mounting. It is possible to go through various courses at the same time.

Among the charitable institutions of the society are to be named :

8. The Crèche (Luisenhaus), in which infants whose mothers are forced to go out to earn their living are taken, from the tenderest age to the end of their third year, and are nursed, fed, and cared for during the day. An opportunity of training is here offered to nursery-maids and infant-school teachers.

9. The newly erected Ludwig-Wilhelm Hospital includes a surgical ward and an eye institution, and serves as a central station for the nurses of the society employed throughout the country, and is connected with a private nursing establishment in Carlsruhe. Several courses of lessons are given yearly for the training of nurses, to which has recently been added a course of training for ladies of the educated classes.

10. The public kitchen and soup kitchen have been established to provide good and cheap food for the working classes and strong soup for the poor.

Further—

11. The school of cookery affords opportunity to girls of the middle and lower classes of learning the elements of cookery. In the afternoon instruction is given in domestic work. Elementary lessons in cooking are also given to girls of twelve to fourteen who have not yet left school.

12. Lastly, the Refuge (Scheibenhardt) gives accommodation and supervision to young females who have been released from prison, and who are still under the control of the Board of Education, and provides them with situations in respectable and reliable families.

Further accounts, prospectuses, and plans of the above institutions can be obtained of the General Secretary of the Ladies' Association, Geheimerath Sachs, Vereins-Kanzlei, Gartenstrasse 47.

Besides the above-named institutions the following are also under the protection of Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess :

13. The Conservatorium of Music, and

14. The School of Art for Ladies.

II. "THE FRIENDS OF MANUAL ARTS" IN SWEDEN.

On the very morning of the day on which we were leaving that most picturesque of capitals, Stockholm, I was able to pay a short visit to an establishment worthy of the attention of all those who are interested in "home industries" for the people. Though the knowledge which I was able to obtain was only superficial, yet perhaps even that may chance to be of use in showing how these industries have been rendered pre-eminently popular and remunerative in the Swedish capital. Occasionally I have visited a depot of needlework, etc., in Dublin somewhat similar to that at Stockholm; but there is this distinction between the institutions, that whereas in working the Irish one a difficulty seems to have been found both in obtaining a sufficiency of persons to carry out the orders *punctually* and *accurately*, as well as in finding enough customers, in Sweden the contrary appears to be the case. Skilful, industrious women abound, and no lack of purchasers, according to my informant, has been felt. The depot where the work is shown in Stockholm is on the first floor of one of the principal business streets. Several rooms are devoted to the purpose. Most lovely work can here be seen and admired. On the occasion of my visit, a most friendly Swedish girl, who had been sitting at a desk, came forward. She spoke sufficient English to give me the required information, and she was very good-natured in giving much time to show me her wares. Plain needlework, knitting, and crochet do not find a place among the industries executed under the auspices of the Stockholm Association, the work being all of a more or less artistic nature. The visitor may see embroideries of various kinds, some of them exquisitely wrought—they are worked on

linen, woollen, or silken material—lace which has been made on pillows sometimes without even a pattern to guide the worker; "Gobelin" tapestry, the design worked in, as by the French, from the wrong side of the material, and other kinds of handiwork, some peculiar to the country.

AN EXCELLENT OBJECT.

The Swedish peasants have hereditary talent for artistic needlework. The picturesque costumes which, happily, still are to be seen in Sweden, are adorned by the skilful hands of those who wear them. So ingenious are the workers that a difficulty is found in persuading them to repeat a pattern; they prefer constantly to vary it, and I gathered that these women did not consider a mere copyist as a clever worker. Some of the peasants' designs are most quaint. Hanging up against the wall I noticed some embroidery on cotton material, representing a wedding party. It is easy to imagine that they who have so much ingenuity and such clever fingers may become very apt pupils after they have had the benefit of some training. The women of Sweden happily appear to be not only skilful, but what is better, they are honest, industrious, and reliable. If work is given them to do they execute it well, and, as a rule, in the time expected. It was a felicitous thought when, not many years ago, a society was formed by some ladies in Stockholm, which goes by the name of "The Friends of Manual Arts." The object of the association, according to their prospectus, is "to encourage domestic industry, on the basis of the ancient ornamental work manufactured by country women, and still preserved in great abundance in many of the homes of the peas-

antry—by means of the knowledge of those peculiar modes of workmanship which some few years ago peasant women still kept in memory from childhood, and which knowledge was on the point of becoming entirely extinct."

CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

The undertaking of these Swedish ladies has been crowned with success. It has given employment to those who lacked occupation for their leisure hours, and it has provided them with the means of adding very materially to their incomes. I was greatly astonished when I heard what the women could earn. Some of the most skilful embroideresses can gain 2 kr. 50 ores (about 70 cents) a day; those who do coarser work 1 kr. 25 ores (35 cents). Lace work does not bring in as much, so that 75 ores (16 cents) to 1 kr. (25 cents) is all that could be counted on. The workers at Gobelin tapestry can also earn the large sum of 2 kr. 50 ores a day. However, even those who can gain only the 75 ores, can find in this sum a welcome addition to the family purse, while at the same time they are given a pleasant employment. It must also be borne in mind that living in Scandinavia is considerably cheaper than in England. This was much impressed upon our minds when we found that in a leading restaurant in Stockholm, early dinner was provided at 2 kr. only. It was served in a room most palatial in size and decoration. The guests were entertained by the strains of a first-class band, the expense of which in England would have probably ruined the proprietor. In country districts, I believe, 1 kr. provides the traveller with a substantial meal. If living is thus cheap for the rich, it must needs be more reasonable for the poor in the land. As the workers are well paid, the articles sold by the association are necessarily not low-priced. The object of the sellers seems to be not so much to keep a large stock of work on hand as to secure orders. These do not seem to be lacking. A school for teaching the various industries has been established. I believe the teachers themselves had originally to apply to the peasants for some instruction.

In Dalecarlia, the art of embroidery being espe-

cially well understood, a course of instruction at the school costs the pupil 25 kr. (nearly \$7) for the first month, and for the second and subsequent months, 18 kr. Two months' training is considered the requisite time to form an efficient worker. Besides paying for her instruction, the learner has to provide her own materials, at a cost of about 10 kr., so that a considerable expenditure is requisite; but, doubtless, this preliminary expense is thought by the women to be well worth while, if it gives them the means of earning not a little in the future. Great pains seem to be taken to secure a variety of patterns. Stores of specimens of work, brought from various countries, are inclosed in glass cases, and this handiwork is copied by the ingenious people employed by the society. The association is governed by a board of directresses, and it has obtained a small grant from the Swedish government. The crown princess is one of the ladies who interests herself in this undertaking.

HOW SUCCESS WAS ACHIEVED.

The success which it has achieved, to summarize that which I have already stated, seems to be owing—

1. To the natural skill of the workers.
2. To their honesty and reliability.
3. To the school where a woman can learn to be an accomplished worker.
4. To the interest which a number of ladies belonging to the wealthy classes seem to take in the work.

Home industries have engaged the attention of the benevolent, especially with regard to Ireland. It is lamentable to see in the cottages in that country the people huddled together by the fireside with absolutely no employment. Idleness in itself is a great evil, and money is too scarce a commodity to be scorned in peasant households. That among home industries in Great Britain it has been well to lay a stress upon utility rather than ornament is, I think, most wise; but they who would wish to see such undertakings a success would possibly do well to take hints from the flourishing little Society of "The Friends of Manual Arts" in Stockholm.



MRS. BESANT: THEOSOPHY'S NEW LEADER.

the three, Mrs. Besant is the youngest, having been born in 1847; and as she is not yet five-and-forty, she may live to take her seat, together with Mrs. Fawcett, in the House of Commons. Mrs. Booth is no longer with us. Mrs. Butler, although a widow, stricken in years and afflicted, still tends the sacred fire which she has kindled in the hearts of men. But Mrs. Besant is the only one of the three who is still in her prime, whose last words have not yet been spoken, and whose ultimate development is still unknown. Of late in England her name has been in every mouth, and the papers have been filled with endless letters discussing the latest phase of her progress in search of truth. She embarked in November for the United States as a missionary and propagandist of the faith which had Madame Blavatsky as its most conspicuous seer. The other day she was presiding over a Socialist Congress in Paris. Next year no one can say where she will be or what she will be doing, except that, whatever she may do or wherever she may go, one thing only is quite certain—she will be animated by a passionate love and sympathy for the poor and depressed, and she will command the enthusiastic affection of all those who come near enough to her to know her as she really is.

Yet Mrs. Besant, one of the half-dozen women who have stamped the impress of their strong and vivid personality upon their own time, is one to whom, until but the other day, it was considered hardly

correct to allude, except in the most distant manner, as if she inhabited another and improper world.

It may be that even now some readers are so prejudiced as to object to her appearance as the subject of a sketch in this magazine. All that one need say to them is, whether they be many or few,

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT is one of the three most remarkable English women of the apostolic type of this generation. Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. Besant constitute a remarkable trio of propagandists militant, whose zeal, energy, and enthusiasm have left a deep impress upon our time. Of

that when they have made a tithe of her sacrifices for conscience' sake, they may be in a position to criticise.

I.—HEREDITY AND EDUCATION.

Annie Besant is Besant only by marriage. Her husband, the Rev. Frank Besant, vicar of Sibsey, in Lincolnshire, is a brother of Mr. Walter Besant, the well-known novelist. Her maiden name was Wood. She is a Wood of the family which gave England a Lord Chancellor in the person of Lord Hatherley, and many others who have played a more or less notable part in local and national politics.

Her father, who was Lord Hatherley's cousin, belonged to the elder branch, which had clung to the estate in Devonshire, from which the younger sons had gone off to make fortunes in business and at the bar. He was born and educated in Ireland, where he took his degree as a doctor, although he seldom practised. He held a good appointment in the city of London, and seems to have been a man of considerable parts.

Mrs. Besant's mother was Irish—one of the Morris who boast of their descent from some fabulous Milesian kings who hailed from France. When her mother was a child, the regular form of reproof when she had misbehaved was, "Emily, your conduct is unworthy of the descendants of the Seven Kings of France"—a curious form of that spur and curb chain which Lord Wolsley told us last month were to be found in the consciousness of noble birth. Mrs. Besant knew little of her father, for she was but five years old when he died, but she idolized her mother.

The first glimpse we have into the peculiar psychological temperament which has impelled Mrs. Besant to join the Theosophists occurs in an anecdote she tells about her mother in connection with the death of her father. The clairvoyant faculty implied in that narrative has probably had as much to do as anything with recent developments. What Mrs. Besant a few years ago could call "that strong strain of Celtic superstition" would probably be differently described now by the successor of Madame Blavatsky.

EDUCATED BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S SISTER.

Mrs. Wood was much too strong a nature to remain prostrate even under a blow whose force was attested by the blanching of her hair. Left a widow with a young family and next to no means, she never flinched, but set about carrying out the dying wish of her husband, that their eldest boy should have the best possible education. Miss Marryat, the favorite sister of Captain Marryat, a lame lady with a strong face and as strong a character, undertook Annie's education. It was Miss Marryat's method of making herself useful in the world. She had a perfect genius for teaching, and, having undertaken to educate a niece, soon discovered that education would progress better if her scholar had a companion. Annie Wood's meeting with her was merely by

chance. She took to the child and offered to educate her free of charge. It was a very fortunate arrangement. "No words can tell," Mrs. Besant wrote in after-years, "how much I owe her, not only of knowledge, but of that love of knowledge which has remained with me ever since as a constant spur to study." Other children, "gently born and gently trained," were from time to time added to the party, for Miss Marryat was a lady of independent fortune, to whom it was a joy to spend her means in helping in their way gentle-folk in difficulties.

Miss Marryat "finished" her pupils in French and German at Paris and on the Rhine, and gave them in Devonshire an ideal home and school life, with plenty of walks and rides and simple pleasures.

HER EVANGELICAL TRAINING.

Miss Marryat was a rigid Evangelical, whose earnest creed naturally exercised a lasting influence upon the enthusiastic girl she had undertaken to teach. The sensitive, dreamy, enthusiastic child was made to take part in the school prayer-meeting, taught to eschew theatres, to regard balls as an abomination, and generally to walk in the straight and narrow way. During seven happy workful months spent in Paris, she was confirmed in an ecstasy of excitement.

Returning to England, Annie prosecuted her French and German studies, and cultivated music with a passion that appears to have been inherited from her mother.

After leaving Miss Marryat's care, in the less austere atmosphere of Harrow she relaxed the severity of her views as to the amusements of the world. She was devoted to archery and croquet, and danced to her heart's content with the junior masters. Never had a girl a happier home life.

HER HIGH-CHURCH PHASE.

About this time Mrs. Besant came upon the books which brought about the first of many notable changes in her theological views which form so marked a feature in her life. On the bookshelves of the old vicarage at Harrow she found "The Library of the Fathers," and began to read. Of her views at this stage she writes:

"The contrast I found between my early Evangelical training and the doctrines of the primitive Christian Church would have driven me over to Rome had it not been for the proofs afforded by Pusey and his co-workers that the English Church might be catholic although non-Roman. But for them I should certainly have joined the Papal Communion; for if the Church of the early centuries be compared with that of Rome and Geneva, there is no doubt that Rome shows marks of primitive Christianity of which Geneva is entirely devoid."

What might have happened if the half-way house of Anglicanism had not arrested the impulse Rome-wards, suggests some interesting speculations. Would the most immobile of Churches have been

able to fix the faith of this most mobile of creatures—who has indeed plenty of *vim*, but to whom the saving, solid security of the *vis inertiae* seems to have been entirely denied?

It was the day of the High Church Revival, and Mrs. Besant, like many another young girl who had not read the fathers, found much solace for her soul's need in making ornaments and arranging decorations for the Mission Chapel near Albert Square, Clapham. In this also resembling her less erudite sisters, her ecclesiastical zeal led her to make the acquaintance of a young cleric, the Rev. Frank Besant, a Cambridge man, who helped at the Mission, and kept himself as under master of Stockwell Grammar School.

II—HER MARRIED LIFE.

Two years before Mrs. Besant attained her majority, she was in the mood which is due to the diversion of a woman's thoughts from an earthly to a heavenly Bridegroom. If she had been a Catholic, she would have become a nun and spent the rest of her days in ecstatic devotion, finding all the consolation that worldly women find in husband and lover in the mystic figure of the Crucified. As she was an Anglican, she married a curate. She had no love dreams, she had "read no fiery novels," and had lived a healthy, active life. She became engaged to the young clergyman, not because she loved him particularly, or had even the faintest conception of what marriage entailed, but only because he being a clergyman, it seemed as if he could, by his very office, bring her nearer to God. The position of a clergyman's wife, she remarks, seems second only to that of a nun, and its attractiveness had very little to do with the personality of the particular clergyman who is selected to discharge the sacred functions.

HER MARRIAGE.

When she consented to marry Mr. Besant, she gave up with a sigh of regret her dreams of the religious life, and substituted for them the work which would have to be done as the wife of a priest, laboring ever in the Church and among the poor. She reluctantly consented to marry a man she did not much care for, because she believed him, by virtue of his office, a half-angelic creature, and to her wedlock was only a means of self-devotion to the cause of the poor and the service of the Church.

It is not necessary to say much about the Rev. Frank Besant. He had a trying part to fill, and it may be permissible to say that he was hardly equal to the task. He was a clergyman, conventional and conservative. He had brought home a wild young thing whose heart was aflame with the first passion of political sympathy with the Irish and the Radicals, and who had only married him as a *pis aller*. She could not be the Bride of Heaven, and therefore became the bride of Mr. Frank Besant. He was hardly an adequate substitute. Mr. Besant had obtained a mastership at Cheltenham, and there in lodgings his young wife tried to stifle the cruel

sense of disillusion by hard reading and, curiously enough, by writing stories for the *Family Herald*, for which she received her first-earned money, and a series of "Lives of the Black-Letter Saints," which, however, failed to find a publisher. Then she published her first pamphlet, a little tract which insisted upon the virtue of fasting and was very patristic in tone.

HER FIRST DOUBTS.

It was when her second child was seven or eight months old and seriously ill that Mrs. Besant's stifled religious doubts were first awakened. She says: "There had grown up in my mind a feeling of angry resentment against the God who had been for weeks, as I thought, torturing my helpless baby."

Then ensued weeks and months of agonized battling against the doubt which threatened to transform the Almighty Father into an Almighty Fiend. A good and liberal clergyman gave her kindly counsel, lent her Maurice and Robertson to read, and strove, but strove in vain, to lead her into their wider hope for man, their more trustful faith in God. She was in mental agony as real as the pain which tortured her child, and she could find no rest.

No one who reads the account which Mrs. Besant has given of the horror of that terrible time can doubt the reality and sincerity of her struggle against unbelief.

Speaking many years later of the trials of that transition stage, she showed that time had in no sense lessened the bitter memory of that hour of gloom.

THE RESOLVE TO "TRY ALL THINGS."

It is not surprising that under the stress of that trial her health gave way, and for weeks she lay prostrate and helpless with terrible head pain that banished sleep, and which the doctors vainly sought to allay by covering her head with ice and dosing her with opium. Not until her mind could be diverted from hell did the pain abate, and one of the means by which her cure was effected was the study of anatomy. An analysis of "Human Osteology" was a curious but for a time a sufficient anodyne. The pain abated, sleep returned, and she was once more able to go about her daily duties. No sooner had she recovered than she set herself to attack, with characteristic intrepidity, the doubts which had assailed her.

She resolved to take up in turn each leading Christian dogma, and examine it thoroughly.

In the attempt to solve these problems, she read Maurice, Robertson of Brighton, and Stopford Brooke. Poetry, beauty, devotion, enthusiasm, she found, but no solid rock on which to build her faith. She tried a course of Bampton Lectures, Dean Mansel deepened and intensified her doubts, Liddon's Bampton Lecture made no impression on her. The more she read the more she doubted. W. R. Greg's "Creed of Christendom," Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma," and Renan's "Vie de Jesus"

widened her horizon and made it seem more than ever impossible to cabin, crib, and confine the universe of truth within the ecclesiastic pinfold in which her husband was a duly accredited under-shepherd.

VICAR'S WIFE AT SIBSEY.

Thanks to her representations to her uncle, Lord Hatherley, Mr. Besant had received the Crown living of Sibsey, in Lincoln, valued at £450 per annum, and there the family had been established in the vicarage. The improvement in their circumstances brought with it an added complication to Mrs. Besant. Imagine a country parson's wife who sympathized with her whole soul with Joseph Arch and rebellious Hodge, while the indignant farmers regarded the Laborers' Union as little short of high treason and red revolution!

Mrs. Besant endeavored, however, as best she could, to find practical relief in nursing, the work for which she has always had a positive passion.

ALL CHRISTIAN DOGMAS GO BUT ONE.

These duties of the parish, however, could not silence the ceaseless strife within. Her health broke down, and she went to London to recover. When there, she found in Mr. Voysey's ministrations "a gleam of light across the stormy sea of doubt and distress," but Theism afforded her only a temporary resting-place. She now definitely rejected all the "barbarous doctrines of the Christian faith," and felt with relief and joy inexpressible that "they were but the dreams of ignorant and semi-savage minds, not the revelation of a God." One last dogma, however, still remained. Not all her reading of Theodore Parker and Francis Newman and Miss Cobbe had been able to rob her of her faith in the Deity of Christ. She clung to it all the more closely, because it was the last and to her the dearest of all.

She at first shrank from beginning an inquiry the result of which might entail upon her, the wife of a clergyman, the necessity of repudiating all pretence of belonging to a Christian Church. Hitherto her warfare had been in secret, her suffering solely mental. But if this last doctrine were to go, "to the inner would be added the outer warfare, and who could say how far this might carry me?" She shivered for a moment on the brink and then she took the plunge.

But before she finally parted with all her Christian faith, she took a step which in itself is sufficient to render her autobiography invaluable to the historian and theologian. There are few pages in contemporary annals more touching, more simple, and more dramatic than those in which Mrs. Besant tells of her pilgrimage to Oxford to Dr. Pusey, to see whether, as a last forlorn hope, the eminent leader of the High Church party might happily be able to save her from the abyss. She recounts the comfortless interview, and adds: "Slowly and sadly I took my way back to the railway station, knowing that my last chance of escape had failed me."

CHRISTIAN NO LONGER.

Mrs. Besant was "still heartily Theistic," but she could no longer take Holy Communion. With a feeling of deadly sickness she rose and went out of church when the sacrament was administered to the communicants. Good farmers' wives felt sure she was ill, and called next day with sympathizing inquiries. Alas! her sickness was beyond their treatment. She set to work on her first controversial tract, which Mr. Thomas Scott, of Upper Norwood, published anonymously as "by the wife of a benefited clergyman," but which was subsequently republished as the first chapter in "My Path to Atheism." Other pamphlets followed. In 1873 her health broke down again. A relative of her husband, who mercifully remains unknown in anonymity, urged that although it was true that all educated people (!) held the same views which she expressed, pressure should be put upon her to induce her to conform to the outward ceremonies of the Church and to attend the Holy Communion. This, says Mrs. Besant, "I was resolved not to do, whatever might be the result of my 'obstinacy.'"

EXPELLED FROM HOME.

It was resolved, on the other hand, that she should either resume attendance at the Communion or should not return home. Hypocrisy or expulsion—such was the alternative. She chose the latter. The two little children who worshipped her, and to whom she was mother, nurse, and playfellow, these also might have to be sacrificed; both ultimately were sacrificed, but for a while one was spared to her.

Of the causes which enabled Mrs. Besant to secure for a time the custody of her daughter, she has spoken guardedly in her autobiography, and she refuses now to speak at all. "It was eighteen years ago," she replied to inquiries; "should there not be a statute of limitations for such things?" But we gather, not obscurely, from her autobiography that it was she who had legal ground of action against Mr. Besant.

She was then a young woman of twenty-six. Five years afterward she was deprived of the custody of the child, because she propagated the principles of Atheism, and published the "Fruits of Philosophy." Sir George Jessel, who was brutally rude when hearing the case, and guilty of gross inaccuracy, to say the least of it, in his judgment, advised her to file a claim for divorce or judicial separation.

Unfortunately, the deed of separation, which was no bar to her husband wresting from her the possession of the child which the deed promised her, was an absolute bar to a judicial separation. The deed shielded him, but left her at his mercy. That is all that need be said on this painful subject, to which it was necessary to advert, if only in order to call attention to the fact that never, in all the prolonged litigations in which Mrs. Besant has been engaged, has there ever been any imputation cast upon her personal character.

III.—ATHEIST.

Mrs. Besant was now fairly launched. She was a lady unattached, with a baby daughter to look after and a small annuity. She went to live with her mother, who was also in straitened circumstances, and passed through the usual dismal experience of the gentlewoman seeking employment. She found little work of the paying kind, except occasional nursing and the writing of free-thought pamphlets for Mr. Scott. After a year, her mother sickened and came near to death. This brought Mrs. Besant into personal contact with another of the famous Churchmen of the Victorian era, and her description of her visit to Dean Stanley is a fitting pendant and contrast to that which she gave of her visit to Dr. Pusey.

The much-loved mother soon passed away, declaring almost with her dying breath that "Annie's troubles would all come from her being too religious." Grotesquely absurd as the observation appeared to those who saw in Mrs. Besant only the high priestess of infidelity, it was the religiousness of her irreligion that alone made the latter formidable.

MRS. BESANT'S FIRST SPEECH.

It was shortly after her mother's death that Mrs. Besant first began to speak in public. Her first speech—the speech which revealed to her that she had the gift of speech—was delivered when she was still at Sibsey in the parish church. It was not until the following year that she made her appearance as a public lecturer, her first subject being "The Political Status of Women;" but this is slightly anticipating.

After her mother died her struggles for existence became harder. Often she would go out to study at the British Museum, "so as to have my dinner in town," the said dinner being conspicuous by its absence. Those were difficult and straitened times. A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind. If she had not hungered then, she would probably not be Socialist now.

FROM THEISM INTO ATHEISM.

She was still Theist, but the Theism was wearing very thin. She attended Moncure Conway's lectures at South Place Chapel, and after reading Mansel's "Bampton Lecture" and Mill's "Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy," she plunged into a pretty severe study of Comtes's "Philosophie Positive." She gave up the use of prayer, and as she finely says:

"God fades gradually out of the daily life of those who never pray; a God who is not a providence is a superfluity; when from the heavens does not smile a listening Father, it soon becomes an empty space, whence resounds no echo of man's cry."

Thus she gravitated naturally and of necessity into Atheism. It was, however, left to Mr. Bradlaugh, to whom her attention was first called by Mr. Conway, to reveal to her that she had really and logically become an Atheist without knowing

it. She bought a *National Reformer* one day at Mr. Truelove's shop, and from it learnt that the National Secular Society was an organization for the propagandism of Freethought. She wrote to Mr. Bradlaugh, was accepted as a member, and on August 2, 1874, went to hear him for the first time at the Hall of Science.

HER FIRST SIGHT OF MR. BRADLAUGH.

The grave, quiet, strong look, the broad forehead and the massive head of Mr. Bradlaugh impressed her much, and a day or two later she went at his invitation to discuss with him the all-engrossing subject. "You have thought yourself into Atheism without knowing it," said he. A few days later he offered her a small weekly salary and a place on the staff of the *National Reformer*. She adopted the *nom-de-plume* "Ajax," and then began a journalistic career the end of which is not yet. There also was begun an almost ideal affectionate friendship between Mr. Bradlaugh and herself, which terminated only with the grave—if indeed it can be said to have terminated then. Of that, however, we need not speak. Mrs. Besant's noble tribute to her deceased friend, contributed to the April number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, must still be fresh in the memory of our readers.

THE "SACRED CAUSE" OF FREETHOUGHT.

In January, 1875, Mrs. Besant, after delivering a lecture at South Place Chapel, "The True Basis of Morality," which has since obtained a circulation of 70,000, became one of the regular lecturers of the Secular Society. Writing in 1885, she said:

"Never have I felt one hour's regret for the resolution taken in solitude in January, 1875, to devote to that sacred cause every power of brain and tongue that I possessed. Not lightly was that resolution taken, for I know no task of weightier responsibility than that of standing forth as teacher, and swaying thousands of hearers year after year. But I pledged my word to the cause I loved that no effort on my part should be wanting to render myself worthy of the privilege of service which I took; that I would read, and study, and train every faculty that I had; that I would polish my language, discipline my thought, widen my knowledge; and this at least I may say, that if I have written and spoken much, I have studied and thought more, and that, at least, I have not given to my mistress Liberty that 'which hath cost me nothing.'"

The doctor told her that her chest was delicate, and that lecturing would either kill or cure her. The result proves that—as John Wesley and General Booth have always maintained—there is no medicine like speaking in the open air for a delicate chest. She continued to write for the *National Reformer*, and from time to time did extra literary work.

So passed two years away, and then, in 1877, she stumbled, as it were, almost unwittingly, into one of the most important and far-reaching of all the

controversies with which her name has been associated. The stand which, together with Mr. Bradlaugh, she took in vindicating the right to print and publish physiological works, discussing the best method of checking the over-multiplication of the population of the planet, led her, almost without intending it, into the heart of the neo-Malthusian controversy.

IV.—SOCIALISM.

Upon the phase in her career that filled up the years between 1878 and 1886 we need not dwell. Mrs. Besant wrote and spoke constantly in defence of Atheism and in support of Radical politics. She was the ablest and most eloquent of all Mr. Bradlaugh's lieutenants; nor was she only a lieutenant. She was his most trusted, most unselfish friend, whose confidence and affection supplied the chief part of the poetry and the charm of his somewhat austere and militant life.

In religion she was wandering in the wilderness, conscious that for her there could be no return to the flesh-pots of Egypt, and not venturing to hope that for her there was any Promised Land.

Therefore, as is the fashion with such souls, she passionately endeavored to persuade herself that the Sinaitic desert was itself the promised Canaan, or wilderness which would bloom with roses as a garden if only it were judiciously cultivated by Secularist and Radical gardeners, who would extirpate the scrub and the wormwood of obsolete superstition.

SOME OF HER WRITINGS.

Some idea of her literary activity and the range of her studies may be gained from a glance at the catalogue of her publications. She translated Professor Ludwig Buchner's work on "Mind in Animals," published the "Freethinkers' Text-Book," wrote a history of the French Revolution, compiled a *vade mecum* for Liberationists under the title "Dis-establish the Church; or, The Sins of the Church of England;" edited a Young Folks' Library of Legends and Tales, which range from the myth of Persephone down to the story of Giordano Bruno; issued an illustrated popular treatise on "Light, Heat, and Sound," and a short *résumé* of Positivism for the general reader. Besides there were tracts innumerable on all sorts of subjects, from the Afghan War to the C. D. Acts, "Marriage as it is and as it ought to be," and "Free Trade and Fair Trade." She was continually contributing to the *National Reformer*, holding public debates on religion and politics, travelling all round the country lecturing, generally leading the life of a suffragan bishop in the great diocese of the nation which had Mr. Bradlaugh as its episcopal head.

At the time of the Trafalgar Square trouble she was in deep waters. Her Radicalism was gradually changing into Socialism, and the development was bringing with it estrangement from many old friends, and, what was most painful of all, was forcing her unwillingly into a position of antago-

nism to Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. Bradlaugh was a Socialist without knowing it. His favorite scheme for transferring all the waste land of the country from its present owners to the nation was essentially socialistic, both in its essence and in the method by which it was to be carried out. Mrs. Besant went on from that proposition to the nationalization of the land, and from the nationalization of the land to the nationalization of capital. The process was one of general development, nor did she really discover that she was a Socialist until she heard Mr. Bradlaugh attack Socialism. But when she saw how things were going she had a very bitter moment. Was it to be ever thus? Was she always to be doomed to have to choose between her convictions and her affections? But the great saying ever sounded in her soul, "Whoso loveth father or mother or friends more than me is not worthy of me," and she obeyed.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Even the Red Cross Knight in her favorite "Fairie Queen" once fell into the loathly grasp of the hideous monster Despair; and small wonder if she, who had no red cross on her shield, was for a season captive in the giant's cave. Trafalgar Square roused her out of the gloom. The work of caring for the victims of that police outrage gave her a fresh stimulus to service in the cause of the poor and the oppressed, and it supplied her with new comrades, and thus once more light gleamed through the darkness. She was a member of the Law and Liberty League, which was formed to provide political prisoners with legal help, to assist the families of the prisoners for liberty, and to form a rallying-point for sufferers from oppression. She helped to start a little half-penny weekly called the *Link*, a journal for the servants of man.

THE EAST END.

The Law and Liberty League lingered for a year and then expired. The *Link* was extinguished; but before it burnt out it lit up the state of things at Messrs. Byrant & May's, and from its articles grew the match-girls' strike, which was the precursor of the birth of the New Unionism. There were few workers in London so friendless and helpless as the match-girls. The cause seemed hopeless, but Mrs. Besant, with whom was associated in closest comradeship Mr. Herbert Burrows, an old colleague of the Law and Liberty League, and other friends, went down East and supplied the match-girls with organization and courage. They raised funds to maintain the strike; and ultimately, after a brief but brilliant campaign, achieved a complete victory.

It was that unexpected success snatched against overwhelming odds by the aid of public sympathy which rendered possible the dockers' strike of 1889, from which the new industrial development of our times in England may be said to date.

Mrs. Besant's hold upon the East End was very forcibly demonstrated shortly after this by her return

as member for the School Board in the largest district in Eastern London. It was a fierce contest, in which one clerical opponent hit below the belt and had to suffer in consequence. It is one of the worst features of Mrs. Besant's absorption in Occultism that it has entailed her retirement from the School Board.

V.—SPIRITUALISM AND THEOSOPHY.

It was about this time that Mrs. Besant, with Mr. Herbert Burrows, began to investigate at regular *séances* the phenomena of spiritualism. Mrs. Besant was at that time writing reviews occasionally for the *Pull Mall Gazette*. Since the *Link* had died, and the *National Reformer* could not fairly be used in support of Socialism, she had only the *Corner*, a sixpenny monthly, in which to express her views. Madame Blavatsky's "Secret Doctrine" had just appeared, and it was given to Mr. Besant to review. The reading of that book was the turning-point. Here is her answer exactly as received, in reply to a question asked, in the preparation of this article, as to the genesis of her theosophical development:

WHY THEOSOPHY?

"Could find no answer to problems of life and mind in materialism, especially as touching—

1. Hypnotic and mesmeric experiments, clairvoyance, etc.
2. Double consciousness, dreams.
3. Effect on body of mental conceptions.
4. Line between object and subject worlds.
5. Memory, especially as studied in disease.
6. Diseased keenness of sense-perception.
7. Thought-transference.
8. Genius, different types of character in family, etc.

"These were some of the puzzles. Then Sinnett's books gave me the idea that there might be a different line of investigation possible. I had gone into Spiritualism, I went into it again, and got some queer results. But I got no real satisfaction until I got the 'Secret Doctrine' from you to review, and then I was all right.

"I ought to add that I had long been deeply troubled as to the 'beyond' of all my efforts at social and political reform. My own Socialism was that of love and of levelling up; there was much Socialism that was of hatred; and I often wondered if out of hatred any true improvement could spring. I saw that many of the poor were as selfish and as greedy of enjoyment as many of the rich, and sometimes a cold wind of despair swept over me lest the 'brute in man' should destroy the realization of the noblest theories. Here Theosophy, with its proof of the higher nature in man, came as a ray of

light, and its teaching of the training of that nature gave solid ground for hope. May I add that its call to limitless self-sacrifice for human good—a call addressed to all who can answer it—came to me as offering satisfaction to what has always been the deepest craving of my nature—the longing to serve as ransom for the race. At once I recognized that here was the path to that which I had been seeking all my life."

It was shortly after that she asked for an introduction to Madame Blavatsky, which was gladly given her, without a dream of thereby providing H. P. B. with an heir and successor. Such, however, was the case. Mrs. Besant brought to the Theosophists a zeal and an enthusiasm at least equal to that of H. P. B., while she placed at their service a reputation for absolute sincerity and an eloquence superior to that of any living platform orator. She espoused Madame Blavatsky's cause with the devotion of a neophyte. She sat at her feet learning like a little child all the lore of the Mahatmas; she was obedient in all things; and when at last Madame Blavatsky passed away Mrs. Besant was instinctively recognized as her only possible successor.

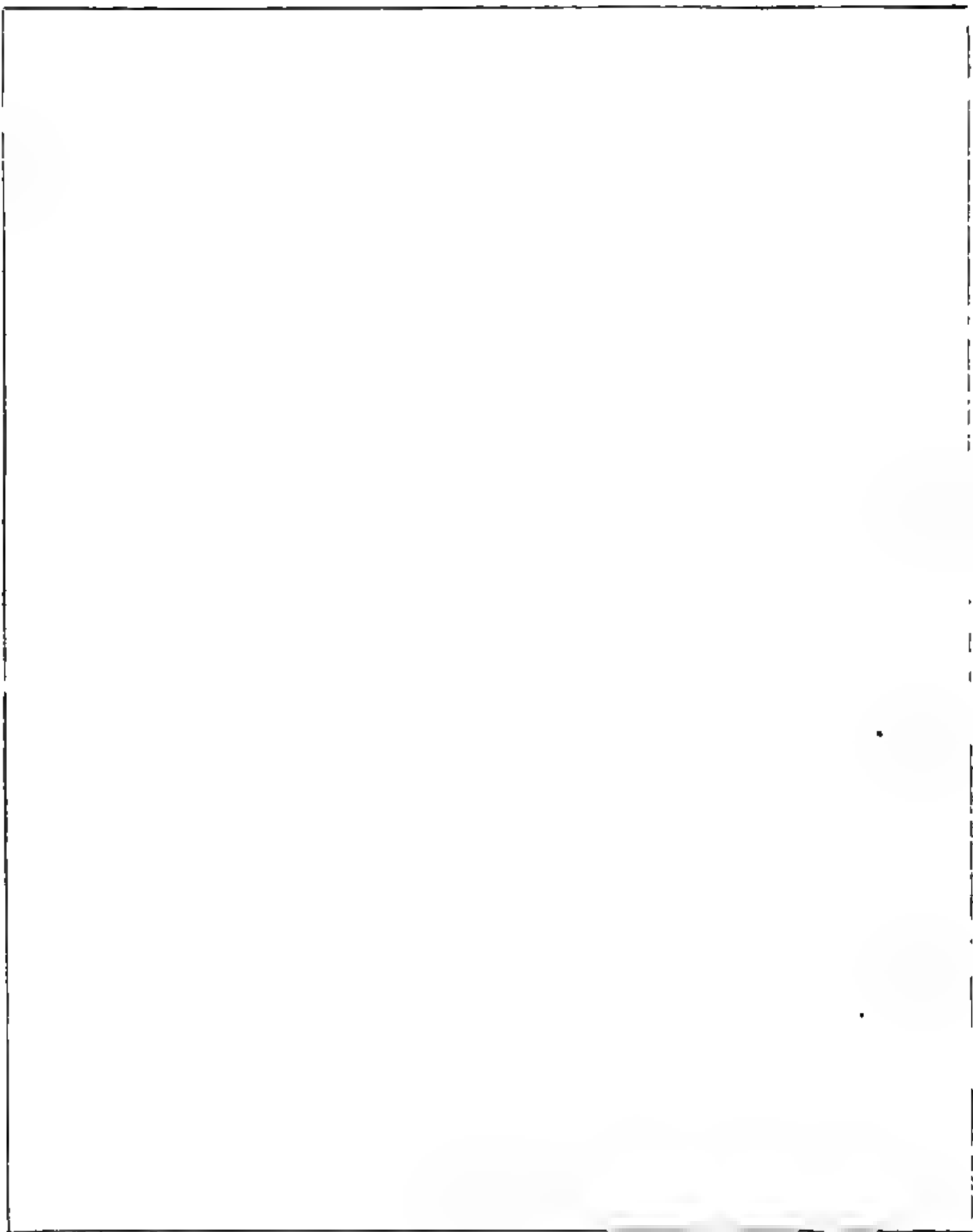
MADAME BLAVATSKY'S MANTLE.

The hubbub that was raised in September about the alleged precipitation of a letter from a Mahatma served at least one purpose. It showed that this generation is behind no other that ever existed in thirsting for a sign. To us it is a matter of supreme indifference whether Koot Hoomi uses the post or materializes his messages on Cashmere paper. The essential miracle is the conversion of Mrs. Besant from Materialism to a firmly based belief in the reality of the spiritual world. Her friends tried their level best to work that miracle, but failed. Madame Blavatsky succeeded. Honor where honor is due. To have secured Mrs. Besant for Theosophy is an achievement much more wonderful than the duplication of any number of teacups or the tinkling of whole peals of "astral bells."

Mrs. Besant has not only abjured Materialism, she has repudiated her advocacy of neo-Malthusianism. It remains to be seen how long her Socialism will survive.

HER PRESENT POSITION.

The great and startling phenomenon, which we have to consider is the fact that the Saul of the Materialist platform has now become the high priestess of a system of spiritual philosophy which is substantially Christian in ethics, and which in many points seems to supply a scientific foundation for much that has been most cavilled at in the Christian creeds. Mrs. Besant has not yet reached her ultimate development. She has her loins girt up and is in readiness to follow wherever Truth may lead.



THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P.

THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.

CHARACTER SKETCH FOR DECEMBER. BY W. T. STEAD.

THE death of Mr. W. H. Smith has removed the only difficulty which stood in the way of the formal recognition of the true position of Mr. Balfour in the Conservative party of Great Britain. For some time past it had been an open secret that Mr. Smith's leadership was at an end. The good old man who had so long discharged, with such exemplary fidelity, the duties of leader of the House and custodian of the moralities and respectabilities of the Conservative party, was visibly failing towards the close of last session. For him it was a case of heaven or the House of Lords, but never any more the House of Commons. Now that he has gone, the way is clear for Mr. Balfour, at least in the opinion of all but Mr. Balfour himself.

Mr. Balfour is of opinion, or rather was of opinion last time I heard him express any opinion on the subject, that it would be quite scandalous to pass over the claims of Mr. Goschen to the seat, not at that time vacated by Mr. W. H. Smith. I remember the conversation, because it took place, oddly enough, immediately before a comic artist produced, as his impression of the situation, a fierce struggle between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen for the inheritance of the leadership. As a matter of fact, the contest, if contest there be, is all the other way. Mr. Goschen has one supporter for the leadership, one follower who is ready to pledge him an enthusiastic support, and that solitary Abdiel is Mr. Balfour himself. In Mr. Balfour's eyes Mr. Goschen combines almost every qualification which a leader should possess. He is public-spirited, he is a thorough gentleman, he is supremely able, he is conscientious, upright, and patriotic. He is a masterly debater, a man of vast and varied experience. Add to all these great gifts the fact that he saved the Ministry from suffering even a momentary discomfiture when Lord Randolph bolted. He was not born a Tory, but Mr. Balfour looks upon him as the Apostle Peter looked upon the Apostle Paul. He is the most distinguished convert the Administration can boast. They have trusted him, and he has not betrayed the trust. He is besides old enough to be Mr. Balfour's father. Why, then, in the name of justice, in the name of common decency, should he not have the promotion which he has so fully earned?

So Mr. Balfour argued and, for aught I know, may still argue. Now is it impossible that his uncle may support his nephew's contention and insist upon Mr. Goschen's claims. Nevertheless, I do not believe that uncle and nephew combined will be able to force Mr. Goschen on the House as leader. If they did, it would be a far more signal and conclusive demonstration of the sovereignty of the Cecils than if Lord Salisbury led in the Lords and Mr. Balfour in the Commons. No other power in English politics could force Mr.

THE IRISH SECRETARY.
From *Vanity Fair*, Sept. 24, 1887.

Goschen into Mr. Smith's seat but the power of the Cecils, if indeed even that power could suffice. Lord Salisbury may try it on. He is somewhat nervously anxious to avoid the very appearance of nepotism. I remember, as if it were yesterday, growling in the *Pall Mall* at the injustice of excluding Mr. Balfour from the Cabinet merely because he was Lord Salisbury's nephew, and it is quite possible that the same instinct which led him to deny his relative Cabinet rank in 1886 may lead him to prefer Mr. Goschen as leader of the House of Commons. But even if the Cecils decreed that Mr. Goschen should occupy Mr. Smith's seat at the head of the front Ministerial Bench, they could not compel the party to regard their Unionist hostage as their real commander-in-chief. Mr. Balfour, after Lord Salisbury, is the real

Conservative leader, and if that leadership should once more be disassociated from the leadership of the House of Commons, the fundamental fact of the situation remains unaltered. On the Conservative side of the House Mr. Balfour is the Coming Man.

A GOOD SIGN OF THE TIMES.

This is very good for the Conservatives. I only wish that on the Liberal side we could point to any heir presumptive whose right was equally well founded and unchallenged. As, however, the Conservatives constitute one-half or nearly on-e-half of the nation, it may be permitted even to the most advanced of Liberals to feel a certain patriotic pride and national self-satisfaction at the thought that the party which was disgraced by Mr. Disraeli's charlatanism, and compromised by the acrobat antics of Lord Randolph, has at last become respectable again under the leadership of an honest, patriotic, high-souled gentleman.

If any one has a fit of the blues and feels inclined to bemoan himself over the decadence of British statesmanship, let him contrast the Conservative party as it is under Mr. Balfour with the Conservative party as it might have been under the author of the *Graphic* special correspondence from South Africa. Mr. Goschen in particular ought to find ample material for consolation in the decision which promotes his junior over his head. For Mr. Balfour is of all men the least of the bawling demagogue whom Mr. Goschen's soul abhors. That he should be raised upon the shield of the Conservative democracy and saluted with almost unanimous acclaim as their chosen chief is a fact calculated to strengthen and reassure the hearts of all those who love their country.

Whatever won for Mr. Balfour the right to succeed his uncle as the next Conservative Prime Minister, it was not demagogy, flattery, or any other homage to the false gods of the market-place. It is true that the persistent pessimists who see afar off the shadow of Sir W. Harcourt darkening the future of the Liberals may refuse to be comforted. But the average man may be well content if one of the two great parties has at its head a man of whom it is hardly possible to give higher praise than to say that he is in almost every respect the exact antithesis of Mr. Gladstone's first lieutenant. Britain seems to be unable to breed sufficient stock of patriotic statesmanship to furnish both parties with competent leaders worthy of their land. When Mr. Gladstone was in his prime he had a foil in Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Balfour seems likely to have a foil as sinister and as cynical in Sir W. Harcourt.

DUGALD DALGETTY AND KING ARTHUR.

The contrast between the fat knight of Derby, with his rollicking horse-play, his carefully elaborated impromptus, and his overbearing robustiousness, and the tall, slender Anglo-Scot, whose quick and sympathetic intelligence and keen intellectual apprehension render so hateful to him the mere chicanery of partisan warfare, is striking indeed. It is as if the Liberals

were to put Dugald Dalgetty at their head to counter the hosts under King Arthur. Ever since the day when Mr. Vernon Harcourt, at the close of the parliament of 1868-74, began to pose as a kind of pinch-beck Disraeli, at the expense of Mr. Gladstone, he has been qualifying for the distrust of his followers, which is now so deeply rooted that his proclamation as heir presumptive to the Premiership would be regarded by many as the death-knell of Liberalism for the rest of the century. Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, has risen steadily in public estimation, and to-day, with or without proclamation, he stands recognized as the only possible successor of his uncle. The difference between the two men may be summed up in one sentence. You hear of what Harcourt says and what Balfour thinks. Never of what Harcourt thinks or what Balfour says. Sir W. Harcourt represents the stalwart gladiator of party warfare. He is a good swash-buckler, who is handy with his broadsword, and quite a broth of a boy in a general *mêlée*.

AN ENGLISH "BIRDO'FREEDOM SAWIN."

He can make jokes and perorations—even good ones if given sufficient time for their preparation—and in various other points resembles Lowell's immortal hero, "The one-eyed Slaughterer—old Birdo'-freedom Sawin." His mouth is full of swelling words in praise of the immortal principles of liberty and justice and self-government, especially in relation to Ireland and the Irish. But it is always understood that it was almost a toss-up with him as to whether all these immortal principles did not demand his adhesion to the Unionist cause, and even now if he had a majority to-morrow he seems to have succeeded in equally inspiring his followers and his opponents with a conviction that the only thing to be relied upon is that in relation to Home Rule he cannot be trusted further than you can see him. Mr. Parnell always used to say that if Mr. Morley were out of the way Sir William Harcourt's devotion to Home Rule would be found to be like the early dew and the morning mist, and although Mr. Parnell is not an authority to swear by, he had at least considerable shrewdness and no little penetration into the character of those with whom he had to do. No one trusts Sir W. Harcourt, and those least of all who declare that they cannot do without him. Everybody trusts Mr. Balfour, and that is why the Conservatives cannot do without him. After the trickiness of the histrionic Dizzy and the startling transformations of Lord Randolph, the Conservatives rejoice to recognize in Mr. Balfour one who is brilliant but honest—a man of conviction as well as a man of genius, whose word can be relied upon, and whose patriotism is neither a theatricality nor a phrase.

MR. BALFOUR NO CYNIC.

Mr. Balfour has faiths, he even has enthusiasms; although, as is the hereditary taint of his family and party, they are sicklied over with a pale cast of philosophic doubt. No one makes so great a mistake as those who imagine that Mr. Balfour is a cynic. He is a level-headed man, capable of seeing and sympa-



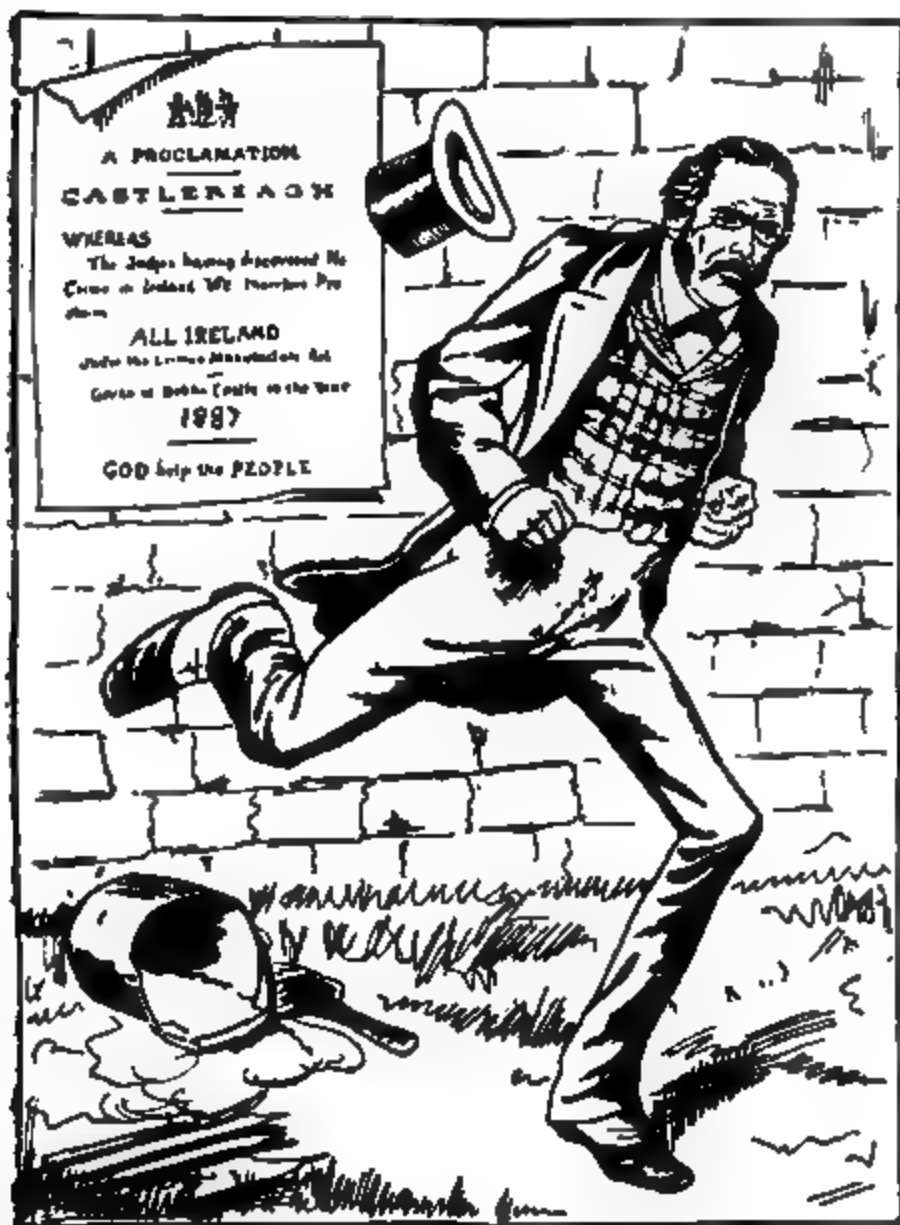
MAD DOG!
From the *Weekly Freeman*, Sept. 10, 1887.

THE LATEST CROMWELL: A WESTMINSTER FARCE.
From the *Weekly Freeman*, April 2, 1887.

BALFOUR'S DEAD DOG.
From *United Ireland*, Sept. 6, 1888.

BALFOUR THE SCALP-HUNTER.
From *United Ireland*, Oct. 27, 1888.

CROMWELL IN PLASTER-OF-PARIS.
From *United Ireland*, Jan. 28, 1888.



THE RUNAWAY BILLSTICKER.

BALFOUR (taking to his heels): "That'll do, I think. The country won't be very long without crime, I'll bet, after that."

From *United Ireland*, July 30, 1887.

thizing with both sides in a debate; he has a keen sense of humor, and he can enjoy as much as any one a neat cut at his own expense. Intellectual differences do not create abysses between him and his opponents. There are some men to whom a difference of conviction upon the practical application of some general principle to a particular set of circumstances is sufficient to justify the major excommunication. It is not so with Mr. Balfour. He has no repulsion, no sense of personal antipathy. He can enjoy a joke at his own expense, and appreciate the arguments directed against his own position. It does not irritate him to be opposed, or annoy him to be denounced. He only feels bored when his assailants say the same thing over again for the thousandth time without even the variation of a new Milesian accent, and he is mildly critical when he reflects how much more effective he could have made some exposure of his iniquities if only he had been the attacking party. He has all the cool confidence of the fanatic, and none of his passion. He knows he is right, so far, at least, as his eyesight can carry, and as for the rest, that is not his concern. And, knowing that he is right, and that his duty is clear and unmistakable, it does not seem to him indispensable,

"YOU DIRTY BOY!"

The dirt-throwing, blood-spilling BALFOUR caught at last! (With apologies to Messrs. Pears.)

PEACEY DILLON (the midwife): "I'll scrub ye clean, ye dirty little savage, though I have to take the skin off with the dirt."

From *United Ireland*, Sept. 24, 1887.

or even, for the matter of that, permissible, that he should waste vital force in fretting and fuming and raging at the wickedness of those who are thwarting his policy. It is much wiser, surely, to try to understand them. It is certainly much more interesting, and in the end it may even be found much more useful. Such at least is Mr. Balfour's idea. He acts upon it, and hence arises, among those who have what Mr. Morley calls "the thin eagerness of the partisan," an impression that he is a bit of a cynic who brings to politics neither passionate convictions nor intense ardor of moral enthusiasm.

NOR "BASE, BLOODY, AND BRUTAL."

Four years at the Irish Office have tried and tested Mr. Balfour, and he has not been found wanting. It is not so long ago that I was almost regarded as a renegade and a traitor because even in the darkest hour of his coercionist régime I refused to join the cry against "the base, bloody, and brutal Balfour." Now I rejoice to admit that it no longer requires courage for a Liberal to speak up for Mr. Balfour. His opponents tell us that Mr. Balfour is no longer the man he was. He is a regenerate Mr. Balfour, who has almost "found salvation." Mr. W. O'Brien

comes out of his prison only to chant pious praises in honor of the "new man" which the Irish Secretary has put on. Mr. Parnell made his last speeches in praise of the Coercionist Minister, and even the most stalwart of the Liberal members admit that Mr. Balfour is the indispensable leader of the House of Commons. But those who knew Mr. Balfour before he was a Cabinet Minister know that he is the same Mr. Balfour that he always was.

The best proof of this that I can give is to reproduce here the character sketch which I contributed anonymously to Mr. Groves's *New Review* at the time when Mr. Balfour went to the Irish Office. I was then editing the *Pall Mall Gazette* and taking a leading part in opposing the Unionist policy. I remember Mr. Balfour remarking, at our first talk after his acceptance of the Irish Secretaryship, that he thought probably no two men were more absolutely opposed to each other on the question of Irish policy than he and I, but this diametrical antagonism of opinion never for a moment embittered our personal relations. It is to this day one of my most comforting reflections that I fought the Irish battle all through, until I left the *Pall Mall Gazette*, without ever compromising my devotion to Home Rule on the one hand or my admiration for the high character and public spirit of Mr. Balfour on the other. It was a difficult task, but although my Irish friends squirmed a good

deal at my praises of their oppressor, I do not think that any one of them would now profess to believe that our differences of opinion on that point cost them a single point in the struggle for the rights of the peasants, whether the struggle was for the Plan of Campaign or Home Rule. This, however, only by way of preamble to the reprinting of the article from the *New Review*. It astonished a good many people in those days who did not know Mr. Balfour. I do not think that any one will find much to object in it to-day.

When the present parliament met, and Lord Randolph Churchill was installed as Leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer, he seemed assured of the prospective leadership of the Conservative party. Mr. Balfour, formerly a more or less unattached member of the Fourth party, was not even in the Cabinet, but occupied one of the subordinate posts in the administration of his uncle. To-day Lord Randolph Churchill is out of office and out of power, while Mr. Balfour, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, is universally acknowledged as the future leader of the English Conservatives. Nothing in recent times has been more sudden and more striking than the transformation that has been brought about in the position of the two men. Until the winter of 1886 Mr. Balfour was not even in the running. Since

the winter of 1887 he has had the race absolutely to himself. The sudden plunge downward of his former chief brings into clearer relief the upward swoop by which Mr. Balfour gained the vacant place. Yet so much does it seem in accordance with the nature of things, and so completely have we become accustomed to the new relationship between the two men, that it requires an effort of memory to recall the fact that only a year or two ago their positions were diametrically reversed.

THE CENTRAL FIGURE OF THE ARENA.

From the moment men saw Mr. Balfour seat himself firmly in the Irish saddle, their eyes were opened, and the astonished and delighted Conservatives recognized with rapture that Providence had raised up for them a leader out of their own ranks, after their own heart. From that day to this Mr. Balfour's progress from the point of view of his party has been one continued triumph, and he is now far and away the most popular man in the Conservative ranks. If by any chance it were to fall to the lot of the Tory legions to elect a leader in the place of the Marquis of Salisbury, it is Mr. Balfour who would instantly be raised upon their shields. He is the heir-presumptive to the Conservative leadership, without a rival and beyond dispute. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that for the last two years he has been the government. There have been other Ministers in Downing Street, but the electoral battle has raged round Mr. Balfour and Mr. Balfour almost alone. Mr. Ritchie might pass his County Government Bills, Mr. Goschen might reduce the interest on consols, and Lord Salisbury might write despatches at the Foreign Office, but the nation at large was not much concerned about these matters. When the lists were opened and the tournament began it was Mr. Balfour and Mr. Balfour alone who had to bear the brunt of the fray. All the hostile knights made at him as the only adversary who was worthy of their steel. It is scarcely too much to say that for two years English politics have been little else than a prolonged execration of Mr. Balfour on one side, answered on the other by an equally sustained chorus of laudation. He is on his own side the great central figure of the political arena.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

To what causes does Mr. Balfour owe his unique ascendancy? What are the gifts by which he has achieved so brilliant a success? How comes it that Mr. Balfour should, at the comparatively youthful age of forty-one, command the devotion and excite the enthusiasm of the whole Unionist party? Opportunity, of course, counts for much. But for the retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Balfour might to this day have been worrying along in more or less nonchalant fashion through the humdrum business of the Scotch Department of the Home Office, nor would any but his most intimate friends have dreamed that he had it in him to eclipse Mr. Goschen and to cause men to forget that Lord Randolph ever existed. But the opportunity which brought fame

to Mr. Balfour might have brought shame. The Chief Secretaryship is a perilous post for reputations. How came it that an office which broke Mr. Forster, and nearly killed Sir George Trevelyan, and drove Sir Michael Hicks-Beach into retreat, should have landed Mr. Balfour in the very forefront of the state?

The root of Mr. Balfour's success lies in the one great distinction which differentiates him from Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Randolph, although belonging to one of the proudest of our ducal families, is, *au fond*, a democrat. Lord though he is by title, he is at heart a plebeian. It is the secret alike of his strength and of his weakness. But Mr. Balfour, although not blessed by even a courtesy title, is an aristocrat to his finger-tips. And the more his career is studied, the more we probe into the secret of his phenomenal ascent to all but the first place in the state, the more surely are we driven back to the conviction that the truth lies here. It is because he is, through and through, every inch of his tall, spare form an aristocrat of the aristocrats, that he is at this moment the idol of the Tory democracy. That which might have been his ruin in other circumstances has proved his salvation. For the moment, England is governing Ireland on aristocratic principles, and in Mr. Balfour she has found an aristocrat who might have been created expressly to serve her purpose.

THE PREJUDICE OF INEQUALITY.

There is a great deal of the aristocrat latent in every Englishman. The indefinable sense of race superiority which even the most violent Radicals feel in presence of the colored races is at bottom essentially aristocratic. The sense of equality which is so great a passion with the French has not eaten into our masses. Down to the last general election the most commonplace Radical M. P. would have felt hurt if you confounded him with the Irish M. P.s. The mere Irish have never been recognized by the masses of Britons as beings quite of the same flesh and blood as ourselves. Mr. Gladstone himself felt this as strongly as any one when he clapped Mr. Parnell into jail for offences for which he would never have dreamed of imprisoning either Englishman or Scotchman. The whole system on which Ireland has been governed for centuries has been based upon the assumption that we of the larger island are obviously and always the superior race. It is this which constitutes the whole difficulty in the way of the Home Rulers. They base their scheme upon a diametrically opposite principle. To them an Irishman is a man and a citizen as much entitled to the privileges and liberties and prerogatives of manhood and citizenship as if he were Scotch or English. If once that were recognized Home Rule would follow as a corollary, if indeed there were any longer a demand for Home Rule, a scheme which has been nursed into popularity solely by the resentment of the Irish at the inferior position to which they have been relegated by the dominant Saxon. The Unionist majority was elected in fierce antagonism to the

democratic doctrine of Irish equality. When, after a period during which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach attempted to reconcile opposing principles, the impossible enterprise broke down, the majority fell back upon the aristocratic system of race ascendancy. The Irish were once more taken in hand and ruled as a subject race. And for such a work Mr. Balfour was peculiarly fitted, because he, more than any man in the Conservative ranks, was aristocratic to his heart's core.

HIS FUNDAMENTAL FALLACY.

That is the secret of his strength. That which the majority of the nation for the time being wanted done he felt naturally called to do, and did it without *arrière pensée*, without any shame-faced feeling that he was doing wrong. Mr. Gladstone has coerced Ireland before this, but always at the back of his mind was the horrid, haunting doubt whether after all he was not mistaken. Mr. Balfour has no doubts; he is as calmly cocksure that he is right as Joshua was when he exterminated the Canaanites. And for this reason. With the splendid intellectual arrogance of an aristocrat he has satisfied himself that the Irish are, politically, distinctly inferior to the English and Scotch. "They have great gifts," he often says; "they have wit, imagination, eloquence, valor; in many respects they are our superiors. But in one respect they are our inferiors, and no amount of Gladstonian rhetoric can make them otherwise. They are politically incapable of self-government. Why not govern them as the Scotch, you ask? Because they are not Scotch. They cannot be trusted to govern themselves, for the simple and sufficient reason that Providence, in giving them many gifts, omitted to give them the qualities which insure stable self-control. The Irish are no more fit to be trusted with the control of their own destinies than your little children are fitted to be left in charge of your house, to pay rates and taxes, to direct the servants, and to manage the household. Some day your nursery may break out in rebellion and demand the keys of the house. You will not, unless you are mad, comply with the clamor of the children. For their own sakes you must not. If they persist in smashing the crockery and proceed to break the windows unless they are allowed to be 'masters in their own house,' then you must, however reluctantly, take measures to reduce them to obedience. What you do in your nursery, England must do in Ireland. You may call it coercion if you please. It is simply the exercise of the minimum of authority necessary to secure the retention of the reins of government in the hands of the natural head of the household. There is my policy in Ireland in a nutshell. I am in charge of the mutinous nursery."

IRELAND A MERE MUTINOUS NURSERY.

Almost in these very words Mr. Balfour may be heard to justify to his friends and to his own conscience the policy he is enforcing in Ireland. All that he does, all that he says, grows naturally as a logical deduction from this foundation principle. If he is

right in believing the Irish are gifted children, incapable of the self-control of manhood, then his policy can hardly be regarded as other than necessary and inevitable. There is no doubt something superbly arrogant in this calm ruling out of a whole nation as permanently incapacitated for the ordinary elementary right of free citizens, but this supreme arrogance is the distinguishing note of the aristocrat. Aristocracies always imagine that they are gifted by the gods with the charter of sovereignty over the rest of mankind. In the beginning they are right. Aristocracies come into existence and grow strong because they are wiser and stronger than those over whom they rule. But nations do not always remain *in statu pupillari*, a fact which aristocrats forget until they discover their mistake under the knife of the guillotine or in the horrors of a stricken field. The temper, however, which is thus bred is invaluable up to the point where the system breaks down. It stifles all qualms of conscience. It stifles all self-reproach. It hears the cries and reproaches of the victims of its measures of repression as though they were but the bellowings of oxen goaded out of the clover-field into which they had trespassed. It leaves its possessor in complete control of all his faculties, at ease with himself, and distracted by none of those attempts at self-justification which paralyze the energy of the half-convinced. "This people which knoweth not the law are accursed," and that is the end of the matter. "The negro is unfit for freedom" was another formula which left the planter quite at ease amid his slaves. So Mr. Balfour, having assumed that the Irish are even as infants in a nursery, sets himself to the duty of restraining the naughty little dears within due rule and compass with absolute *sang froid* and nonchalant self-complacency.

A COOL HAND.

That is the first and the greatest secret of Mr. Balfour's success. Aristocratic work being demanded for the moment by a democratic people, he, a born aristocrat, seems actually a heaven-sent Minister. From this spirit spring the qualities which impress both friend and foe. His friends declare that there never was a more charming man than Mr. Balfour; while his enemies maintain that no more odious and offensive personality ever affronted the House of Commons. The charm and the offence are largely due to the same causes. He is charming to his friends, because he is so thoroughly at his ease that he can put all those around him at their ease. His temper is unruffled, his style polished and refined. He has all the fascination of manner that distinguishes a great noble who is too sympathetic to be haughty and too intelligent to be dull. But to his foes the reverse of the same qualities seems by no means admirable. His imperturbable good-temper is exasperating beyond endurance. His easy *insouciance* seems intolerably insolent, and his light-hearted mode of disposing of his assailants is infinitely more aggravating than invective or abuse. It

"FOOTPRINTS IN THE SANDS OF TIME."

Balfour Crusk, who has just been singing "I'm monarch of all I survey," is suddenly alarmed at the impression of two footprints in the path—more alarming footprints to follow.

From the *Weekly Freeman*, Jan. 7, 1895.

"THE MODERN QUINTUS CURTIUS."

(As described by that brilliant Tory, Ashmead Bartlett.)

Quintus Curtius Balfour plunges into the pit, and, too late, finds it bottomless.

From the *Weekly Freeman*, April 21, 1896.

BALFOUR'S HOLIDAY.

Balfour (accompanied by his "Malden" and the rest of his cortège): "Ta-ta! By-by! I'm off to Ireland to have a real good time of it. This is the sort of fun I like."

From the *Weekly Freeman*, June 20, 1899.

BRAVE MR. BALFOUR!

BALFOUR: "Now we have him in, let us torture and degrade him. When he is out he exposes and humiliates me beyond endurance."

From the *Weekly Freeman*, Jan. 9, 1900.

From the *Weekly Freeman*, April 28, 1888.

MET ON THE THRESHOLD.
From the *Weekly Freeman*, Nov. 17, 1888.

is galling in the extreme, after you have called him base, bloody, brutal Bomba, to find that you have only slightly bored Mr. Arthur Balfour, who revenges himself with a merry quip or a parting jest. That indifference is the deadliest of insults, for it indicates far more forcibly than words the immeasurable disdain which does not honor its assailants even with an emotion as active as contempt.

NOT REALLY CALLOUS.

There is a certain apparent callousness about this aristocratic temperament which misleads the superficial observer who imagines that Mr. Balfour is heartless. In reality, there are few men in politics who have so tender a heart, or whose human sympathies are so fresh and sincere. But, like all aristocrats, his sympathies are limited. The woes of Mr. Conybeare, the wrongs of Mr. O'Brien, even the sufferings of Mr. Mandeville, never get home to the Chief Secretary any more than the torture of a salmon comes home to any angler. These people are without the pale. They have to be reduced to submission, and the process would only be impeded if you paused to think how the operation affects their feelings.

THE FREE HAND AND THE BLIND EYE.

This brings us to another feature of Mr. Balfour's strength. He believes in his police. He swears by them as a schoolboy swears by his side. They are engaged, in his eyes, in the noblest task committed to human hands. They are the champions of the law. Therefore he backs them up with a thorough-going stick-at-nothingness which is almost sublime. "The police can do no wrong" has almost come to be with him an axiom of state. When they speak, controversy is at an end for him. He repeats their reports as if they were gospel. No shade of doubt, philosophic or otherwise, is allowed to cross his mind when the police version of any incident reaches him from Dublin Castle. If he does not exactly say *Credo quia impossibile*, there is no doubt that he believes them none the less implicitly, even though their story should be impossible. This intrepid spirit of unflinching faith in every police report, this unwavering support of every official who works under his orders, is a great element of strength for the time being, although it accumulates wrath against the day of reckoning which is steadily drawing nigh. It increases the gulf between him and his subjects, and by a natural law confirms and strengthens his original tendency to stand by his men, as a general stands by his soldiers when in the face of the foe.

Mr. Balfour has learned two great lessons necessary to the modern administrator. He understands the virtues that reside in a free hand. He understands equally well the sovereign efficacy of a blind eye; he allows his men a free hand, and when complaint is made of their doings, he claps his official telescope to his blind eye. It is a device which has often stood him in good stead.

HIS FAITH IN HIS UNCLE.

Mr. Balfour is an aristocrat, but he is not one of Lord Beaconsfield's aristocrats, who read nothing. He is, on the contrary, a great but desultory reader. He is the man of letters of his party. He has an excellent literary taste, and would much prefer discussing books with Mr. Morley or Mr. Gladstone over a dinner-table to debating politics with them in the House of Commons. He is a bit of a philosopher, also, in his way, thoughtful and reflective, with a dash of pessimism alternating with glimpses of a happier faith. It is difficult for a Conservative to be an optimist, even when by-elections result in Unionist victories. The whole movement of modern affairs must seem so wretched a *pis aller* that the wonder is that they struggle any longer against the inevitable. There is a somewhat cynical vein of humor in Mr. Balfour which, while it lightens his survey of life, effectively damps all enthusiasm. He is not much of an idealist, but a somewhat sombre observer of men and things. Among modern statesmen he knows but one man who believes in England as the Elizabethans believed in her, and who is capable of taking a comprehensive survey of the whole range of the empire, and that man is Lord Salisbury. He believes in his uncle more than he believes in himself, and although he believes in England he believes and trembles.

AT THE IRISH OFFICE.

The intellectual quality of the man is high, not perhaps of the highest, but still very good. No one can listen to him, or even read his speeches, without feeling that he is a vigorous swordsman, alert and adroit, nimble of fence, and prompt to take advantage of every weak opening in his opponent's guard. In the Irish *mêlée* it is to be feared that his finer style has become somewhat degenerated. "Whenever you see a head, hit it," has come to be too much the *mot d'ordre* of the Irish secretary. If the apostle had fought constantly instead of only once in a way with the wild beasts of Ephesus, the apostolic character would have gradually merged in that of the gladiator; and it is no reflection upon Mr. Balfour to say that his long wrangles with the Irish brigade in St. Stephen's have tended somewhat to vulgarize him as a controversialist. But on the whole he has emerged from the ordeal comparatively unscathed. His geniality is unimpaired. His wit has a keener edge. His capacity to appeal to the deeper sympathies of a great popular audience has been proved and developed. He is a hard hitter, and always comes up to time. He is not a maker of epigrams like Mr. Morley; neither is he a professional joker like Mr. Labouchere. But when the man in the street reads Mr. Balfour's speeches, he smiles, and his political opponents turn white with rage.

TRUE GRIT.

Mr. Balfour is more sworn at and sworn by than any man in politics; save Mr. Gladstone. In some quarters it is regarded as the unpardonable sin to

suggest that Mr. Balfour possesses a single virtue, or is not laden down with every vice. In others, he is lauded to the skies as if he were a hero and a demigod. We never hear the last of his courage, his chivalry, his even-handed justice, his pluck. All this is very exaggerated. Mr. Balfour is neither fiend nor archangel. He is a clever young aristocrat, early trained to the service of the state, who has made the most of a capital chance. He has a considerable literary gift, great personal and social charm, and a good Scotch habit of application and persistence. In the substance of his character there is true grit, and in a tough fight any one who found himself in a very tight place would have good reason to thank his stars if he had Mr. Balfour at his back. He is perfectly sincere, and he is as free from self-seeking as most men. If only he had more popular sympathy, and a little more English faith, he might be one of the most powerful ministers of modern times.

HIS PHYSIQUE.

It would, of course, be absurd to predict that Arthur the Debonnaire, who played the dilettante for so many years, will never develop into the stalwart leader of a passionately national party. He has already developed so far that there is reason for hoping that he may develop still further. The silken youth of peaceful times often turns out in the fray to be of tempered steel, and so it may be with Mr. Balfour. So, indeed, it has been to a considerable extent already. When he accepted the office of Chief Secretary, his friends thought it would prove fatal. The far from arduous work of the Scotch Office had nearly broken him down the previous session, and none of those who saw him when the House rose in 1886 are ever likely to forget his haggard face. To place him in the Irish Office seemed like giving him a ticket for the grave. He was always taking medicine, needing fresh air, and generally ailing. On the very day on which his acceptance of the Chief Secretaryship was announced, the mantel-piece of his library in Carlton House Gardens was liberally littered with pill-boxes and medicine-bottles. The strain of the Irish Office had grizzled Sir George Trevelyan's hair as if in two years had fallen the snow of ten, and to those who loved Mr. Balfour—and he is one of those men whom to know is to love—his acceptance of the post seemed little short of suicide. He had not, however, acted without consideration and consultation. Before volunteering for active service at the front, he submitted himself to a close personal examination at the hands of Sir W. Jenner. That distinguished physician not only pronounced Mr. Balfour completely sound, but assured him that, so far as he could judge, no better prescription could be ordered for the maintenance of his health than the steady collar work of an all-absorbing department of the administration. Mr. Balfour took his doctor at his word, and the result has abundantly verified the soundness of his judgment. Mr. Balfour has never turned a hair since he

took office. The daily abuse has acted upon him as a positive tonic. He has slept better, eaten better, and altogether enjoyed better health since he became the butt for the shafts of the whole Irish party. His case deserves to be placed on permanent record as a signal example of the beneficial effect of continuous excitement and heavy responsibility upon certain constitutions.

HIS BESETTING SIN.

As it was in physique so it was in the moral or mental character of Mr. Balfour. His besetting sin was not exactly indolence, but a certain easy-going indisposition to take trouble. He needed rousing. He was in his way just a little bit of a Sybarite. Of this, the most familiar illustration was his absolute refusal to read the newspapers. He probably reads them now, but until he became a Cabinet Minister he made a rule of never reading a daily paper. When expostulated with for this neglect of the chronicles of our time, he used to reply: "I much prefer hearing the news from the people who are making history to reading the more or less inaccurate reports of third parties. I always hear all that is worth hearing. As for the rest, what a *corvée* I escape by never opening a paper!" The reply was characteristic of the man, with his epicurean preference for receiving the plums of the news from the men who gathered them fresh from the tree, and a supreme indifference to all that could not be served up in that dainty fashion. The poet Thomson, who is said to have eaten peaches from the tree as he leaned up against the wall in the sun, had a touch of the same quality. But that cannot co-exist with any very keen interest in the movement of the world. A certain lazy, self-indulgent habit which also found expression in lying in bed till noon, vanished under the stress and strain of Irish administration. There used to be a good deal of the Miss Nancy about Mr. Balfour. But the rough-and-tumble of active warfare has caused most of us to forget that he ever was Miss Nancy. Who knows but that the habit of responsible authority, and the constant pressure of the real burdens of the empire, may make of him a much greater man than seemed possible twelve months ago?

A MISSING NOTE.

Is there depth enough in his nature to move men greatly? That is the crucial question, and one on which everything depends. It would be premature as yet to return an answer. His speeches are clever and smart. He is an expert at the foils, and occasionally can handle a rapier very deftly. But does that affectation of cynicism cover a real faith, or is it only the mask behind which there is nothing but a sorry void? Those who know him best say that, *au fond*, Mr. Balfour is a true man with a deep underlying faith in the reality of things, which will every day make itself more and more apparent. We all know him to be kindly hearted, sympathetic, and full of humane sensitiveness to the sufferings of all who are not outside the

WELL-MERITED PUNISHMENT.

From *United Ireland*, Feb. 15, 1889.

MR. BALFOUR AS KING JOHN.

in *United Ireland*, June 30, 1888.

A SPEECH FROM THE DOCK.

Birmingham, Nov. 4, 1887.

"Mr Balfour, as he stands in the Dock of Public Opinion in England, is a different Mr Balfour to that which we have in Ireland. The O O M., however, is on the watch."

From the *Weekly Freeman*, Nov. 12, 1887

SNAPPERY AND PODSNAPPERY.

From *United Ireland*, Aug. 10, 1889.

MR. BALFOUR AS LADY CLARA.

From *United Ireland*, Aug. 24, 1889.

pale. But hitherto there has been an absence of the inspiring note which thrills the hearts of those who listen. There is, to use an old phrase, no unction in his speeches. They seldom or never touch the deeper strings that vibrate most intensely in the human breast. The absence of all purple patches in his oratory is an illustration of the lack of that glowing emotion of which they are the natural outcome. It may be that for him life has been too smooth as yet to enable him to strike these deeper chords. Adversity is the greatest schoolmaster; those who have suffered have seldom the power to make others feel. If, however, Mr. Balfour could but sometimes rise into the higher region of patriotic and imperial ideas, and make men feel that he was not so entirely absorbed by the cut and thrust and parry of the party-game as to lose sight of his country and all that she stands for in the world, we should have more confidence in his future.

HIS MAGNANIMITY.

There is one quality, unfortunately a rare quality among his contemporaries, which Mr. Balfour possesses in ample store. He is magnanimous. He is not personal. He can tolerate abuse and he does not resent criticism. He retains friends who denounce every act of his administration, and even the *clouca marima* of Hibernian abuse does not excite his disgust or indignation. Nothing is more characteristic of the man than the fact that after two years at the Irish Office, he has learned to like and to appreciate William O'Brien. When he entered the Irish Office he took an amused interest in some of the Irish members, but William O'Brien seemed to him, as he seemed to many others, more than flesh and blood could stand. Gradually, however, as he came to know the redoubtable editor of *United Ireland*, his distaste dwindled, until at last he absolutely began to feel for him some kind of personal regard. This has not in the least prevented him clapping Mr. O'Brien in jail once and again, but that is all in the day's work. The fact that it was necessary to imprison him was indeed, in a certain way, a tribute to his power and to his importance. It is, of course, quite true that a shrewd sense of gratitude should keep Mr. Balfour from feeling resentment at the oratorical brickbats which the Irish members hurl at his head. They form no small part of the pedestal which enables him to command the gaze of the world. But how few ever recognize the fact that no friends ever help us so much as our foes! Mr. Balfour does, and does so with good grace and frank sincerity. When Artemus Ward's steed was weary, he hung a hornet's nest upon his tail "to kinder encourage him." The perpetual roasting which Mr. Balfour undergoes at the hands of Irishmen does him a similar service. It keeps him from relapsing into the region in which it is always afternoon, for which he has constitutionally a very dangerous longing. But, these things apart, Mr. Balfour is a big enough man to disdain to regard difference of opinion as a personal offence, and to recognize the intellectual

honesty of those who regard his policy with detestation. Perhaps this may be due to the absence of keenness which we have already referred to. If so, then that is a quality of his defect which stands him in better stead than many of his virtues.

So I wrote in 1889, and so I would write to-day if I had to write again, with one or two exceptions. Mr. Balfour has grown during the last two years: he is broader, deeper, greater, than when he was thick in the fight over O'Brien's breeches. I do not say this because he has for a moment succeeded. Success is but a poor gauge of merit; many a man displays far greater qualities in defeat and failure than his victorious rival exhibits in the hour of victory. It is not so much that Mr. Balfour has succeeded as the deepened faith and hope and confidence which his success has wrought in him that I value the most. As a poet in one of the magazines very beautifully says this month:

Yes, some may all the better see
For pain and blight and fears;
But, oh, how many eyes there be
Cannot see God for tears!

So it is true that a political party which is always beaten and trodden under foot is apt to fail to see the beneficent power which shapes our destiny. In my sketch in 1889 I pointed to this as the secret source of much of the Conservative unfaith. I felt it much more strongly in Lord Carnarvon than in Mr. Balfour. An old Conservative, who has seen one after another, almost all the old cherished landmarks of the constitution undermined by the rushing tide of democratic progress, may be pardoned if he begins to doubt in the divine governance of the world. One by one he has had to make jetsam of his most sacred principles, and if he survives, he survives after the sacrifice of everything which he considers most true. A continued course of Catholic Emancipation, of Corn Law Repeals and Household Suffrage surrenders, are apt to eat the faith out of your Tory. The destinies seemed to have declared themselves against him. All this, however, is changed with the fortunes of the fight.

A STRONGER AND DEEPER TRUTH.

For some years the Conservatives have had an extraordinary run of good fortune. Providence once more has proved itself, as in the days of Sir Archibald Alison's history, to be on the side of the Tories, and that being so, Mr. Balfour and even Lord Salisbury have ventured to pluck up heart and to look out into the world with a little more courage than they have displayed for many a long year. Down to the days of the present administration, every Tory minister was more or less like Noah in the midst of the deluge-doomed world, and, what is more, a Noah without any practical working faith in the seaworthiness of his own little ark. Now, however, the Conservatives have discovered that their ark floats, is fairly water-tight and storm-

From United Ireland, Sept. 6, 1890.

The famous promise-breaker and pledge-swallower in his latest extraordinary performance
From United Ireland, Oct. 5, 1890.

EXCHANGE IS NO ROBBERY!
From United Ireland, April 5, 1890.

proof, and hence they look out upon the waste of waters which democracy has let loose upon the world with a very different eye to that with which they surveyed the world ten years ago. Mr. Balfour's faith in England has deepened and broadened, and it is not merely a faith in England, but a faith in the English-speaking race. Nothing can illustrate better the extent to which our parties have changed their moorings than the fact that the old taunt constantly cast against Mr. Bright, that he wished to Americanize the British constitution, cannot be more justly applied to any English statesman than to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour.

THE AMERICAN IDEA IN POLITICS.

To both the American constitution has something so attractive, that there are American citizens of the acuter kind who believe that Lord Salisbury would give his coronet if he could but graft upon the British constitution the conservative securities enjoyed by the free and independent citizens of the American Republic. Mr. Balfour has never expressed himself as strongly as his uncle, but it is an open secret that he would gladly graft the Referendum, that foreign and republican institution, upon the ancient constitution of Great Britain, and that he regards as the greatest of all objects before the modern statesman the establishment of good working relations between the empire and the republic. Mr. Balfour believes in the English-speaking race, and deplors the unnatural division created by our folly and obstinacy in the last century. To heal that split and re-establish the unity of the English-speaking race, not, of course, upon narrow bonds of uniformity, but upon some broad and elastic basis which would admit both empire and republic to realize their substantial unity while cherishing their local distinctions, seems to him the work which of all others best needs doing to-day. A statesman who is capable of taking such a wide view, and of welcoming all that tends toward the realization of his ideal, is not a man without faith; he is, on the contrary, a man who, if health and strength are granted him, may leave a deep and beneficent mark upon the history of the world.

HIS WORK IN IRELAND.

In this character sketch I have not troubled myself with descending upon particulars of his Irish administration. It is recent and in every one's mind. He has been as good as his word, both for good and for evil; he has coerced without scruple, and he has reformed without reserve. He has had his reward in a temporary peace in Ireland. The one blunder that he made was the refusal to recognize the necessity of dealing promptly with the Plan of Campaign estates. Most of the unrest in Ireland in 1888 and 1889 sprang directly from that primal blunder, which cost England and Ireland so dear. With that

exception, Mr. Balfour's administration of Ireland has been much milder and wiser than most Liberals ventured to believe it could be when he entered office. But, although successful beyond his expectations, Mr. Balfour indulges in no delusions as to the nature or the extent of his success. Surface tranquillity he has procured, no doubt; but, although Ireland were as tranquil as Kent, this tranquillity is on the surface, nor will it diminish by five per cent. the number of Nationalist members who will be returned to the next parliament. This faculty of seeing things as they are lead many to accuse Mr. Balfour of cynicism, when in reality he simply sees straight and says what he sees. For instance, speaking of the good fortune of ministers last session, he never blinked the fact that it was to causes neither of which were pleasant in themselves nor were in the least degree due to the government. If ministers had an easy time of it last session, it was simply due to the O'Shea divorce case and the influenza. But from whatever source it came, the relief was very patent and manifest, and Mr. Balfour naturally got the credit of it. He is, however, the last person in the world to be carried off his feet by the loud huzzas of the crowd. If experience has taught him anything, it is to hold all these things in the most absolute disregard, and to do his duty as he sees it: to make a speech, or frame a bill as he considers it to be necessary, and to regard the question of its reception or of its success as a matter entirely beyond the range of his control. There grows upon him, as with most of us as the years roll by, a conviction of the absolute futility of all attempts to predict what people will say, or what people will think even, about the simplest and most obvious acts of public men. The one thing which is quite secure is, do what you see to be right, and leave all the other things to take care of themselves. Mr. Balfour has done what he considered to be right in Ireland; he has fought his fight, and now he is transferred to another field.

WILL HE CARRY HOME RULE ?

It remains to be seen whether his successor will be equally fortunate in carrying out the combination policy of Cromwell *plus* Parnell. The experiment of fashioning an Irish Local Government Bill in such circumstances is perilous, indeed; but Mr. Balfour has committed his government task, and it will be well if the undertaking is carried through with the same spirit with which Mr. Ritchie established County Councils in England. Taking everything into account, there are few predictions less hazardous, with Lord Salisbury's American predictions and Mr. Balfour's wide and dispassionate survey of the English-speaking race, than that Ireland is much more likely to obtain a practical Home Rule measure from Mr. Balfour than from any other prospective prime minister, not excepting Mr. Gladstone.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

people meeting in Fetter Lane relax their endeavors to preserve the primeval institutions of society. On one point Mrs. Fawcett speaks with emphasis:

"He says 'all women,' with very few exceptions, are 'subject to functional interruption absolutely incompatible with the highest forms of continuous pressure.' This assertion I venture most emphatically to deny. The actual period of childbirth apart, the ordinarily healthy woman is as fit for work every day of her life as the ordinarily healthy man. Fresh air, exercise, suitable clothing, and nourishing food, added to the habitual temperance of women in eating and drinking, have brought about a marvellously good result in improving their average health. Mr. Harrison indulges his readers with the well-worn old joke about an army composed of women—a certain percentage of whom will always be unable to take the field from being in child-bed. It might be retorted that a percentage of the actual army is invalided from a less reputable cause, but it is undesirable to vie with Mr. Harrison in irrelevant observations."

Equally conclusive is her reply to his assertion that if women earn their own living it means diminution or a speedy end to the human race. She says: "The array of facts is all against Mr. Harrison. The present century is the time, speaking roughly, in which women have entered the field of industry otherwise than in domestic work. It took between four hundred and five hundred years for the population to double itself between 1448 (before the black death) and 1800; but in the ninety years since 1801, it has been multiplied by four and a half, that is, from less than nine millions to nearly forty millions. Of all arguments against women's emancipation, that based on the 'end of the human race' theory has, in the presence of the census tables, the least power to alarm us."

Referring to Mr. Harrison's contention that it is necessary to honor marriage by shutting up all women to the alternative of marriage or a life of perpetual childhood, Mrs. Fawcett draws an apt parallel between this idea and the old notion that religion had to be honored by refusing degrees of fellowship to all those who refused to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles or to take the Holy Communion. The following passage is very strongly put, perhaps too strongly:

"Many of the shipwrecks of domestic happiness which most people can call to mind have been caused either by the wife having no real vocation for the duties and responsibilities of marriage, or from her having married without deep affection for her husband, simply because she felt it was a chance she ought not to miss of what is euphemistically called 'settling herself in life.' Such marriage is as much a sale as the grosser institutions of the East can

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT.

MRS. FAWCETT ON THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S attack on Woman's Suffrage in last month's *Fortnightly Review* is replied to this month by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who states her case with good-temper and deals very kindly with Mr. Harrison, who certainly laid himself open to much more unsparing retort. Even Mrs. Fawcett, however, cannot resist the temptation of a parting smile at the idea that the womanliness of women will cease to exist if thirty or forty

provide. It is a desecration of holy things; a wrong to the man, and a wrong to the children who may be born of the marriage. A girl I know was saved the other day from one of these wretched marriages that do so much to cause the names of the victims of them to reappear in the newspapers, under the heading of 'Probate and Divorce.' She was in a position in society in which it would require abnormal force of character for a young woman to take up any professional pursuit or absorbing occupation. A man of wealth and position had paid her great attention, and every one supposed that they were on the point of an engagement, when she heard that he was engaged to some one else. Her pride was wounded, but not her heart. She said to her mother, 'I am sorry, in a way; I should have accepted him if he had asked me, for I don't think anything better was likely to offer, but I don't care for him in the least, and I don't think I ever should.' I mention this incident because most people will recognize it as a type—a type which George Eliot portrayed in literature when she described the marriage of Rosamond and Lydgate. Of course, it is possible that the heroine of my tale was not speaking the truth, but supposing that she was, what she contemplated doing was on a par with what goes on between twelve and two every morning in the Haymarket and Picadilly Circus. It is to sell what should never be sold; sensual and materializing, it is this and things like it which really 'debase the moral currency' and 'desecrate the noblest duties of women,' not factory or any other honest labor, nor any claim on the part of women for a fuller recognition of their citizenship."

As to the assertion that it will unwomanize women to open to them political careers or the professions, Mrs. Fawcett appeals to the evidence of ascertained facts in the case of women doctors:

"Make her a doctor, put her through the mental discipline and the physical toil of the profession; charge her, as doctors so often are charged, with the health of mind and body of scores of patients, she remains womanly to her finger-tips, and a good doctor in proportion as the truly womanly qualities in her are strongly developed. Poor women are very quick to find this out as patients. Not only from the immediate neighborhood of the New Hospital for women, where all the staff are women doctors, but also from the far east of London, do they come, because 'the ladies,' as they call them, are ladies, and show their poor patients womanly sympathy, gentleness, and patience, womanly insight and thoughtfulness in little things, and consideration for their home troubles and necessities. It is not too much to say that a woman can never hope to be a good doctor, unless she is truly and really a womanly woman. And much the same thing may be said with regard to fields of activity unopened to women."

The article as a whole is readable, temperate, and cogent, which is to say, in other words, that it is thoroughly characteristic of its author.

COUNT VON MOLTKE'S LOVE-LETTERS.

IN Heft 4 of *Ueber Land und Meer* we have the first instalment of what promises to be a very interesting correspondence, to wit, the "Letters of Count von Moltke to his Bride and Wife," together with a number of other letters addressed mostly to members of the Burt family. Moltke's relations to this family were most intimate. His wife's half-brother Henry was the Count's personal adjutant for fourteen years after his wife's death. There

MARIE VON MOLTKE.

was also a double connection. Mr. John Burt, the owner of a plantation in the West Indies and of a country-seat at Colton, near Lichfield, had three children by his first wife—John, Jeanette, and Marie (Moltke's wife); and by his second wife, Moltke's sister Augusta, he had two children—Ernestine and Henry (Moltke's adjutant).

What Moltke was in history is already known to his nation and to the world, but the correspondence he has left behind him will always be reckoned the most valuable monument of his genial intellectual activity. His human side, that which will endear him to the hearts of the people, is his letters to his wife. In them he reveals a tenderness, a depth of feeling, which moves to tears; in them appears what only makes a man worthy of affection—humility in success, courage in misfortune, severity in his opinion of himself, mercy in his judgment of others, true to himself and every one. The man one is accustomed to think of as the hero of the battle-field is much concerned about the welfare of his Marie, prays he may be worthy of her, and

beseeches God to call him back if he could not be an ideal husband to her.

The correspondence extends over a quarter of a century, and is all the more interesting because Moltke, when he was separated from his wife, wrote her a detailed account of his doings—partly in the form of a diary. The last letter was addressed to Major von Burt, and in it Moltke wrote at length on Drummond's "The Greatest Thing in the World," a book which seems to have made a deep impression on him. His confession that if there is a re-incarnation he would rather not be a man again, for life is only a chain of disappointments, is remarkable at the end of such a life of successes and happiness.

THE QUALITIES OF GEORGE MEREDITH.

THE *Quarterly Review* has an article on "English Realism and Romance," which for the most part is a brilliantly written criticism of Mr. George Meredith. The reviewer says:

"As Blake was *Pictor Ignotus*, so, despite reviews,

philosopher, analyst, and watcher of the moods of soul. If sheer abstract thinking could result in a work of art, his would be prodigies, for to the making of a picture there never went such deep and patient meditation as he employs.

"And yet he is dry beyond any writer of novels known to us—dry and exasperating, tediously brilliant, witty and wise out of season; filling our eyes with diamond dust, which is as blinding as sand or steam; not ponderous, like his own Dr. Middleton, but suffocating; and, in short, if one could say it without incivility, a bore. 'But the man has genius!' you object. That is the very head and front of our accusation. With such endowments of mind, with fancy and metaphor, with an eye for every grave and tender aspect of the sky, with insight into man's nature and woman's nature (those widely divergent species), with unswerving faith in the joy which keeps life going, how is it that he does not charm, but repels? Because he is resolved to practise 'motive-grinding' to the end of the chapter?"

Mr. Meredith's qualities are, however, great and rare. He gives us living figures of women, boys, and sometimes of men. He preaches, with incisive wit and imagery, a noble kind of stoicism now æsthetic, but resolute, courageous, and undaunted. The conclusion of the whole matter is thus stated:

"He is hard upon the men of his century, 'who may have rounded Seraglio Point; they have not yet doubled Cape Turk.' 'Our world,' he explains in another place, 'is all but a sensational world at present, in maternal travail of a soberer, a braver, a brighter-eyed.' It is the man-monster, tyrannously masculine, who has called forth the answering portent of 'Woman's Rights;' as though women should form themselves into regiments of Amazons to escape the silken captivity of the harem. Let them have brains, he would counsel.

"His country-folk deserve a chapter to themselves; his boys, immortal as Murillo's beggars, another. We might set him down among the Elizabethan poets (not with Shakespeare), and compel him to own how many turns of speech and humorous outlines he has stolen from them.

"Mr. Meredith comes forward with an earth-born philosophy, the infinitesimal calculus of motives and feelings, which are inspired by nothing from the Beyond. There is a name, the summit of all high thought and sacred passion, which he does not name—if out of the reverence which forbids him, well; but if, as the tenor of his volumes may suggest, because he thinks it can never be named, and has for human ears no significance, then we say, here is the explanation of his barrenness after such painful and lavish sowing. The human nature he manufactures has not a soil in which to strike its roots. There is no sun in the sky from which light and color may fall upon his seedlings. And because, though much of a minute philosopher, he is less of an artist, the world which he opens to explorers is mechanical, not vital, it has auriferous

GEORGE MEREDITH.

a cheap reprint, and American pirates, Mr. Meredith still remains *Scriptor Ignotus*, a treasury of good things which few will be at the trouble of unlocking; and, what is more to the purpose, he is George Eliot's successor in logical order, though her coeval in time. Mr. Meredith is a born

veins, great spires of silver and diamond, a wealth of granite; but the Garden of Eden blooms elsewhere, and, on the whole, he has pictured for us the wilderness of man."

WOMEN IN THE NEW SOUTH.

THE *Century* for November opens with a paper entitled "Southern Womanhood as Affected by the War," by Wilbur Fisk Tillet, of Vanderbilt University.

To strengthen the value of his remarks, Mr. Tillet has addressed to some "half dozen representative Southern women" certain questions as to their views on the subject, and their answers are quoted from at length. He pays a fitting tribute to the heroic patience and courage with which the women of the South have risen superior to the trials of the civil war—in so many cases raising with themselves their fathers and brothers and lovers and sons. But, he asks, how much has been sacrificed, and how much gained, in the noble struggle? What is the position of the woman in the South to-day? The answers to his questions are not the less interesting for being so clearly influenced by personal bias—in fact, it is largely that personal bias, its direction and extent, that is valuable in considering the subject.

A Virginian, an authoress, writes from one of the "leading literary centres of the South:—"

"Woman's education has advanced with mighty strides during the last fifty years, but freeing the slaves has had naught to do with it. There are ever so many more literary women now than then—not that there was not equal literary taste in old times, but there was needed the goal of poverty to force the Southern women from the loved retirement of the domestic circle into the gaze of the public. The changed nature of domestic service is altogether evil in my eyes. . . . As to the respectability of self-support in women, sensible people were the same in the old times as in the new, but the necessity for a woman supporting herself rarely ever existed then. . . . The social life of woman in the South has in my judgment changed very greatly for the worse, in that much less deference to womankind is entertained by the rising generation of young men."

An "intellectual and thoughtful Tennessee lady" writes from the home where "her grandchildren to-day eat their meals almost over the same spot where her grandmother ate:—"

"I do not think, as some do, that white children were contaminated by association with negroes. . . . There has been improvement in the physical development of woman in the South, but it is due, not to the abolition of slavery, but to the advance which has been made in the study of hygiene and the introduction of the gymnasium into the schools. Women receive better education now than before the war, spending on an average four years more in the school-room now than then. As a rule, our Southern academies thirty years ago graduated girls at sixteen, and often younger. The crowning

glory of the present age is that every woman is free to develop her own personality. Formerly the ultimatum of a Southern girl's existence was marriage, and an old maid was an object of pity.

"You ask, 'What of the respectability of self-support then and now?' I answer that in the two cities with which I am familiar, the most popular women in society are self-supporting women—teachers. . . . Still, I say, and I hope all my sisters in the South will say with me, far distant be the day when the women of this country will lay aside the modesty and delicacy that so well befit them, and undertake to compete with men in business or in public and political life."

A younger woman rejoices in the emancipation from helplessness that the last quarter century has brought to the unmarried woman in the Southern States; but she, too, while speaking without that after-glow of injured feeling, recognizes that something has been distinctly lost in the grace of manner and conversation, the charming repose of culture, which was possible under the old order.

Finally, Mr. Tillet presents the views of a "gentleman who has been an educator of Southern girls for the past forty years, and is at present at the head of one of the largest and most prosperous female colleges in the South, having enrolled during the past year over four hundred pupils."

This gentleman says unhesitatingly that all the post-bellum social influences work to the advantage of the Southern woman. He rejoices that the white child is no longer subject to the contaminating influence of negro associates; he is sure that the education of girls has been much improved by the new conditions; that as to domestic affairs, the modern servant is much more competent and agreeable generally than the slave labor. He lays especial stress on the new possibilities for women to learn to make their own living, and in this connection says that before the war "the South still clung to the chivalric interpretation of woman's position as a kind of superior being to be carefully guarded from the rude asperities of every-day existence." It is to be hoped that we are not right in supplying a curl of the lip with these words about "the interpretation of woman's position as a kind of superior being." Surely when woman is believed "a superior being" she at once becomes so. And just so surely whoever believes firmly in a superior being is by so much himself exalted. It may be comfortable, and advisable from a utilitarian point of view, to declare that the evident improvement in the society of the South is the whole of an unmixed benefit, but whoever wants to look the facts in the face will see that here in this inevitable degeneration of the chivalric exaltation of woman there is something—a supremely good and noble thing—lost to the world. However, it is to be remembered that this gentleman is an "educator of Southern girls" and has enrolled within a year four hundred youthful aspirants for knowledge, so we should not expect him to look too closely at the sentimental side of the question.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

ONE of the leading articles of the month is the account by the Rev. Henry M. Field, in *Harper's*, of the life and deeds of that hero-saint of the Confederate cause, Stonewall Jackson.

The secret of General Jackson's strength was his implicit faith in God. This was the iron in his blood.

soldier, while to others it is a scorn and a derision. To those who seek a subject for caricature, the eccentricities in which he carried some things to an extreme furnish plenty of material for their small wit. Such was his rigid observance of the Sabbath. Not only did he refrain from all worldly occupations on that day: he would not even write a letter, nor read one if he received it, even though it was from her who was to be his wife. He was sure that it would keep its sweetness till the next day, and meanwhile he had the pleasure of anticipation. Nay, more, he would not post a letter on Saturday lest it should travel on Sunday. One exception, however, he was compelled to make. Sometimes he had to fight a battle on that holy day; but that he looked upon as a work of 'necessity,' if not of 'mercy,' and then he would keep Monday! So scrupulous was he not to defraud the Lord of His just due, that he would sometimes keep two or three days running to balance the account."

Mr. Field finds in General Jackson all the qualities that go to make a popular hero. He would seem to agree with the critics who rank Jackson as the greatest soldier the civil war produced. "Not that he was at the head of the largest army, or undertook the most extensive military operations, but that with the means that he had he accomplished more than any other commander. He had made a study of the campaigns of Napoleon, and saw that success lay not merely in having 'the strongest battalions,' but in secrecy of design and rapidity of execution. In the latter, he outdid even Napoleon himself, training his men to such a pitch of endurance that he could 'rush' them twenty-five miles a day over a broken country, across rivers and over mountains, and fight a battle as the sun was going down."

Mr. Field reviews in a paragraph General Jackson's Shenandoah Valley campaign. Nothing in the war, he is of opinion, gave more decisive proof of military genius than this campaign—"the only one which he con-

ducted absolutely alone, with no interference from those above him; where he was pitted not against one army, but four (under Banks, Frémont, Shields, and Milroy), advancing upon him from different quarters, and out-manceuvred them all, attacking and defeating each in turn, till he drove them, one after another, out of the Valley, when he gave them all the slip, and crossing the Blue Ridge in one of his rapid marches, suddenly appeared on the flank of McClellan's army before Richmond. That decided the Peninsular campaign, then followed the second Bull Run, which proved far more bloody than the first."

Mr. Field treats at length of the sweet, bright home-life of the iron soldier, an unappreciated element of his character which is brought to the front in the new "Life of Stonewall Jackson," by his wife, Mary Anna Jackson, to be published by Harper & Bros. in December of this year.

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STONEWALL JACKSON.

It was the "inspiration of his life. He carried it into war; indeed, it grew stronger as the clouds grew darker. His marvellous successes might well confirm his faith in the Divine protection, which he sought constantly by prayer. His negro servant said he always knew when there was going to be a battle, because his master got up so many times in the night to pray! And he at once packed his haversack, for he knew that he would call for it in the morning. When he was riding to battle and spoke not a word, his lips were observed to be moving in prayer. Thus relying upon a higher power, how could he help looking upon success as the answer to his prayers, and say, what he fervently believed, that it was 'not by his own might or power,' but that it was God who had given him the victory?"

The religion of Jackson, says Mr. Field, "is an enigma to many who study the life of the great

THE "PEACE" OF EUROPE.

A STRONG contribution to the periodical literature of the month is Professor Edward A. Freeman's article, "Dangers to the Peace of Europe," in the November *Forum*.

The great source of danger in Western Europe is, of course, the "not be happy until she gets it" attitude of France toward the territory she lost to Germany in 1871. To recover Alsace and Lorraine every Frenchman is ready at any favorable time to go to war with Germany. On the other hand, it is certain that Germany, while she may not seek war with France, will not shrink from it if it is forced upon her.

The growing ill-feeling between France and Italy is not likely, Prof. Freeman is of opinion, to result in war between these two nations; so long at least as the existing alliance between Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy is continued. An attack upon Italy would be equivalent to an attack upon the combined powers of the Triple Alliance. The alliance of these three powers serves as well to restrain Russia from making an attack either on Germany or on Austria. While neither France nor Russia alone would be likely to attack the allied powers of the so-called "League of Peace," one is led to infer from Professor Freeman's account that the two united would not hesitate a moment should a favorable opportunity present itself.

The cause of the friendship between France and Russia, Mr. Freeman finds in their common hatred of Germany. Given, he says, the Triple Alliance, "with France as a jealous and suspected power on one side, with Russia as a suspected and jealous power on the other side, it follows as a natural consequence that France and Russia should look to one another as possible helpers in time of need. How far the two governments may be bound to one another, plain people will do better not to guess; what the general feeling between the two nations is, late events have shown plainly enough. France and Russia are friendly nations, whether they are bound or not by treaties to this or that course of action."

The Turk is another source of danger to the peace of Europe. He is, Professor Freeman asserts, a "foreign intruder" and as much a stranger in Europe as he was when he first came in, five hundred years ago. In the interest of peace, as well as in the interest of right, the Turk, he holds, must be ousted from Southeast Europe, and the lands in his grasp divided among their own people, the Greeks, the Bulgarians, and the Servians. Once Europe is rid of the Turk, it is also rid of one great cause of discontent.

Professor Freeman gives several pages to the consideration of rumors of war kept alive by enterprising newspapers as a disturber of the peace of Europe. "In these newspapers war is of course spoken of with horror, as a thing which must be kept off as long as possible; but it is spoken of as a thing all but present. It is not spoken of as a thing which may come

at any moment through some as yet unknown cause, but as a thing which must come sooner or later out of causes which are at this moment at work, and which is simply staved off from day to day by this or that momentary shift. The rumors shift backward and forward. One day war will soon break out, because such a power has moved troops near to the frontier of such another power. The next day the war must have been put off, because the prince who seemed to threaten is going on a friendly visit to the prince who seems to be threatened. A few days later the war has got near again, because something was done or left undone at this royal meeting which gives it a less friendly look than some other royal meeting. And so the thing goes on, accustoming men's minds to the thought of war, and leading them to look on it as something depending wholly on the fancies or caprices of princes and diplomats. And the worst of it is that this way of looking at things is so very largely a true one. There are several persons in Europe any one of whom could kindle the flame of war in a moment, with reason or without reason. The worst of the system of rumor is that it teaches men to think too much of this side of things, and to think of it the wrong way." In short, rumors of war accustom men to the possibilities of war at any moment, whether there are any real grounds for war or not.

Europe's Military System a Disturber, Not a Preserver, of Peace.

Mr. William R. Thayer, following Professor Freeman, shows that Europe is burdened with a military system which costs her annually one thousand million dollars, and furthermore, holds that the system disturbs rather than preserves the peace of Europe.

France maintains a large standing army, it is asserted, that some day she may avenge herself on Germany. "The French insist, to be sure, that they wish only to defend themselves from attack; but in their hearts there rankles the consciousness of their defeat in 1870, and there lie Alsace and Lorraine as perpetual reminders that what was French is now German."

By annexing Alsace and Lorraine "Germany consciously flung into the midst of European politics a permanent source of discord, and imposed upon herself the need of maintaining a larger army to guard against the consequences of her blunder."

Eliminate Russia from European politics and, says Mr. Thayer, "the other powers would have no plausible excuse for keeping up their armaments, because France, in spite of her grievances and wrath, would see the hopelessness of dashing her head against Germany, supported by Austria and Italy." Russia is ambitious; has much to gain and very little to lose. She desires some of the wealth of the more civilized countries, and to satisfy her ambitions must needs have a large army. To resist the encroachments of this ambitious neighbor on her east Germany is forced to maintain a much larger army

than is necessary to withstand her neighbor on the west.

Austria, herself not daring to precipitate a conflict, must also have a large army as protection against Russia.

Italy, afraid that her dearly bought independence should be snatched away from her by her armed neighbors, has burdened herself likewise with a military system.

"On these and similar grounds," concludes Mr. Thayer, "do the governments of Europe explain why they are obliged to keep up their standing armies. These are the alarms and dangers, real or imaginary, which cause the populations to submit to enormous sacrifices. Every country, even Russia, denies that it desires war, and protests that it would gladly disband its armament after its neighbors had disbanded theirs. Fifty years ago many men asserted and believed that when Europe should be reconstituted according to the principle of nationalities the reign of peace would begin. Since then Germany and Italy have risen to national life and many frontiers have been rectified, but Europe is still perturbed, and to day it is not love of peace, it is not regard for morality, that prevents the armed truce from breaking into open war. Monarchs and ministers have lost faith in the attainability of real peace. As a poor substitute for it, they have perfected the present system, whereby each country, by being fully armed, hopes to discourage its neighbors from assailing it."

ITALY AND THE POPE.

THE November number of the *North American Review* contains the first instalment of an article on "Italy and the Pope" by Signor Crispi. His point of view appears in the opening lines. "Italy has the privilege of possessing in her capital city the head of the Catholic Church. This privilege is certainly not envied her by other nations, because it means, not that we have with us a minister of God, who exercises pacifically his spiritual power, but that we have with us a pretender to the throne who conspires against the unity and the liberty of the country. After the fall of the temporal power the Pope failed to show the Christian virtue of obedience to the laws of Providence, and to take up again the functions of his sovereign pontificate under the conditions in which it existed in the first years of the institution. If he had done this, he would have been an element in the peninsula of love and order; but in his actual attitude he is the cause of suspicion and of distrust, and he is regarded as an enemy against whom we are compelled to be on our guard, because, from one moment to another, he may disturb the public peace."

ABOLITION NECESSARY TO ITALIAN UNITY.

The abolition of the civil authority of the Church, Crispi asserts, was only a logical consequence of the establishment of the political unity of Italy which

was accomplished in 1861 when she proclaimed her constitution. It was impossible thereafter that Rome should "remain outside the national orbit." Moreover, the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope was necessary, it is held, to the pacification of the country. "Rome under the Pope was a gangrene spot which must have poisoned the whole body of the nation. From 1860 onward it had become the asylum of all the fallen dynasties, a cave of brigands who infested the southern provinces of the peninsula."

Signor Crispi relates that previous to 1870, when the citizens of the Roman provinces voted by universal suffrage their annexation to the kingdom of Italy, the temporal power of the Popes had been thrice abolished—"in 1798 by the people assembled at the capital after their entrance into Rome of the French troops under General Berthier; on the 17th of May, 1809, by a decree of Napoleon I.; and on the 9th of February, 1849, by a law of the Roman republic."

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

ARTHUR SILVA WHITE, Secretary to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, contributes to *Harper's* a paper on "Africa and the European Powers," in which he considers the prospects of European colonization from the stand-point of the physical and political geographer.

PROFIT, NOT BENEVOLENCE.

"The European powers in Africa, whatever their original and impelling motives may have been, are nowadays creating extensive colonial establishments, not for philanthropic but purely utilitarian ends. And in regard to their ultimate value as colonial possessions, it is necessary that they should return some interest on the capital sunk in their development, otherwise they will prove an incumbrance.

"The interest may be of more than one kind, however. It may be a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence only, or their equivalent in political weight; but, whether material or moral, some profit is sought and expected."

Colonization will, of course, proceed most rapidly and most advantageously along the lines of least resistance. The factors entering into the question of resistance or non-resistance to European intrusion are classified by this writer to quite an appalling degree. Naturally, the coast line has been settled first and contains a large majority of the European element, and the fact that the great river highways break into cataracts at the rim of the inland plateau has still further confined colonization to the coast.

In considering the value which any particular region would have for European occupation, several obvious questions obtrude themselves; climatic conditions render the Nubian desert, the Sahara, the Lybian desert, and other parts impervious to the advance of civilization; proximity to the great natural highways and inland routes offers facility to

the commercial exploitation of the country—for instance, the route by the Zambezi and great lakes, that by the Niger and the Soudan, and that from Cape Colony north to the lakes; the social status of the indigenous population offers many grades of resistance to assimilation of European methods, and there is to be remembered the rivalry of Mohammedan conquest, a domination so much more agreeable to the negro than the Christian civilization.

METHODS OF PROPAGANDA.

It does not inspire an optimistic mood to read Mr. White's frank words on the bearing of the slave trade and the liquor traffic with natives, questions of such essential importance in the commercial occupation of the country. His three causes which have operated toward nullifying the propagandizing efforts of the Europeans are "(1) European rivalries in and the ineffective administration of the territories in Africa; (2) the immoral practices of traders; and (3) above all, the debasing and destructive traffic in cheap spirits. . . . In the interests not only of humanity, but of national honor, if for no higher or even material reason, the European powers in Africa should immediately stop the indiscriminate trade in intoxicating liquors, by which their 'customers' are slowly but surely being driven either into sodden barbarism, which can have no desires for other European manufactures, or into untimely graves, which will be imperishable monuments of European hypocrisy and disgrace.

"Chartered companies have proved invaluable for tentative or experimental efforts, because (1) commerce is the natural instrument for effecting the true development of Africa, and (2) because they can advance boldly where it is not expedient for the national flag to venture. But chartered companies, for this very reason, and because native interests might be sacrificed to the interests of the shareholders, should have the strict parental supervision of their respective governments.

The chief end and aim of Mr. White's article is a very interesting map of Africa, which purports to show approximately, by means of a most abstruse collection of hatchings, the relative eligibility of the various natural divisions of the continent.

When one has mastered the mechanism of reference to this map, he will find the cross-hatched areas representing the highest value—due to climate, natural communications, animal and vegetable resources, political conditions, etc.—in two inconsiderable patches, the smaller about the delta of the Nile, and the larger at the extreme south, stretching northeast along the coast from the Cape of Good Hope. Of the second grade, representing a relative value to European dominion of eighty per cent., the three areas appear, two of them contiguous to Cape Colony, covering the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, while the third is also in South Africa in the Zambezi basin. A narrow strip along the Barbary coast gives the only instance of the third best, or seventy-per-cent. region. From twenty to

sixty per cent. of value is attributed to the coast strip with hardly a break, while the areas of highest resistance are general in the interior desert regions. From another stand-point, it will be seen that Africa is divided among the Europeans and Mohammedans, the former in the south and the latter in the north, generally speaking.

THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION.

THE Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.P., of Victoria, one of the delegates to the National Australasian Convention, furnishes *Scribner's Magazine* with a paper relating the history of the attempts at union between the Australian colonies, and an account of the recent convention, which marks the last and most definite movement toward that end.

This convention met in Sydney in March and April of this year. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania each sent seven delegates, these men being the wisest and most experienced statesmen in the land. For twenty-two days the convention sat, presided over by Sir Henry Parkes, the venerable but acute New South Wales leader.

THE CONSTITUTION.

One of the most important questions to be settled was as to the concessions of power which the local governments would make to the central government. For it must be borne in mind that the colonies are as independent of each other as were the American colonies before the adoption of the articles of confederation and our allegiance to England alone. In settling this, as in the arrangement of many other points, the example of the United States was closely followed. "Practically all the powers of Congress, save that of making war, and all the prohibitions of anti-federal State action in the American Constitution, have been settled upon the commonwealth," and, likewise in accordance with the same model, "the undefined margin of legislative authority, not precisely surrendered to the central government, is retained by the local legislatures."

The new Parliament, like that of the United States, comprises two branches, a lower chamber elected by the people on the basis of numbers, and an upper chamber elected by the colonies, in which each should have the same numerical strength. But unlike the United States, the system of responsible government was adopted, this being the system in vogue in all the individual colonies.

This latter fact was a main reason why the hottest debates raged over the question of the relative powers of the two chambers. Should the Senate be allowed equal powers with the House of Representatives or not? It was finally arranged that in general legislation the two Houses should be co-ordinate, but that the Senate should not be permitted to originate or amend money bills. "The distinctive characteristic of the commonwealth will be that it associates a responsible government, dependent upon one cham-

ber alone, with a second chamber strengthened by its federal origin and a kind of inviolable independence in its constituencies, which will remain in some aspects, as they are now in all aspects, sovereign states." This is the original and distinctively Australian feature of the constitution.

The machinery for amending the constitution is distinctively American. The endorsement of both Houses is all that is necessary for the passage of such a measure in Great Britain and Canada, but the Australian constitution requires the ratification of a majority of the voters, the special machinery for obtaining this vote being a constitutional convention, as the state legislatures are not permitted to vote on the matter, as is the case in the United States.

PROSPECTS OF ADOPTION.

The prospects of an immediate adoption of the bill are not hopeful. The objections proceeding from the radical ranks are numerous and strenuous. New South Wales is split by a labor party, and the results there are not to be forecast. New Zealand will certainly not join a union just yet, and it is probable that Western Australia will hold off for a time. Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania are considered safe, and it is possible that if the others decline to enter a union, these states will combine themselves.

HOW TO IMPROVE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

THE *North American Review* for November contains four valuable papers on "How to Improve Municipal Government" by the mayors of Baltimore, Buffalo, and St. Louis, and ex-Mayor Hart, of Boston. All agree that our municipalities should be vested with a larger measure of local self-government than they at present enjoy under state constitutions.

Ex-Mayor Hart's View.

The true model and the best precedent for the constitution of an American city, ex-Mayor Hart, of Boston, believes, "are to be found in our national and state constitutions. They all draw the line between legislative, judicial, and executive work. This distribution of public power appears to be of fundamental importance. It is probably safe to think that the main reason why so many of our city governments fail to give satisfaction is to be found in the exercise of legislative and executive power by the same municipal officer or body. Some American mayors or other administrative officers still exercise judicial functions. Aldermen and councilmen, whose duty is plainly legislative, have too often done purely administrative work at times under state authority, and usually to the detriment of responsible government. The less the mayor has to do with legislative work beyond making recommendations and exercising the veto power, the better."

He would not give the mayor absolute power of

appointing his subordinates, but would vest him with the unqualified power of removal and the veto power over all the acts of the city council. The city council should, he maintains, be composed of two legislative branches, each having a negative on the other. If to the board of aldermen is given the power of passing upon executive appointments, with the common council should be placed the power of originating appropriations.

Both aldermen and councilmen should be stripped of all administrative work.

Mayor Davidson's View.

Mayor Davidson, of Baltimore, attributes the difficulty in the administration of the affairs of American municipalities to three principal causes. *First*, the apathy and indifference which the majority of the better class of citizens display with regard to taking an active part in municipal government. *Second*, the narrow limit of the powers of the municipality under the state legislature. Regarding this constitutional difficulty in the way of good government, he maintains that "cities of certain grades should hold in many respects the identical relations to the states that the states hold to the general government of the country; and while proper and reasonable restrictions should not be relinquished—restrictions preventing the disregard of the ordinary principles of law and order—the city should be invested with discretionary powers for the transaction of its business to much the same extent as is allowed to private corporations." *Third*, the lack of power on the part of the mayor of appointing and removing his subordinates.

In conclusion, Mr. Davidson says: "The whole question of more efficient city government will be solved when politics are permitted to have no more place in the management of our cities than in individual or corporate enterprises, when the individual citizen realizes the obligation to do his part in holding public office whenever called upon to perform such service, when the powers of self-government are not usurped by the state, and when responsibility is lodged in one chief executive officer whose discretion, ability, character, and standing will be a sufficient guarantee to the community that its best interests will be conserved with absolute fidelity."

Mayor Bishop's View.

Mayor Bishop, of Buffalo, believes, with ex-Mayor Hart and Mayor Davidson, in "Home Rule" for cities or, in his own words, that "the legislative control over municipal government should only be to provide general laws for the incorporation of cities and limiting the corporate powers that may be exercised; and that each city should be permitted to frame its own charter, subject to those restrictions, and adopt and amend it by vote of its own citizens." He also believes in the absolute separation of administrative from legislative departments, but would not place unrestricted power of removal with the mayor, as ex-Mayor Hart recommends.

Mayor Noonan's View.

Mayor Noonan, of St. Louis, holds that the closer municipal government is made to conform to national and state government the nearer perfect it will become. The government of St. Louis, which is modelled upon the theory and plan of federal and state governments, he believes to be as nearly perfect as that of any city in the United States. He regards the government of St. Louis weak only in that it is wanting in the third division of state and federal power—the judiciary. As it is, there is no power to decide when the executive and legislative disagree, and a “dead-lock” is the result.

In Mr. Noonan's opinion politics have a legitimate place in municipal affairs. “Politics, properly understood, means only the science of government—the regulation and government of the state, the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity, the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. If these are objects worthy of national interest, why are they not equally desirable of attainment and observation in local matters? To achieve them is the purpose of all governments, national, state, and local.”

PARTY IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM.

ANSON P. MORSE has a forcible article in the *Annals of the American Academy* for November on “The Place of Party in the Political System.” The main function of party is, he maintains, that of holding government in subjection to the state. This it does through the education and organization of public opinion. “In the first place, party keeps the people fully informed in regard to public matters. What one party fails to discover or wishes to conceal, its rival is sure to unearth and proclaim. In the second place, party discusses with freedom and thoroughness every public question in the presence of the people. In the third place, party discusses such questions not merely on the ground of a surface expediency, but in the light of great principles. Indeed, the ultimate end of party is to secure as the basis of public policy the adoption of the principles which it professes. In the fourth place, party not only secures the discussion of public questions before the people, but, what is more important, discussion by the people. In this way, party lifts the common citizen out of the ranks of private life and imparts to him, in some degree, a public character. Lastly, party organizes the public opinion which it helps to form. It provides the means by which those who hold like views in regard to public questions can act together effectively in their support. It is able to do this, because it possesses and exercises the right to designate those who fill the post of government; and because, in the second place, it must take into its own hands the direction of every movement by which the constitution is modified.”

In conclusion he says: “Party stands closer to the state than any other factor of the political system. It

is the first to interpret and the first to give expression to the will of the state. And when that will is once made manifest, party superintends its execution. If the state wills a change in the constitution, party puts in motion the constitutional machinery by which the change is effected. If the state wills a change in the policy of government, party takes the steps by which this, too, is accomplished. In short, it seems to me that the obedience of government which the state used to secure at long intervals and for short periods, at great cost and very imperfectly, by means of revolution and constituent assemblies, it now secures easily and far more durably and perfectly by means of party.”

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

FIRST place in *New Englander and Yale Review* is given to a paper by Henry T. Blake on “The Official Ballot in Elections.” He finds many objections to the official ballot. It abrogates, he maintains, the very purposes which it professes to seek, viz., “the right of independent voting, and the overthrow of the ‘machine’ in politics.” To keep the official ballot within practical dimensions “the law necessarily requires that it shall contain such names only as have been regularly nominated by the established parties, and by duly organized independent political associations. Thus the manipulation of primaries and nominating conventions becomes as important and exact a science as the management of the election itself.”

Mr. Blake's further objections are that the cost of printing and distributing this form of ballot is enormous, and that the process of voting it is complicated and slow. It was devised to secure secrecy in voting, and yet, he says, “it actually compels that very large class who are ranked as ‘ignorant or infirm’ to disclose their votes for the purpose of having the names properly marked by an election official.

“Its general adoption is to be regretted,” Mr. Blake remarks in conclusion, “not merely on account of its intrinsic defects and dangers, but because it stands in the way of another system, which has been tested by experience and been proved to combine the merits of simplicity, efficiency, and economy, with that absolute secrecy which the official ballot fails to secure. I mean the compulsory universal use of the *official envelope* in connection with the retiring booth, as the only apparatus supplied by the state to the voter.”

Recent Progress in Ballot Reform.

Frederic G. Mather sums up, in an article in *Andover Review* for November, the recent progress which has been made in ballot reform in the United States: “We find that twenty-six of the States of the Union will vote under some form of the Australian system in November, 1891. This leaves only eighteen States which have not made a great advance in the reform within the past three years. The eighteen are: Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa,

Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia. Progress, however, has been made in Iowa, although ballot-reform laws were defeated in that State in 1891. The new constitution just adopted by Kentucky provides that all elections by the people shall be by secret official ballot, furnished by public authority to the voters at the polls, and marked by each voter in private at the polls, and then and there deposited. The General Assembly is given power to make the necessary laws for carrying this provision into effect, and it will probably do so next winter. Maine, it should be stated, has enacted the full Australian ballot, similar to the law of Massachusetts; but the first election under its provisions will not take place till September, 1892."

THE UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC STATES.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. MERRY, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, discusses in the *Forum* for November the "Commercial Future of the Pacific States." Of the resources of this region he says: "The timber lands are the finest on the globe, and will become available when our eastern sea-coast and Europe are denuded. The California redwood has for many purposes no equal in any timber known to commerce; the white cedar of Oregon is exceedingly beautiful; and the sugar pine and the Oregon pine are unexcelled in general usefulness. Other kinds of timber, too, are abundant. The fisheries of the Pacific coast are practically inexhaustible, but they are yet hardly known to commerce, except in a pioneer way. The soil is fertile where the country is not mountainous; and the mountain ranges are rich in minerals. It is true that in the southern part of California irrigation is a necessity, but the lands produce wonderfully when water is applied. The cereal crops of the Northern Pacific States will in California find competitors in horticulture and viticulture fully equal to them in value. The value of the wheat crop, for the half decade from 1885 to 1889 inclusive, of the seven States and Territories of the Pacific coast, was \$211,344,886; the value of the gold and silver product for the same period was \$213,536,621; and the value of the fruit product for 1889 was \$16,000,000."

AN INTER-OCEANIC CANAL THE SOLUTION.

The great problem which the Pacific States have to solve is, naturally, that of transportation. Already these States produce far in excess of the home demand. Such progress as has been made thus far may be attributed in the largest degree to railroads, but transportation by this means has already practically reached its limit. In the construction of a water-way through the American isthmus lies, it is held, the solution of the prosperity of the Pacific States. The canal will not only develop the maritime commerce of the Pacific States, but will encour-

age the growth of industry in their interiors. The cities of the western coast which are now railway terminals will become commercial centres. In the movement of one year's wheat crop of the Pacific coast alone Mr. Merry estimates that from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 could be saved in freight, insurance, interest, and charges for sacking through the construction of such a canal. With the aid of the refrigerator steamers, the markets of Northern Europe could be supplied with the horticultural products of the Pacific coast in twenty-five days. Mr. Merry calls attention to the important fact that the route from the ports of China and Japan to the Nicaragua Canal passes within 180 miles of San Francisco and still nearer to San Diego.

Besides the construction of a canal connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic oceans, two other conditions of rapid and successful development of the Pacific are named: first, a rigid exclusion of Mongolian immigration, and, second, the encouragement of a desirable Caucasian immigration. The rapid development of wealth, industry, and population without the canal, Mr. Merry reasserts, is an impossibility.

THE CAUSES OF THE SOUTH'S DEFEAT.

BY far the strongest article in the *New England Magazine* for November is the one by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart on "Why the South was Defeated in the Civil War." He attributes the South's defeat to no one cause, but to several causes; to the differences in population, to economic and social differences, and to the different moral quality of the people and institutions for which the two sections were fighting.

INFERIORITY IN NUMBERS AND WEALTH.

In the first place, the military population of the seceding States as compared with non-seceding was only about as one to four. Leaving out of consideration military management, the defeat of the South was, therefore, physically possible. In point of wealth the North was also far superior to the South. The value of the improved lands of the seceding States in 1860 is given as \$1,850,000,000, while that of the non-seceding as \$4,800,000,000. "Throughout the South, the tillage was primitive and rude, and most of it was carried on by slave labor; in the North, machinery and improved processes made it possible to raise a larger crop in proportion to the laborers employed. Manufactures of every kind were woefully deficient in the South. In a region including the enormous coal and iron beds of Alabama and Georgia, one of the richest deposits on the face of the earth, there was but one large blast furnace and ten rail mills. To manufacture its great staple, cotton, the South had but 150 factories, against more than 900 in the North, and the value of the manufactured fabric of the South was but \$3,000,000, in the total of \$115,000,000. Of the 1,260 woollen factories of the country, 78 were in the South. The manufacture of clothing, an essential industry when war

is going on, employed, in 1860, less than 2,000 persons in the Southern States and nearly 100,000 in the North. Of boots and shoes, the South furnished but three per cent. of the product."

LIMITED IN MILITARY RESOURCES.

Then, too, the military resources of the South were meagre compared with those available in the North. "The one large iron works in the country, the Tred-egar, was run night and day to supply materials. Arms, cannon, munitions, could be imported in limited quantities by the blockade-runners; clothing came in the same way; but medical supplies, hospital comforts, even food, were often lacking. The limited military resources of the South were made less available because of the lack of sufficient internal transportation. The water-ways, both on the rivers and to the eastward, were early occupied or blockaded by the North. Union troops could be shipped from New York to Hampton Roads, or to Florida, or to Mobile, or to New Orleans; after the first months of the war, no Confederate troops could be forwarded by sea. The country was therefore thrown upon its railroads. These roads were few and improperly built, as had been the case also in the North, and they steadily deteriorated.

"The North, on the other hand, was supplied with all that a rich country could furnish, or that money could buy in foreign countries. No army in the history of the world was ever so well fed; probably no army was ever so well clothed as that of the United States."

THE SOUTH SUPERIOR AS A MILITARY AGENT.

Professor Hart maintains that as a military agent the Southern Confederacy was decidedly superior to the Union. Their leaders, both civil and military, were able, and the political and social organization of the South was well adapted to war. But the superiority of the South in this respect counted but little against its inferiority in numbers, resources, military supplies, and means of communication.

DESCENDED FROM THE SAME ORIGIN.

Professor Hart's closing paragraph will be of especial interest to students of American history. "It is the favorite theory of political writers that there was, in 1860, a distinct difference between northern and southern character, arising out of the fact that the dominant element in the North was descended from the Puritan, and in the South from the Cavalier. It is now established that no such difference of origin can be proven. The Virginian and the Maryland planters, the New Jersey Quakers, and the Connecticut and Massachusetts settlers sprang from the same class in England. The elements chiefly represented in all the colonies at the time of their foundation were the intelligent yeomanry and small landowners. The aristocracy of which the South boasted so much was not descended from the younger or older sons of English men of rank; it was made up of the sons and grandsons and great-grandsons of those planters who were the first, by their shrewdness

and energy, to acquire large landed estates. The climate had brought about some changes, and in the South there had been developed a class of small landholders, the so-called poor whites, who had but little improved during the century previous to the civil war. The original bases of the white population were, however, the same. The great and fundamental difference between the sections was that in one of them the presence of a dependent race, and still more the existence of human slavery, had affected the social and the economic life of the people; that the productive energies of the North were employed, while those of the South were dormant."

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

IN his second paper in the *Atlantic*, under the heading, "A People Without Law," James Bradley Thayer has some vigorous words to say on the Indian problem. At present we have before us the anomalous spectacle of a quarter million of people with whom we do make war, but with whom we cannot—under the statute of March 3, 1871—make treaties; whom we expect to assimilate with the whites and become good citizens, but who, notwithstanding every disadvantage of ignorance and temperament, are totally without courts of law.

This solecistic state of affairs, justifying Mr. Thayer's title, "A People without Law," has not been quietly acquiesced in. Of several statutes, directly or indirectly aimed at it, the most important is that of March 3, 1885, which provided that Indians committing upon Indians, even in their own reservations, any one of seven leading crimes should be amenable to territorial or national law.

But it is the General Land in Severalty Act, dating from February, 1887, that is being watched with most interest just at present. The gist of this is as follows: "Whenever the President thinks that any Indian reservation, or any part of one, is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, he may cause the whole or any part of the reservation to be surveyed and allotted in severalty, in specified amounts, among all the heads of families, single persons, and orphan children of the tribe or band. . . . Patents [that is, deeds] are to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior on his approval of the allotments, setting forth that the United States will hold the land in trust for the allottee for twenty-five years, and then convey in fee to him or his heirs, free of all encumbrances. Meantime the allottee cannot convey or encumber the land, and, as it seems, it is not taxable." With the issue of these patents, the newly made landowner becomes at once a citizen of the United States; in other words, the President may, at his pleasure, force any reservation Indian to become a citizen of the United States—as Malvolio would have said, some are born citizens, some achieve citizenship, and these have citizenship thrust upon them.

"Now this statute puts it in the power of the President to forward rapidly the absorption of the Indians

in our body politic. It does not compel him to do it. How fast he will move we cannot tell, but it is manifestly possible for him to move a great deal faster than is wise."

As a moderate interpretation and administration of this act would extend its working over a couple of generations, Mr. Thayer urges that we cannot await the result of its action without further and parallel efforts. Nor would it be within the limits of prudence to admit to the ballot, by one fell sweep, the whole Indian nation. Something else must be done; what shall it be? Mr. Thayer answers unhesitatingly that the nearest approach to a complete panacea for Indian troubles will be found in an act which gives them courts of law, and he quotes a half dozen weighty authorities, from the Nez Percés Chief Joseph to Bishop Hare, vigorously advocating a system of law for the poor Indian.

"The time has come when all causes of obstruction and delay must give way; when (1) we must find or place some men at Washington who are profoundly impressed with the necessity of a government of law for the Indians; when (2) we must cause it to be understood that this matter is no longer to be shoved aside by any question whatever; and when (3), in dealing with the Indian question, this matter of establishing law among the Indians must take precedence for the time being of all other aspects of the subject."

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SIX-DAYS WEEK.

A Record of Progress.

THE following summary of the advance which has taken place on the Continent in the direction of Sunday rest will be found useful. The extract is taken from the *Sunday at Home* for November, whose authority is the Lord's Day Observance Society of England.

AUSTRIA.—A labor law protects women and minors from Sunday work, and makes the fiat of a minister of the government necessary for any manufacturing operations on the day of rest. Postal deliveries are now limited to one. Sunday evening and Monday morning newspapers are prohibited, because of the Sunday work necessary for their production. Many shops are now closed.

BELGIUM.—A labor law has been passed to diminish Sunday work in factories. Work on the state railways has been very greatly reduced. The influence of the Protestant congregations has secured Sunday rest largely in iron, coal, and glass industries.

DENMARK.—A Sunday-rest law has been passed. Shops are closed at 9 A.M. for the day. Factories and workshops may not work between 9 A.M. and midnight. All employees have at least alternate Sundays off. Postal work is limited to one delivery. Tram-car work is considerably lessened.

FRANCE.—The work of the French League for Sunday Rest, which was founded at the International Paris Congress of 1889, has spread with great

rapidity in many parts of the country. The closing of shops becomes more and more common. Railway, goods, and parcel offices have been closed at 10 A.M. or at noon, instead of at later hours. In the annual meeting of six railway companies further instalments of rest have been demanded, and in some cases secured. A labor law was passed, securing one day's rest in seven, but the Lord's Day is not necessarily the day of rest.

GERMANY.—A labor law protecting the Lord's Day has been passed. The second delivery of letters has been suppressed throughout the whole empire. Goods traffic is limited. Shops are now closed largely in Berlin and other cities and towns, and none may remain open more than five hours. Work is prohibited in mines, quarries, salt-pits, collieries, foundries, timber-yards, tile-yards, and factories of all kinds. Sunday race meetings incurred the displeasure of the emperor, and are dying out.

HOLLAND.—One of the most influential newspapers has closed its offices on Sunday, in agreement with the general movement for Sunday rest. Goods trains do not run, and parcels and goods are delivered only early in the morning. A law has been passed securing rest for women and minors in factories and workshops.

HUNGARY.—A law has been passed generally the same as for Austria, both laws making the rest longer, i.e., from 6 P.M. on Saturday till midnight on Sunday.

NORWAY.—The hitherto unbroken toil on tramways has been reduced, and the larger proportion of men rest. Labor in factories and workshops is greatly diminished, and women and children are protected.

RUSSIA.—Here no marked progress has been made, but from all parts of the empire petitions have been addressed to the Holy Synod, asking for the closing of all shops and factories on Sunday.

SWEDEN.—Movements here are of the same kind as in Norway and Denmark. Count A. Moltke, from Copenhagen, makes the same hopeful reports for the three countries.

SWITZERLAND.—By a law which came into force on December 1, 1890: "Every servant of railway, steamer, tramway, and other locomotive companies, and the employees of the post-office, will have fifty-two days of rest in the year, of which seventeen must be Sundays. The day's work cannot be lengthened merely by the will of the employer, and in no case may exceed twelve hours, and at least one hour's rest must divide the work. No wage is to be deducted for the rest day. Any breach of the law is to be visited with a penalty of from 500 fr. to 1,000 fr." This law is supplementary to others which secure to the workmen in factories, mills, and workshops their complete liberty on the Lord's Day, except in certain cases, for which the authorization of the Federal Council is needed, and even then one Sunday in two must be free.

A railway is in course of construction which connects Yverdon and St. Croix, in the Canton Vaud,

which by its constitution is to be free from all Sunday traffic for at least twenty-five years. To obtain this privilege the promoters have cheerfully sacrificed all the money subventions to which they had a claim from the various parishes, the Canton, and the State.

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

IN a forcible article in the November *Scribner's*, Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff presents the most pressing need of the United States Navy. The government has awakened to a realization of the needs of an adequate navy, and, as a result, during the past six years gratifying progress has been made in naval improvements. We are in a fair way to possess ships as well built and as well armed as those of any country. But these cannot profit us unless they are well manned. We have made excellent provision for securing competent officers, but unless their subordinates are intelligent and trained man-of-war's men our navy will always be weak. At present, the condition in this respect is anything but satisfactory. We have allowed nothing for the revolutionary changes which have taken place in naval ships and armament in the past thirty years, changes so great that an English admiral has truly said that "a seaman of to-day must know as much as the lieutenant of forty years ago."

THE TRAINING-STATION.

Lieutenant Wyckoff considers that the naval training-school properly equipped and administered will furnish the solution of the problem. At present we have such a station at Coasters' Harbor Island, near Newport. Here are enlisted boys from 14 to 18 years of age. An applicant for admission must satisfy the examining committee that he is of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, and that he is able to read and write; he must likewise present a certificate of good character, and must sign an agreement to remain in service until he is 21 years of age. He is then put systematically to work, his education consisting of three branches, seamanship, gunnery, and elementary English. His time is spent partly in barracks and partly on board the training-ship. He is afterward transferred to one of the vessels of the training-fleet, in which he makes a twelve-months' cruise. After his discharge, if he elects to re enter the service he is eligible for the position of a petty officer.

Notwithstanding the fact that the service is supplied mainly from the tenement-house districts the plan has worked well. The boys are generally well behaved, diligent, and capable of instruction.

INADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

But the present plan has not entirely met the requirements of the case; this for several reasons, chief of which is the fact that these boys constitute only a small proportion of the seamen. The recruits all come from two or three of the great sea-coast cities, and even here no special effort is made to obtain them, but they must depend

largely upon chance hearsay to learn that such an opportunity is open to them. Then, only a small proportion re-enlist when their apprenticeship is over, and this is to a very great extent due to the bad provision made for seamen on the vessels, to uncertainty of promotion, and to the lack of dignity attaching to the position of petty officers.

PLANS FOR BETTERING THE SYSTEM.

Three questions arise: First, how shall a sufficient number of apprentices be obtained? Congress should authorize the enlistment annually of fifteen hundred apprentices, and make sufficient appropriation for training them by all the most improved means of instruction and machinery. Then recruiting officers should be sent out, not merely to a few cities, but all over the country, into the rural districts, where doubtless better raw material could be had than is now obtainable. This recruiting committee should extensively advertise itself, so that boys everywhere would hear of it.

Second, how should apprentices be trained? Enlist them for eight years. Give them six months' preliminary instruction and one year on the training-ships. Furnish school and ship with modern war material and plenty of instructors, in which latter requisite the present system is lacking. Next send the apprentice to a cruiser for three years, and finally to a battle-ship for an equal length of time. Third, how shall apprentices be kept in service? Pay is good and rations are abundant, but the cooking is abominable, furthermore, the seamen's quarters a-ship-board are wretched, and even the new ships are making no improvement in this point. Change all this and make the sailor's position a comfortable one. Then increase the pay of the petty officers and make promotion an object for emulation. Give the petty officers authority, and forbid that they be reduced to ranks except by court-martial sentence. Give them separate messes and quarters and make them drill-masters.

AN ARGUMENT FOR FREE SILVER.

SENATOR VOORHEES' "Plea for Free Silver" in the *North American Review* for November would have been timely in 1873, but it can hardly be considered so now. His argument is against the demonetization of silver. The present issue is between the limited and unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. Voorhees gives figures to show that the gold in the country has trebled in amount since silver was restored to coinage in 1878, and argues from this that it is absurd to suppose the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of the country. This conclusion would seem to be unwarranted. Only when the amount of money in circulation in the country is greater than the demands of business will the cheaper metal drive out the dearer. That the restoration of silver to coinage did not drive out gold may have been and probably was due to the fact that the supply of gold plus the limited supply of silver was not equal to the home demand.

"DARWINISM IN THE NURSERY."

AN ingenious doctor, Robinson by name, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* the result of a series of experiments which he has conducted upon children of a month old or younger. Starting from the Darwinian theory of our simian origin, he arrived at the conclusion that babies newly born would probably show some trace of the extraordinary power possessed by little apes in clinging to their mothers. His mind was moved in this direction by coming upon Bret Harte's phrase in the "Luck of Roaring Camp," in which the newly born babe "Luck" is said to have "wrestled" with Mr. Kentuck's finger. A discussion arose as to whether a newly born babe could wrestle with a human finger, and Dr Robinson determined to put the matter to a practical test. He therefore subjected his sixty infants to the test of seeing how long they could hang to a walking-stick, and the result was very extraordinary. To hang by the hand to a bar is an exercise which a person unaccustomed to gymnastics will find too severe a test of their strength, but these little ones, some of them newly born, hung by their hands for a couple of minutes. As soon as they got older the power seemed to pass away. Dr Robinson summarizes his conclusions as follows:

"In every instance, with only two exceptions, the child was able to hang on to the finger or small stick three-quarters of an inch in diameter, by its hands, like an acrobat from a horizontal bar, and *sustain the whole weight of its body* for at least ten seconds. In twelve cases, in infants under an hour old, half a minute passed before the grasp relaxed, and in three or four, nearly a minute. When about four days old I found that the strength had increased, and that nearly all, when tried at this age, could sustain their weight for half a minute. At about a fortnight or three weeks after birth the faculty appeared to have attained its maximum, for several at this period succeeded in hanging for over a minute and a half, two for just over two minutes, and one infant of three weeks old for *two minutes thirty-five seconds*! As, however, in a well-nourished child there is usually a rapid accumulation of fat after the first fortnight, the apparently diminished strength subsequently may result partly from the increased disproportion of the weight of the body and the muscular strength of the arms, and partly from neglect to cultivate this curious endowment. In one instance, in which the performer had less than one hour's experience of life, he hung by both hands to my forefinger for ten seconds, and then deliberately let go with his right hand (as if to seek a better hold) and maintained his position for five seconds more by the left hand only. A curious point is that in many cases no sign of distress is evinced, and no cry uttered, until the grasp begins to give way. In order to satisfy some sceptical friends, I had a series of photographs taken of infants clinging to a finger or to a walking-stick, and these show the position adopted excellently. Invariably the thighs

are bent nearly at right angles to the body, and in no case did the lower limbs hang down and take the attitude of the erect position. This attitude, and the disproportionately large development of the arms compared with the legs, give the photographs a striking resemblance to a well-known picture of the celebrated chimpanzee 'Sally,' at the Zoological Gardens. Of this flexed position of the thighs, so characteristic of young babies, and of the small size of the lower extremities as compared with the upper, I must speak further later on; for it appears to me that the explanation hitherto given by physiologists of these peculiarities is not altogether satisfactory."

Dr. Robinson has a number of photographs of children clinging ape-wise to his walking-stick, but Mr. Knowles has not yet developed sufficient enterprise to enable him to publish them in the *Nineteenth Century*.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

By Three Irishmen.

IT is odd to have to go to the *Scottish Review* for a scheme of reformed local government for Ireland, but those who look up Mr. William O'Connor Morris' article will find much in it that is useful. Mr. Morris hates Home Rule and detests Mr. Chamberlain's councils as much as Mr. Gladstone's statutory parliament. He declares Lord Hartington is the right man in the matter. He believes it to be possible to create local government in Ireland without in any way impairing the central authority. His scheme, in brief, is somewhat Irish, for he begins by telling us that the grand juries beyond all question perform all their duties well, being intelligent and efficient bodies. This is preparatory to the promulgation of the following scheme of reform:

"Taking the counties as a first unit, I would deprive the grand jury in every Irish county of its present administrative and fiscal powers, confining it to the jurisdiction which it has in England, and cutting off what is an excrescence only; and I would transfer its powers, with a single exception—that of presenting for malicious injuries—to a popular elective assembly, giving this, too, large additional powers, to be briefly set forth hereafter. This body, as in the cases of England and Scotland, ought to be designated as the county council, and the first question is as to its constitution. Its members should be chosen for the districts they would represent by all the rate-payers, without exception; but as the majority of them would be mere peasants—in nine-tenths of the counties at least—and it is imperative in Ireland to protect property, and especially the rights of the landed gentry, I would avail myself here of the cumulative vote, according to a proportion fixed by law; and John Stuart Mill, it may be observed, approves of this precaution, even in English local government. The members to be elected on the county council should have the qualifications prescribed in England; that is, voters should have

a free scope to choose; but, in the existing state of Ireland, I would certainly place on every county council a specified number of men of substance—say from £400 a year upward—to be elected separately, but by an unrestricted vote, in order specially to represent property, and to form a conservative element in the county council.

"Except only the deciding on malicious injuries, and on the compensation to be bestowed for them, which, being evidently a judicial function, ought to belong to the county court judge, I would give it, I have said, the whole series of administrative and fiscal powers at present possessed by the grand jury; and, subject to the control of the central government, it should therefore have in every county the management and care of public buildings, of bridges, roads, and similar works, with full power to impose local rates, and to borrow, when required, for these purposes. It should have a right to receive evidence on private and local bills of all kinds, and thus get rid of a real grievance and of a source of vexatious expense; and its reports in this matter, if confirmed by the authority of the central government, ought to have the efficacy of a private act of Parliament, of course, when put in the form of a law. The county council besides ought to have a right, if this were the wish of the rate-payers on the spot, to set up local boards for arterial drainage, and local boards to promote sea-fisheries, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Works, as the agency of the central government, a distinct improvement on the existing system; and it ought to be able, under certain conditions, to establish the system of education of a primary kind in local areas, which the majority of the rate-payers, reckoned by their different communions, deemed most acceptable."

He would extend the municipal franchise in Ireland to all rate-payers. He would abolish the *ex officio* members of the boards of guardians, but would seat on the board a certain number of wealthy rate-payers elected by a special vote, and he would compel every possessor of land, however small it may be, to pay the poor-rate. The local government board would have a right to control the councils and municipalities as it now has the control of the boards of guardians. He would open all the local boards of Dublin to members chosen by the county councils, in order to infuse an element racy of the soil into the agency of the state. The constabulary would, of course, remain in the hands of the Castle.

Mr. T. W. Russell's Idea.

Mr. T. W. Russell, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, explains his views on the Irish local government question. Mr. Russell does not pretend to like the idea of a local government bill, but he is frank enough to recognize that ministers cannot help themselves. When Parliament invested the swarming thousands of Irish illiterates with votes, they gave a good deal away with those votes; among other things, they gave away the possibility of carrying

on the county government of Ireland any longer on its present basis. Therefore, as there has to be a local government bill, Mr. Russell tells us the kind of bill he thinks would minimize the dangers inseparable from any transfer of authority from the landlords to the people.

My idea of an Irish local government bill, he says, amounts simply to this:

(a) County councils elected on a rate-paying franchise, which shall not wholly place the management of county affairs in the hands of those who contribute little or nothing to the rates.

(b) The handing over to these elective bodies the entire of the fiscal duties now devolving upon grand juries.

(c) The substitution of district councils for the presentment sessions, and the handing over to these bodies of all such work as the administration of the Sanitary Acts, the Cattle Diseases Acts, and matters that concern a smaller area than the county at large.

He suggests that one-third of the new councils should consist of the highest cess payers in their respective districts. He would also give a local government body the same authority over the county councils that it has at present over the board of guardians.

No Need for a Local Government Bill.

Sir Stephen E. de Vere, who writes in the *Contemporary*, refuses absolutely to admit the need for any local government bill, and takes up his parable against it in the following uncompromising terms:

"I decline to admit as a hypothesis that the Irish local government bill must be brought in, or that it must necessarily pass if brought in, and I think it unwise to give the measure the half-sanction of trying to improve it. I have read letters and speeches of able and well-intentioned men suggesting various means of rendering the measure less immediately dangerous, and I do not believe that they are practically possible, or that if carried they would be efficient. I propose to show, first, that the 'safeguards' suggested, being in direct contravention of the principle of assimilation to English legislation promised by the Government, would, if insisted on, be almost certainly fatal to the bill, and will be abandoned by Ministers, as Disraeli surrendered the 'fancy franchises,' which were to have safeguarded the Reform Bill of 1857; secondly, that if passed they would be a source of danger, not safety; thirdly, that they could not be permanently sustained—a Radical government would throw them overboard with scorn, and Conservative governments, following precedents, would surrender them, bit by bit, inch by inch, to new waves of agitation, and the fancied exigencies of party combinations; fourthly, that elective councils, even though it were possible to confine their functions to those now exercised by grand juries, would be fatal to the best interests of Ireland; fifthly, that the bill, whether safeguarded or not, would complete the social dislocation already unhappily existing, and finally accomplish the sepa-

ration of classes; sixthly, that the disfranchisement of the educated classes is a short-sighted and unstatesmanlike policy, fatal to the well-being of society, and fraught with ruin to the moral as well as to the material interests of the state; lastly, that the measure in its ultimate and perhaps not far distant development must lead to separate legislatures for England and Ireland."

FRESH LIGHT ON CROMWELL'S CHARACTER.

By Frederic Harrison.

IN the *English Historical Review* for October Mr. Frederic Harrison reviews the latest publication of the Camden Society. They are the notes and papers of Sir W. Clarke, who was assistant secretary to the New Model in 1646, and secretary to the Army Council in 1647-49, and secretary to the Army in Scotland, 1651, and to Monk until the Restoration, when he became Secretary of War. He was, it would seem, a useful and industrious official, of no special gifts and of no fine principles, a draughtsman and reporter, and not a very good reporter, but one who, in his own way, has left us invaluable notes. These are now published by the Camden Society. Mr. Harrison says: "The recovery of important speeches by Cromwell, Ireton, and others in his closest confidence, in debate with men like Goffe, Rainborow, and Sexby, during those fervid days when the Commonwealth was still in embryo, is a historical event of no small value, which, in its way, may be compared with the recovery of Burton's 'Diary.'"

The supreme question which arises after every such discovery is, What light does the new evidence shed on the character of England's greatest hero? At this, Mr. Harrison has to make a most satisfactory report. He says:

"The great interest of these new 'Clarke Papers' centres in the debate of the army during the negotiations with the then Presbyterian parliament. And, of course, the really important point is the light they throw on the character and aims of Cromwell, and the part taken by him and by Ireton. To come to the pith of it at once, the outcome of these new documents is to support the view of those who have regarded Cromwell, even so early as 1647, as an essentially conservative and moderating force, as deeply impressed with the need for maintaining the authority of Parliament, and as full of dread of a mere military rule. He always appears as the mediator, urging moderate counsels, adjournment of troubled questions and national and permanent interests, rather than either mere army or mere parliamentary objects. He is so willing to admit the force of his opponents' arguments, so ready to compromise and to conciliate, to try first one, then another expedient, so entirely without *parti pris*, so evenly balanced in judgment, and so willing to shift his ground, that to a

casual observer the great dictator does not seem to know his own mind, and to be waiting to see what will turn up. The fact is that Cromwell was already, in 1647, what he was officially ten years later, the Protector of the Commonwealth.

"His 'beating about the bush' and 'seeing both sides of the question' was essentially a part of his whole political character, which was, at bottom, conservative, tentative, intensely cautious, and circumspect. In the heat of council, as in the fury of battle, Oliver was always looking round, watchful of the flanks, the rear, possible surprises. He was always taking in the general situation all round, and is ever ready to accept the easiest and most moderate solution compatible with the interests of all. He is one of the greatest masters of opportunism (that is to say, of practical sense) recorded in political history. He deals with Joyce, Sexby, and Goffe as if he deeply sympathized with them in heart, but felt with his brain that they would spoil all if they were not kept tight in hand. How noble a spirit rings in his speech, pages 184-9, at the council of war at Reading, July 16, a fortnight before the march on London! The lieutenant-general evidently feels that this extreme step will have to be taken; but he fights against it with a last hope of a more peaceful settlement. He reminds the soldiers that their aim is 'a generall settlement of the peace of the Kingdome and of the rights of the subject that Justice and Righteousnesse may peaceably flow out upon us. That's the maine of our businesse.' And then he urges the real importance of obtaining a treaty from Parliament, and its ulterior usefulness. 'Whatsoever wee gett by a Treaty,' he says, . . . it will be firm and durable; it will be conveyed over to posterity. . . . Whatsoever is granted in that way, it will have firmnesse in itt. Wee shall avoid that great objection that will lie against us that wee have gott thinges of the Parliament by force; and wee knowe what it is to have that staine lie upon us. Thinges, though never soe good, obtain'd in that way itt will exceedingly weaken the thinges, both to ourselves and to all posteritie.' A fortnight later the conservative and law-abiding soldier was leading his troopers through London to overawe the city and Parliament, and six years later he closed the House with a company of musketeers and put the key in his pocket. Conventional stupidity calls this change of front 'the intense duplicity of an ambitious adventurer,' etc. No: it is simply the necessity of a great practical statesman struggling in the whirlpool of civil war.

"The study of these most important and suggestive debates of the army, Parliament strongly confirms the view that the 21,480 men of the new model under the command of Fairfax in 1646-47 were as a body greatly superior to the Parliament of Westminster, morally, intellectually, and materially; controlled the real will as well as the force of the authors of the war, and were in reality the 'representative' of the people of this country. Their debates are conducted with a gravity, a force of argument, a reg-

ularity, and an earnestness worthy of the best days of any Parliament, and utterly remote from democratic extravagances as from the violence of the camp. In everything but in name and in law the army council was the true Parliament; and their grave and pregnant debates contrast well with the pedantry, fanaticism, and trifling of the Presbyterian orators at Westminster.

"What is most interesting in the debates is to note the extent and depth to which new social and political theories were already developed. And it will be, no doubt, news to the general reader to find our soldiers of 1647 working out political constitutions on the basis of an original 'social contract,' which he probably imagines was invented by Rousseau in 1762. The English Commonwealth of 1649 was truly the result of a profound social revolution, and this volume serves anew to remind us what genuine public spirit and what practical genius went to the making of it."

CROMWELL AND HOLLAND.

A Dutch View.

PROFESSOR BRILL, in *De Gids* for October, reviews a book written in German by a Japanese scholar—Dr. Gempachi-Mitsukuri, of Tübingen—which is interesting both for its origin and its subject. The title is "Englisch-Niederländische Unionbestrebungen im Zeitalter Cromwells," and the book deals with Cromwell's plans for uniting the English and Dutch republics in order to offer a more effectual opposition to the Roman Catholic powers of the Continent. In a further sense, moreover, the two states had a common enemy; for while England was fighting the Stuarts, Holland found a serious danger to her liberties in their allies and connections, the House of Orange. The right of fishing in British waters and the freedom of the open sea had been denied to the Dutch by the Stuart kings, and frequent difficulties had arisen from the rivalry of the two nations in the East Indies.

After the execution of Charles I. the English Republican party were inclined to grant all that had previously been refused, on condition of a union between the two commonwealths. The Dutch, however, were not inclined to risk their newly-won independence in another religious war. Perhaps, too, they saw—as Prof. Brill seems to think—the possibility of a world-wide Protestant State Church not less persecuting and tyrannical than the Roman power they had lately escaped from, and did not like the idea. However that may be, the plans came to nothing, and the Dutch war broke out instead.

Had the Dutch been willing to listen to the project of a united republic, the House of Orange would probably have shared the fate of the English Stuarts. It was De Witt who prevented this catastrophe.

THE REFERENDUM.

What It Means and How It Works.

THERE is an interesting article in the *English Historical Review* for October on the "Early History of the Referendum," by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge. The interest in the evolution of the Referendum is confined to scholars and historians. The practical value of his paper to the ordinary reader lies in the succinct explanation of what the Referendum is and how it works.

"The Referendum now means that laws passed by the legislature are to be laid before the body of voters for final acceptance or rejection. In some cases only laws on certain subjects—e.g., financial matters—must be so voted on; in some cases all laws must be so voted on if the legislature so decides, or a petition in favor of its being voted on is presented by a certain number of citizens (*facultative Referendum*); in others, all laws on all subjects must be submitted to a popular vote (*obligatory Referendum*). The principle which underlies each of these varieties is that the people, and not the legislature, ought to have the last word in legislation.

"In its present form we first find it in 1848 in Schwyz and Zug, when, for various reasons, they abolished, after the Sonderbund War of 1842, their *Lnadsgemeinden*, or primary assemblies of all citizens. Neuchatel is credited with having invented, in 1858, the Referendum in its application to certain classes of laws only (financial), Vaud in 1861 with the discovery of the facultative, and Baselland in 1863 with that of the obligatory form. The very democratic constitution adopted by Zurich in 1869 is believed to have done much to popularize the system, so that Freiburg is said to be the only canton into which it has not yet been introduced in any form. Finally, in 1874, the Referendum made its appearance for the first time in the Federal constitution, the 'facultative' form being adopted, by which any federal law and all non-urgent federal resolutions must be submitted to a popular vote if a petition to that effect is presented, signed by 30,000 Swiss citizens, being qualified voters, or by eight cantons (Clause 89 of the Federal Constitution). There were, we learn from an official return published last January, 144 federal laws, etc., passed by the Federal Assembly between 1874 and 1890. In twenty-two cases only was the Referendum system set in motion: in thirteen of these the law in question was rejected by the people, in nine approved. In the end the Referendum appears in a new shape, no longer as a means whereby the sovereign legislates directly, but as a method of controlling and checking the impetuous career of the representatives elected by that sovereign. Thus the Referendum is at present a conservative institution, a real drag on the wheel; this has been found to be the case in Switzerland, and this has been expressly alleged as the reason why the Referendum as to constitutional matters should not be introduced into England. Yet in one case, at any rate, it does exist in England in its older

form and also acts as a drag. The Convocation of the University of Oxford is a primary democratic and (within its sphere) sovereign assembly; and it is not infrequently called on to check the impetuosity of the Oxford Landrath or Beitag—say Congregation."

The American Referendum.

"It is a mistake to suppose," says Ellis P. Oberholzer in the *Annals of the American Academy* for November, "that the Referendum is an institution peculiar to Switzerland. Here in the United States, in both State and municipality, the same popular political principle is employed, and in New England has been since the Revolution. In every State in the Union the people are conceded to have, by the development of over a century, certain rights to direct consultation by the legislatures in the making of constitution and statute law. The people in practically every State are competent, and they alone are competent to decide whether they shall have a new form of government."

He defines the Referendum as "the submission of laws, whether in the form of statute or constitution, to the voting citizens for their ratification or rejection, these laws having been first passed upon by the people's representatives, assembled in legislature or convention."

THE 'BUSES AND TRAMS OF LONDON.

Their Horses and What They Cost.

MR. W. J. GORDON has a very interesting article in the *Leisure Hour* on "Horse Life in London." It is full of figures—so full that it is difficult to condense it. Every omnibus earns on an average 44s. a day for hire and makes 1s. a day for advertisements. Each weighs a ton and a half, and on an average carries a ton weight of passengers; each horse, therefore, in its day's work drags a ton and a quarter twelve miles, at the rate of five miles an hour. The cost of each omnibus is £50 and of each horse £35. The average cost of food is half a guinea a week each. Omnibus horses begin work at five years old and are sold for cats' meat at ten. They need a shoe a week for each horse all the year round. The horses are worked in squads of eleven. The car does five whole trips each day, and the odd horse works round as a relief. The London General have 10,000 horses and Road Car 3,000. They run ten to eleven horses per car and five men. It takes a million and a half sterling to work the omnibus trade of London. There are 10,000 tram-horses in London, but the tram-car weighs 2½ tons when empty, and 5½ tons when full. The result is that it costs a shilling more a week to feed a tram-horse than a 'bus horse, and he is used up in four years instead of five.

The tram-car companies' capital is three million and a half, so that when the omnibuses are added we have a capital of about five millions sunk in trams and omnibuses.

THE MAN TOLSTÓY.

THOSE who read in the November *Atlantic Miss* Isabel Hapgood's paper on "Count Tolstóy at Home" will learn at least two things: how very much more than the translator of Russian novels Miss Hapgood is, and how very much Count Tolstóy is not anything more than a man, and a very human man at that.

Miss Hapgood, with the other complement of an unexplained "we," drops in on the Count at his country home and takes pot-luck with him and his Countess and nine children—these latter exist in the face of an "unalterable" determination not to marry.

"The Count, who had been mowing, appeared at dinner in a grayish blouse and trousers and a soft white linen cap. He looked even more weather-beaten in complexion than he had in Moscow during the winter, if that were possible. His broad shoulders seemed to preserve in their enhanced stoop a memory of recent toil. His manner, a combination of gentle simplicity, awkward half-conquered consciousness and half-discarded polish, was as cordial as ever. His piercing gray-green-blue eyes had lost none of their almost saturnine and withal melancholy expression.

"After dinner, on that first evening, the Countess invited us to go to the fields and see her husband at work. He had not observed the good old recipe, 'after dinner, rest a while,' but had set off again immediately, and we had been eager to follow him. We hunted for him through several meadows, and finally came upon him in a sloping orchard lot, seated under the trees, in a violent perspiration. He had wasted no time, evidently. He was resting and chatting with half a dozen peasants of assorted ages. It appeared that he had made a toilet for dinner, since he now wore a blue blouse faded with frequent washing, and ornamented with new dark blue patches on the shoulders. It was the same blouse with which Répin's portrait of him engaged in ploughing had already made us familiar."

That jewel, consistency, has in Tolstóy an even greater enemy than was the Sage of Concord. His wife declared to Miss Hapgood that the Count changed his opinions once every two years, and with each new conviction he plunged with a characteristic impetuosity into the task of converting the world to the new belief. But his visitor declares the falsity of the accusations that he is afraid to practise his preachings; whatever break has occurred in the severity of his life has been on the importunity of wife and children; when the long absences from his daily peasant toil come, they are one of illness brought on by excessive abuse of his physical powers. Indeed, in forcing on a delicate system a most barbarous diet, and in absolute neglect of all hygienic principles in his work, the Count seems to display a total lack of what is sometimes called "gumption."

As to real heroism, the self-torture of the Count, in drinking wretched beer and in refusing to see doctors when he has worked himself sick, pales before the spectacle of the lovely woman who has

renounced for his sake all that lovely women generally find necessary for happiness. The Countess takes care of her husband and of her nine surviving children, manages the affairs of the estate, strives to instil some common sense in the dealings with publishers, and finds time withal to act as the faithful amanuensis of the Count. On Miss Hapgood's visit, the Countess was engaged in copying for the fourth time what has since appeared under the name of the "Kreutzer Sonata." What a contrast in the picture of this delicate and noble woman, thinking and slaving with her husband over this work, with the spectacle we saw last year in the streets of New York, where that most unspeakably disgusting traffic went on with the volume known as the "Kreutzer Sonata!"

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

IN the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Justin McCarthy pays a farewell tribute to his late leader. He identified himself with Mr. Parnell's little party of eight or ten members before Mr. Butt's death, and he stayed with him through many dark days and grim fortunes. The only time when Mr. Parnell lost heart was after the Phoenix Park murders:

"For a moment Mr. Parnell seemed desponding—almost despairing. 'It is always like this in Ireland,' he said more than once; 'whenever she seems to come near the attainment of her desire, some calamity for which she is not responsible strikes in between her and her hope.' I have thought of that saying since then."

Mr. McCarthy tells us that he still holds to what was at one time a rather commonly held belief as to the cause of Mr. Parnell's mysterious disappearance from public life. "I had a theory then, and I have it still, about Mr. Parnell's occasional disappearances from public life. I have always thought that he knew at certain times that the wear and tear of nervous power was becoming too much for him—that he felt he must withdraw himself from active life for a short time; and that he believed the risk of any misconception or misconstruction was less than the risk of carrying on his public duties at a time when his nerves were positively not equal to the work."

Mr. McCarthy's estimate of Mr. Parnell is interesting and somewhat subtly expressed. He says he was a man of commanding intellect, but anything but an intellectual man. "He had not the slightest interest in what are called 'problems of life.' I never heard from him a word that appertained to anything metaphysical or psychological, or to any form of self-analysis—that morbid pastime of the age—or analysis of any life-problem whatever. He had but a slight and general knowledge of history."

The whole of the literary and artistic side of life was dark to him. He had, however, the instinct and genius of a commander-in-chief. "The more

exciting the crisis, the more severe the responsibility, the brighter and calmer became the intellect of our commander-in-chief. We knew we could always trust to his judgment then. It was Parnell's skill, foresight, and good fortune which enabled him to turn the very hatred of the English Parliament into a means of bringing Ireland back to the ways of Parliamentary agitation.

"Mr. Parnell was a man who had no faith in the possibility of success for the Irish national cause by an armed insurrection. I have often heard him say that an armed insurrection is a hopeless business in a country which has no mountains inland. Mountains round the coast-line only, and a flat country all between, make guerilla warfare hopeless, he used to point out, and give the struggle into the hands of the imperial enemy with his iron-clads and his long-range guns.

"The thought that came latest up in Mr. Parnell's mind was the idea that if the Irish Nationalists could compel England, and especially the English democracy, to listen to what they had to say for Ireland, the English democracy would be converted to our cause. Mr. Parnell had at that time, and for years after, a great faith in the ultimate justice of English public opinion. He was patient, and quite willing to await results.

"'It will all come right in the end,' he used to say. 'They will find that we have a real political purpose in what we are doing, and they will do us justice yet.' I have heard and read a great deal about Mr. Parnell's ingrained hatred for England and the English. I never learned anything of the kind from any words of his until the days of Committee Room Number Fifteen. He was a cool and critical observer of national peculiarities here, there, and everywhere, and his criticisms were unusually keen and just. He often criticised English ways as he criticised Irish ways or French or American ways, but of ingrained hatred to England, I, at least, knew nothing. Some of his followers owned to such a feeling, and declared that they could not help it. I never heard him say anything of the kind. He appeared to me to have had hardly any antipathies. He was opposed by one great idea—'possessed,' in the old sense—the idea of carrying Home Rule for Ireland. He always told me that when Home Rule was carried, he hoped very soon to be able to retire into private life. So practical was his turn of mind that he told me some years ago he had been studying the famous old building in College Green, and that he feared it would be found wholly unsuited for the purposes of a modern Irish Parliament. 'We must sit there for a session or two,' he said, 'for the sake of the historic association; but I fear that we shall then have to find out some other place—perhaps to build a new place altogether.' He knew well that we were years off then from the accomplishment of our wishes; but his faith was firm that the wishes must be accomplished, and he was already looking out for the practical arrangements which must be made on their accomplishment."

A SPANISH PICTURE OF IRELAND IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

MR. FROUDE concludes the story of the Spanish Armada in *Longman's Magazine* for November. It is a grim and ghastly story, replete with every horror and lit up with hardly a single element of heroism. There is no fighting in it beyond the massacre of the shipwrecked prisoners. Only sixty-five ships out of the original one hundred and thirty returned to Spain; 20,000 out of the 29,000 men who sailed returned, and of the survivors many died of disease on reaching Spain. The most interesting passage in Mr. Froude's concluding paper is that in which he quotes from the description of a Spanish captain of the name of Cuellar, who was cast ashore in Sligo Bay. He lay all night bleeding and senseless. When he awoke he found a naked comrade lying dead by his side, and all around were the dead bodies of the Spaniards. On one beach five miles in length 1,100 dead bodies were lying. He limped inland toward a ruined monastery. The ruin had been burned a little time before; when he got inside he saw twelve Spaniards hanging from the rafters. He was sheltered by the Irish, and directed to a chieftain named O'Rourke.

Cuellar wandered about like a hunted wolf until at last he was received as a friend and ally by an Irish chief in a castle on Lough Erne. "He describes the habits and character of the people as if he was writing of a fresh discovered island in the New World. They lived, he said, like mere savages about the mountains. Their dwelling-places were thatched hovels. The men were large-limbed, well-shaped and light as stags (*suelto como corzos*). They took but one meal a day, and that at night. Their chief food was oatmeal and butter; their drink sour milk, for want of anything better, and never water, though they had the best in the world. The usquebaugh he does not mention. On feast-days they dined on underdone boiled meat, which they ate without bread or salt. The costume of the men was a pair of tight-fitting breeches, with a goatskin jacket; over this a long mantle. Their hair they wore low over their eyes. They were strong on their legs, could walk great distances, and were hardy and enduring. They, or such of them as he had known, paid no obedience to the English. They were surrounded by swamps and bogs, which kept the English at a distance, and there was constant war between the races. Even among themselves they were famous thieves. They robbed from each other, and every day there was fighting. If one of them knew that his neighbor had sheep or cow, he would be out at night to steal it and kill the owner. Some man in this way collected large herds and flocks, and then the English would come down on him, and he had to fly to the hills, with wife and children and stock. Sheep and cattle were their only form of property.

"They had no clothes and no furniture. They slept on the ground on a bed of rushes, cut fresh as

they wanted them, wet with rain or stiff with frost. The women were pretty, but ill dressed. A shift or a mantle, and a handkerchief knotted in front over the forehead, made their whole toilet; and on the women was thrown all the home work, which, after a fashion, they managed to do. The Irish professed to be Christians. Mass was said after the Roman rule. Their churches and houses of religion had been destroyed by the English, or by such of their own countrymen as had joined the English. In short, they were a wild, lawless race, and every one did as he liked. They wished well to the Spaniards because they knew them to be enemies of the English heretics, and had it not been for the friendliness which they had shown, not one of those who had come on shore would have survived. It was true at first they plundered and stripped them naked, and fine spoils they got out of the thirteen galleons which were wrecked in that part of the country. But as soon as they saw that the Spaniards were being killed by the English, they began to take care of them.

"Such was Cuellar's general picture, very like what was drawn by the intruding Saxon, and has been denounced as calumny. Cuellar was, at any rate, impartial, and rather liked his hosts than otherwise."

IN PRAISE OF THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the title, "The Twelfth Parliament of the Queen," the *Edinburgh Review* publishes a very interesting and carefully written article. It is a survey of five years' administration of which any government might be proud. The writer over-estimates the split caused by Mr. Parnell's fall, for he wrote, of course, before the death of Mr. Parnell changed everything. The reviewer is on safer grounds when he sticks to history. He points out that the government has been a government of reform quite as much as a government of law and order. The Conservatives are now advancing along those very lines of progress in which hitherto only Liberals and Radicals had ventured to tread. Although the ministry was formed on a coalition which the shrewdest observers thought would not last, it is stronger now than it was when it took office, not, it is true, in the constituency, but in the enthusiasm of its supporters and the confidence which it inspires on both sides. He then takes each branch of the administration in turn, in order to prove that the present Parliament had been a great Parliament, and Lord Salisbury one of the most successful Prime Ministers of the reign. Here is Ireland.

"As regards Ireland, we may apply what test we choose. In every direction statistics prove the increased prosperity of the people. Increase of business on the Irish railways, both as regards passengers and goods, increased balances in Irish banks, an increase of some 25 per cent. in the last five years shown in the balances of Irish savings-banks, agri-

rian crime diminished by one-half, evictions greatly decreased in number, and boycotting almost wholly abolished—all this tells the same tale, the return of prosperity, with a revived feeling of confidence in the law."

Irish tenants have, by the Land Act, obtained pecuniary advantages. The Congested Districts Board has been established and endowed for consolidating small holdings, assisting emigration and migration, and the development of native industries.

FINANCE.

Mr. Goschen, although unlucky in some things, has been a singularly successful Chancellor of the Exchequer. "During the present Parliament, the national debt has been reduced by more than thirty-seven millions, a larger amount than has ever before been paid off in an equal length of time. By Mr. Goschen's conversion scheme, the annual interest of the debt was reduced at once by one and a half millions; while in the year 1903, a further reduction of an equal amount will begin. He has taken 2d. in the £1 off the income tax, 4d. in the pound off tobacco, 2d. in the pound off tea; he has reduced the duty upon currants and raisins from 7s. to 2s. per cwt.; he has removed altogether the duty on workmen's houses under £20 a year, and diminished it on houses of less than £60 a year. On the other hand, by the creation of his estate duty a burden has been placed upon the owners of substantial property, and by the increase of the duties on spirits and beer he has largely augmented the national income without apparently depressing the trade in alcohol; for last year's consumption of alcoholic drinks exceeded what has ever before been achieved by this thirsty nation. The returns of the customs pointed to a steady revival of trade; the year 1890 had topped all others in regard to the profits of the employers and the wages of the employed, and a penny in the pound on the income tax produces £2,300,000 per annum."

GENERAL REFORM.

The government has left its mark on English history in two important respects—it has established free education and it has given the counties a system of democratic self-government as advanced as any Radical has ever sighed for.

"When the various measures enacted by the present Parliament are passed in review, when the British elector contrasts his condition and the position of his country now with the state of things existing five years ago, he cannot but recognize that the nation has grown with the lapse of time. He sees that it has been an era of peace and of progress. He is a citizen of a richer nation; one which has less debt, one where the poor are less taxed, yet which possesses a more powerful army and navy than ever before. He has grown also in the privileges of citizenship. In county as in borough, he chooses the managers of his local affairs. In short, his country is richer, stronger, more popularly governed than it used to be. He has enjoyed five years of order and peace and of

progress, and of progress of the very kind most dear to men who hold the principles of the Liberal or Radical party."

RABBI ADLER ON JEWISH PERSECUTIONS.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH'S article in palliation of Jewish persecutions in Russia, which appeared in the *North American Review* for August, calls forth in the current number a reply from the Rev. Dr. Adler, chief rabbi of the United Hebrew congregations of the British Empire. He denies that the source of the troubles is social and economic—as Professor Smith has alleged—and adduces facts and authorities to disprove some of his strongest statements. Dr. Adler says that those best entitled to form a judgment trace the troubles to "religious intolerance and to the insensate thirst for Panslavism which has seized upon so many Russian minds."

HISTORY OF THE PERSECUTIONS.

Dr. Adler presents in a paragraph the history of the persecution of the Russian Jews. "With the downfall of Ignatieff the outrages which had disgraced the years 1881 and 1882 came to an end. After 1882 we hear no more of bloodshed, pillage, and outrages of women. But other methods were sought to render the lives of the despised Hebrews insupportable. The greatest hardships under which they have suffered from the earliest period of their settlement was their restriction to fifteen *gubernia*, besides Poland, as places of residence. These fifteen provinces represent a district of comparatively large area, but lacking in towns of any great commercial importance. Yet the four and a half or five millions who inhabit Russia and Poland managed to earn their subsistence. We hear of them in the towns as the principal traders and artisans, in the villages as farmers, mill-owners, and dairy-men.

In the fateful year of 1882, after the excesses had ceased, legislative measures were enacted intended to withdraw all the privileges by which the hardship of the settlement restrictions had, in some measure, been mitigated. The Jews were prohibited from residing outside any of the towns in the pale, and were forbidden to own, farm, or manage landed property. At first these May laws, as they were termed, were permitted to remain inoperative. But since the summer of last year they have been enforced by stringent orders from headquarters, with the effect of crowding enormous populations into the congested towns. Artisans are expelled with indignities, as though they were criminals, from cities where they had hitherto gained an honorable subsistence. Men of education are no longer permitted to exercise the professions for which they have been diligently trained. Day after day brings us tidings of thousands, who have no fault other than that of being Jews, having been expelled from their homes, and exposed to the most cruel suffering and privation."

EMIGRATION ONLY A PARTIAL SOLUTION.

Dr. Adler does not regard emigration as the true solution of the Russo-Jewish question. The great bulk of the Israelite population either cannot or will not quit the soil where they have been born, and which their fathers inhabited centuries before the Russians appeared. The true remedy is "liberty to circulate throughout the length and breadth of the land; freedom to settle in every district of that vast empire, with its eight million square miles and its ample means of subsistence for all its indwellers; the abrogation of every restrictive law and degrading disability." Until these privileges are granted, Dr. Adler holds, the Russo-Jewish problem will not be solved.

THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND.

THE first number of *The Charities Review* contains a detailed and interesting account of the Baron de Hirsch fund by Myer S. Isaacs, President of the Board of Trustees administering the Fund. It states that Baron de Hirsch, disappointed in his efforts to open schools in Russia, where a modern education including manual training should be placed within reach of the Russian people, including the Jews, turned his attention to other means for helping those of his race. He perceived that the tendency of Jewish emigration from Russia was toward the United States of America, and determined to contribute to the relief of such of his brethren as had emigrated or should emigrate to these shores.

The design of this Fund was not to assist emigration, but to promote the education of the immigrants in mechanical and agricultural pursuits chiefly. That the Jews are not merely a commercial people, but capable of succeeding in mechanical pursuits and farming, Baron de Hirsch had satisfactory demonstration in the success that had attended the administration of a fund for the training of the Jewish youth in Galicia.

Pending the final preparation of the papers under which the American fund was created, Baron de Hirsch remitted \$10,000 a month for such uses as the committee in the United States might see fit to make of it. This was expended in educational work, in transportation to places where work had been found for immigrants, in supplying tools, and in giving temporary relief to those awaiting employment. In March, 1891, the deed of trust was executed and the capital, amounting to \$2,400,000, was placed in the hands of the trustees. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars of this amount was reserved for the purchase of farm lands and plots for dwellings. Five thousand acres of land have been selected in Cape May County, New Jersey, for an agricultural settlement and fifty families located upon it. Each family is allotted fifteen acres, with the option of fifteen acres more, the cost of the entire purchase and labor being the price fixed for the farm. Eight hundred acres of the tract have

been reserved for a town, in which certain public buildings will be located. Similar settlements have been projected in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Texas.

The remainder of the Fund has been invested and the income will be devoted to the following objects among others: Loans to emigrants from Russia or Roumania, actual agriculturists, settlers within the United States; the transportation of emigrants; the training of emigrants in a handicraft, contributing to their support while learning such handicraft, and furnishing necessary tools and implements; furnishing improved mechanical training for adults and youths, whereby persons of industry and capacity may acquire some remunerative employment; giving instruction in the English language and in the duties and obligations of life and citizenship in the United States; giving opportunities for technical and trade education; for instruction in agricultural work; co-operating with relief associations and giving temporary aid to individuals waiting for work.

The work of the committee in the finding of employment for immigrants is interesting. Factories, mills, shops, farms—in fact, all available channels have been utilized, and a systematic organization has been effected whereby local committees scattered through the country assist the central committee. During the month of July, 1891, employment was found for 423 persons; 120 in factories and mills, 56 in commercial positions, 139 as mechanics, 14 on farms, 16 in general labor, and 91 were taught trades. During the same month tools were supplied to 20 men and 15 were started in business. Allowing five to a family, these figures show that about 2,220 persons were so aided during the month, or about one-fourth of the entire number of arrivals in New York. "Thus a very large majority of immigrants are absorbed in the mass of people settled in cities, and help themselves or are cared for by relatives and friends."

May the United States Intercede for the Jews?

The Rev. W. E. Blackstone holds that the wisest and most natural solution of the question of the disposition of the Jews expelled from Russia is their return to Palestine, and in the leading article in *Our Day* for October he answers the question, "May the United States intercede for the Jews?" in promoting this end.

Their return would not mean the expulsion of the present inhabitants of Palestine. Autonomy would be guaranteed to the Jews under international protection—and they are capable of self-government. The same cession of public lands or property should be made to them by the Porte as has been made in the cases of Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece. The action of the Berlin Conference in 1878, when autonomy was granted to Bulgaria and other Turkish provinces, furnished the precedent for giving the government of Palestine to the Jews.

In answer to the objection that by reason of their

rebellion against God the Jews have forfeited their claim to the land, he states that while the Jew admits that the sins of his people have brought their calamities upon them, he does not relinquish his right and claim to the land, and that the prophecies of the Old and New Testaments point to the restoration of the Jews to their fatherland. The principles of international law are also cited in proof of the fact that there is no basis for the proscription against Israel, either on the ground of dereliction or of undisputed possession. For the intercession of the United States to bring about the return of the Israelites to their land the writer finds many precedents. What is asked for is not a crusade, not intervention, but peaceable diplomatic intercession, and the United States is in a position to exercise a strong moral influence in the matter, as her efforts would be recognized as purely unselfish and philanthropic.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

THE irrepressible Mr. E. B. Lanin is once more to the front in the *Fortnightly*, and this time he has a theme which lends itself only too easily to the pessimistic pen. He maintains that famine is chronic in Russia. There are always provincial famines which equal in severity the sufferings of the great famines which recur periodically. Even in 1887, when there was a most abundant harvest, the distress in certain districts was fully as intense and disastrous as at present. Last year there was a partial famine of considerable proportions, marked by the usual concomitants of merciful homicide, arson, suicide, dirt-bread, typhus, and death.

This year "the famine extends over a much larger area, but is not a whit more intense than it was last year, five, ten, or fifteen years ago. The district affected extends from the shores of the Black Sea through Little Russia, athwart the rich loam country, celebrated for its marvellous fertility, straight through the country watered by the Volga, across the Urals, growing wider and wider, till it reaches Tobolsk; in other words, it covers a tract of land 3,000 miles long and from 500 to 1,000 miles broad, which supports a population of only forty millions."

The intense cold of spring was followed by a protracted drought that parched and stunted the crops and dried up the grass. In many districts horses are selling at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 each, and a number of colts in another part have been sold for about a dollar apiece. In the regions watered by the Volga, about one-half the agricultural horses were sold or killed by last September. The population in the smitten districts is estimated at thirty to thirty-five millions. Hundreds of thousands are prowling through the country begging for bread.

"Most of these wandering advertisements of squalor are suffering from dysentery, scurvy, and other diseases. Their eyelids are swollen to monstrous dimensions; their faces pinched and withered, and their whole persons shrivelled from the likeness of aught human into horrible ghosts and shadows.

Sometimes one meets them stalking silently through deserted villages consisting of the tenantless ruins of burned houses; at other times they drift into hamlets where, instead of alms-givers, they meet their own lean images, still ghastlier shadows of themselves, and then they slink away to a hiding-place which is often their last earthly lodging."

Suicide from hunger is very frequent. Hunger-bread, upon which they are attempting to quiet the pangs of hunger, resembles a lump of hard black earth covered with a coating of mould. Multitudes are living on grass and the foliage of trees. One priest alone says that he administered the last sacrament to sixteen persons dying of hunger in the space of two days. Stories are circulating of parents who have eaten their children, and women who have sold themselves to any one who will give them food. Mr. Lanin closes with the following characteristic touch:

"The Russian authorities are even now carefully considering the advisability of keeping down the pride of the peasants by treating them as an inferior class, and addressing them officially as *thou* and *thee* instead of the more respectful *you*; and another measure is likewise under consideration, compelling all peasants to uncover their heads in the presence of *tshinovniks*, nobles and priests, on the roadside as well as within doors, and condemning those who refuse to comply to be soundly flogged."

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHILIAN WAR.

IN a second article on "The War in Chili" M. Maximiliano Ibanez resumes the very interesting account which he gave of it some months ago in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and draws the following conclusions, full of encouragement for the future. He considers the struggle as having been—in great part, it is true—personal, and directed against the special abuses of Balmaceda, but as having been, also, a profoundly national struggle between two powers—the power of the executive and the power of the legislative bodies. It was the Parliament against the President, and the result for the Constitution had been an announcement that for the future "the President shall preside, but shall not govern." The parallel which M. Ibanez draws between this struggle and the struggle of the British Parliament and Charles I. is very close. He says of it that it was the same "in the motives by which it was provoked, in the conditions under which it was carried, in the result which it has attained. There were the same encroachment of the head of the state upon the privileges of Parliament; there was the armed struggle; there was finally the subversal of the head of the state. There would have been also the same scene upon the scaffold, but that suicide intervened to prevent it."

The consequences will be, he prophesies, no less important to the public life of the Chilian people. The idea that despotic authority cannot be combated with success has been destroyed. This idea has lain, M. Ibanez says, with the weight of a crushing

burden upon all individual initiative. Henceforth the growth of honest public opinion is assured. The evils of official corruption and of automatically arranged elections have been exposed. Political parties have realized their own strength, and will no longer consent to be used as mere tools in the hands of government. The purification of the public offices may be looked for as one immediate and practical result. In fact, parliamentary life from a shadow has become a reality; more blood runs in its veins, a new sense of responsibility toward the nation has been born, a new experience of the power and the dignity which attend honest exertion has animated the being of the nation.

M. Ibanéz cites a list of reforms upon which Congress has already been at work. The tendency of them is to make wholesale bribery in high places impossible, to set electoral voices free to develop a healthy spirit of self-government. The revolution, if the views penned in this article are justified, may be regarded as the birth-pangs only of New Chili. The writer believes that the good which has been achieved will largely counterbalance the temporary commercial and financial evil, and that the future may be safely trusted to the energy of the inhabitants and the fertility of the soil of the Republic.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

IN the *Economic Review* for October the Rev. Canon Scott Holland publishes a brief article criticising the Pope's encyclical on the "Condition of Labor." While recognizing the great difficulties and venerable character of Pope Leo XIII., Mr. Scott Holland is not satisfied with the encyclical. He says: "And yet, at the close of it, why is it that we put it down with a touch of grave disappointment? Perhaps the very solemnity of the occasion, the very loftiness of the claims, the imposing weight of responsibility, all serve to aggravate this disappointment. They intensify our sense that, somehow, the actual effect upon us has been slight; that we have not gained any clear step; that we are not further forward on our way; that our real problems have only been skirted, not assailed; that, after all that the old man, in his goodness, has said, we must go back and work out the weary heart of the problem for ourselves. We have not got on—that is what we clearly feel. We have not gone behind the difficulty. A great many kind and wise things have been said.

"There is no attempt to examine, or correct, or criticise, or sift the principle by which property has now become distributed; or to consider whether this distribution be that which the abstract theory of ownership would sanction; or to determine the limitation of the ownership and the nature of its relations to the common weal. Yet, for all reformers who seek to oppose out-and-out Socialism, this is exactly the heart of the problem."

The weakness of the encyclical is that it never seems to contemplate the existence of the problem of modern industrial society. He assumes that the state

settles things in a patriarchal sort of fashion, which gives a far-away, old-fashioned, dreamy tone to all that he says. The Pope throws out propositions which he does not answer. Mr. Scott Holland also objects to the Pope's resting the right of private ownership on the pre-existence of the state. "Now, this makes the whole treatment of the state by the Pope somewhat thin, legal, superficial. It is often spoken of as if it were only a needful apparatus by which individualism secures itself from peril and advances its own interests. It sinks to the level of mere police. But it is surely too late in the day to face the tremendous pressure of the present industrial crisis with any fanciful picture of a 'natural' private ownership which has never had any real existence; nor can we expect the state to bear the strain laid upon it by the demands of immense laboring populations, unless it be itself rooted fast and firm into those deep and vital secrets which hold all men together in a corporate whole, and create in them a mutual obligation, and bind them to a common task."

THE FOOD-SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE.

A Blow at Malthus.

IN the November *Century*, W. O. Atwater discusses "The Food Supply of the Future." The burden of his discourse is to show how the doctrines of Malthus may be refuted, or at least qualified, by increased attention to the scientific cultivation of the soil and by fish-culture.

WHAT WE WASTE.

But if we are to provide against a world-famine, we must not only make more food; we must also use that which we have made to better advantage. As nearly as can be ascertained from the statistics of food-consumption, the average American consumes in the neighborhood of 50 per cent. more than the European, the food being measured in calories (heat units), which represent its power to keep the body warm and vigorous.

"We certainly use more food than we need. Part of the excess is simply thrown away; the rest is eaten to the detriment of our health. The facts at hand imply that our chief wastefulness is with meats and sweetmeats. This is perfectly natural. People in the United States are generally able to have the kind of food they like and all they wish of it."

Our greatest recklessness is seen in the management of the meat-supply. The aim of the cattle-raisers, especially of the pork-producers of the Western States, is to produce a monstrous abnormality of fatness to send to the slaughter-house, for that is the most convenient way of marketing their corn. Of this fat meat we eat all the lean, protein-producing part, but not enough; of the fat, yielding carbohydrates, we eat only a part, but far too much. The rest is principally wasted.

At the same time, careless cultivation has reduced the quantity of protein in our vegetable products.

"A large amount of soil-product is required to make a small amount of meat. We eat much more meat than is needed to supplement our vegetable food. Our meat is much fatter than would be necessary anyhow. The sugary and starchy foods, of which we consume an excess, make the fat still less necessary. A reform must come, but it will come no faster than our farmers learn to produce crops richer in nitrogen, and to make more meat and leaner meat from less vegetable material."

SCIENTIFIC TILLAGE AND IRRIGATION.

"Doubtless many of us remember Prince Krapotkin's extraordinary *Nineteenth Century* paper of a few years ago, in which he described the almost miraculous results of the systems of painstaking market-gardening in the vicinity of Paris, in Holland, and elsewhere. A few striking instances: 2,125 acres cultivated near Paris not only supply the 2,000,000 inhabitants with vegetables, but furnish a surplus for shipment to London; these *maratchers* with no apparatus more costly than a few frames for seedlings, raise on half an acre vegetables to the value of £200. They declare that if all the food, animal and vegetable, necessary for the 3,500,000 inhabitants of the departments of Seine and Seine-et-Oise had to be grown on their own territory (3,250 square miles), it could be grown without resorting to any other methods of culture than those already in use."

Not only can this wonderful increase in production become possible through irrigation, careful selection of plants, and proper attendance, but it is literally true that no soil at all is needed to make a plant grow. Such are the properties of plant-food and its assimilation that it is possible for the vegetable to obtain its nourishment from water in which the proper ingredients have been placed. This water-culture has been experimented with in various parts of Germany. Professor Nobbe grew in jars of water a "Japanese buckwheat plant nine feet high weighing, when air-dry, 4,786-fold as much as the seed from which it was produced." The most important ingredients which make up plant-food are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, and it is these substances that our practical agricultural chemists are looking to find in greater quantities, especially in the case of the first.

PLENTY OF FOOD AHEAD.

"In the light of our present knowledge the problem of the world's future food-supply is conditioned upon two things. One is plant-food, the other is energy, power to manufacture and transport plant-food, and to transport water. The visible supply of plant-food is such that the only element about which there has for some time been any question is nitrogen. Late research implies that this can be easily derived from the atmosphere in unlimited quantity. . . . We may hope that the science of the future will provide the power. The amount of vegetable growth that is possible within a given area is

entirely outside our ordinary calculations. The old way of estimating possible food-production by land-area and soil-fertility is wrong. We have only to assume that as the population of the earth increases there will be a corresponding improvement in the use of plant-food and energy, of which the supply is practically inexhaustible, and the problem is solved."

Mr. Atwater has a passing word for the gigantic schemes, now under consideration, for irrigating the dry parts of the West from huge reservoirs placed in the Rocky Mountains, in which the waters of the winter floods will be held and dispensed during the dry season. Competent authorities say that such a system might convert our sparsely settled extreme West into the garden-spot of the world.

THE RIOTS IN CHINA.

THE paper on the Chinese riots in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November is a vigorous plea for the adoption of a stronger policy on the part of the Celestial Government.

"The first step in this direction," the writer says, "should be a definite announcement to the Tsungli Yamen that we intend for the future to demand the strict fulfilment of our treaty to the very letter; and that no plea of *non possumus* will be accepted, unless by so doing our hands shall be considered free to enforce our rights on the spot."

The second step is: "The establishment of settlements at inland towns in Hunan and Hupeh is the true remedy for the anti-foreign feeling which is now so unfortunately rife in those provinces, and which, unless checked, must remain a constant source of danger to the treaty ports on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

"It would be only necessary to place at the disposal of the consuls at these two towns an appearance of force to secure the foreign settlements against all annoyance. This could be done in two ways—either by the presence of gun-boats or by giving the consuls small escorts of marines. It by no means follows that because gun-boats could not steam up the rivers at all seasons, they could not remain at their moorings opposite the settlements all the year round. But if there were naval objections to this course, there could be none, we should imagine, to the detachment of sufficient men to form small escorts. This would be no new departure."

Send a Few Gun-boats.

Mr. R. S. Gundry thus writes in the *National Review* on the "Chinese Atrocities:"

"The Imperial Government must manage its own people. It must support its officials in doing their duty, and it must punish those who are primarily responsible for the flow of placards which are the cause of mischief. There is said to be a project to strike at the heart of the octopus by insisting on the opening of Hunan. The idea is good, and might be accomplished, perhaps, by the opening of the Tungting Lake to foreign commerce. But we must

be prepared, in that case, to make good our own entry. If the Government stands so far in awe of the Hunanese soldiers in the valley of the Yang-tse that it dares not employ force for their repression, if it has witnessed the expulsion of its own emissaries from Hunan when the question was only about setting up a telegraph, it would probably not dare—at least, at the present moment—to insist on the right of foreigners to travel and reside in the province. The appearance of a few foreign gun-boats on that lake, however, which is embayed in the obnoxious province, might prove an efficacious means of bringing various people to their senses."

CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

DR. J. T. GRACEY contributes to *The Missionary Review* an article on the causes of those disturbances in China which at present seem likely to develop into a revolution.

China, like some countries better known to us, has a bad case of pension-bleeding. At the time of the Taiping rebellion the government enrolled an extra army consisting of some million of men. At the close of the war these men were pensioned. This generation of soldiers has passed away, but the pensioning goes on, for when a soldier died a substitute was immediately found, who continued to draw the pension-money. All sorts of corruptions naturally crept in, and the system has become a curse to the empire. The present government has made an effort to root out the evil by cutting off the payments, and a storm of indignant protest is the consequence.

Among the most violent objectors to the reform are the members of the *Kolao Hui*, a powerful society of soldiers. Other great secret societies contain the germs of conspiracy, and the whole system of secret societies is a potent factor in brewing trouble.

Another source of trouble lies in the antagonism which a large proportion of the people have for the government, which is not Chinese but Tartar. This jealousy of everything foreign extends beyond the government to the commerce, which is largely in European hands. Native ships have been displaced by European vessels, and as a consequence many native sailors have been thrown out of employment, and finding no other channel in which to turn their labors, they are discontented and ripe for rebellion.

Fanning this feeling is the inherent Chinese superstitious prejudice. Anything foreign is evil, and their hatred has extended to all foreigners, of all professions or employment.

Lastly, there is a general belief that the imperial army is a rotten system, existing principally on paper and the pay-roll.

All these causes are so intermixed that the total result is quite sufficient to bring on at any time serious evil.

ARCHBISHOP TAIT.

Three Estimates in the Quarterlies.

THE quarterlies naturally busy themselves with the recently published life of Archbishop Tait. As was perhaps natural, the *Church Quarterly* is the least appreciative. Ever since the days of Clarendon the clergy are a class of men "who understand the least and take the worst measure of human affairs of all mankind that can read and write." The *Church Quarterly* says:

"The archbishop valued the Church as the expression of the national view of religion, not as the Body of Christ. It was to him the most powerful instrument for impressing upon the country the value of Christianity, the importance of accepting in general the truths it inculcated and the moral law which it proclaimed; but he did not seem to regard it as inhabited by a supernatural power and capable of imparting supernatural gifts.

"The archbishop was not a great preacher, but he was a powerful and impressive speaker, and in the House of Lords, in convocation, on platforms and elsewhere, his speeches were listened to with pleasure, and always seemed to support the high position which he filled. As an administrator he was industrious and hard-working, and if we cannot accord him such a high place as that occupied by Bishop Blomfield or Bishop Wilberforce, as an originator of new methods for meeting the wants of the time, or as a popular leader who left an enduring mark upon the episcopate of England, he was certainly most painstaking, and desirous to encourage and further whatever he could to promote the increase of true religion among those over whom he had been placed in charge. The one great institution for the establishment of which he was responsible was the Bishop of London's Fund."

The *Edinburgh* is appreciative. The archbishop, it says, was neither showy nor brilliant:

"Looking back at his life, its most conspicuous feature is the record of remarkable growth. His mind was ever learning; his character ripened, mellowed, and sweetened to the end. His character was built up on simple but solid foundations. He was real, straightforward, manly, possessed of judgment, candor, decision, and the courage of his opinions. His mental balance was complete, and the strength and beauty of his character was seen in the harmony of his talents and feelings. Without this proportion, his strong gift of humor might have imperilled his position; with it, his humor became a valuable ally, enabling him to relieve tension without loss of dignity, and to place himself easily and naturally on good terms with his audience. Nor was this perfect balance of that kind which produces amiable, commonplace characters. It was corrected by great confidence and determination, by a natural though repressed impetuosity, and by a strong instinct for action. Few men so powerfully moulded as Tait could have administered their office with so conciliatory and statesmanlike a temper."

It is the *Quarterly Review* which is most enthusiastic. It gently chaffs Tait's biographer for his excessive hero-worship.

"It is true that, from the first chapter to the last, there is an underlying insinuation, none the less real because most delicately conveyed, that the infallibility which the Pope claims officially, the archbishop possessed personally, and that his peculiar form of theology is the only reasonable religion."

But the defect is to virtue near allied, and of the biography it speaks with high praise.

"The various scenes, events, and persons that the narrative touches are grouped round a central figure of no common interest. It is the figure of a man endowed with strong feelings, calm judgment, sound sense, and invincible will; a man who was not a genius, nor an orator, nor a thinker, nor a theologian; who lacked both private fortune and powerful friends, and was hampered throughout the greater part of his working life by precarious health; and who, in spite of all these disadvantages, passed from one post of dignity and importance to another, till he reached the highest station attainable by an English subject; and, in these successive offices, produced a marked and durable effect upon the fortunes of the Church of England, and exercised determining influence at more than one crisis in public affairs. The main events of this remarkable career must now be briefly recapitulated."

WHO IS TO BE THE NEW POPE?

SUCH is the momentous question asked, and to a certain extent answered, by R. de Cesare in the October number of the *Nuova Antologia*. The article is written in a somewhat despondent vein, and in a tone of marked antagonism toward Leo XIII., while a European war is treated as imminent. The writer begins by prognosticating as to the probable meeting-place of the conclave.

"Probabilities are in favor of the conclave being held in Rome. Although Leo XIII. is in comparatively good health, his extreme old age justifies one in fearing that he will soon disappear from the scene, before the outbreak of the coming war. In such a case the cardinals will not remove themselves, for only circumstances of extraordinary peril could rouse them to such a step. Departure from Rome is an eventuality that terrifies everybody. Only in the case of war breaking out before the conclave, and Leo leaving Rome, and the Holy See being left vacant before peace were restored, would the papal election take place out of Italy. Even should war break out, and the Pontiff were to remain in Rome, and to die during the progress of hostilities, the conclave would meet in Rome all the same. A conclave in Italy means an Italian Pope. . . . At present there are sixty cardinals, of whom thirty are Italians and thirty foreigners. The hypothesis of a foreign Pope is only admissible in case the conclave were to assemble out of Italy."

Moreover, if Crispi could be depended on in 1878

to guarantee freedom of election and perfect security to the College of Cardinals, di Rudini can surely be counted on to-day for a similar service, although relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican are more strained than ever. Then there was some hope for a conciliatory Pope; to-day the opposite has become a practical certainty. "The new Pope will be 'intransigent,' in the sense that he will not resign himself to his surroundings, against which he will protest from the first. Such is the spirit of the Sacred College from which the new Pontiff must arise."

After pointing out that none of the powers of Europe, except France, with her ten cardinals, headed by Lavigerie, are in a position to influence the election, the author refers to the helplessness of the Italian government in the matter. She has only herself to blame for her exclusion. The ecclesiastical policy of the government of Italy for the last few years has been totally destitute of common sense. Without continuity, between fears and prejudices, now violent, now indifferent, always indefinite, it has never risen to the difficulties of the situation, both new and delicate, imposed by the law of guarantees to render possible the co-existence of two sovereignties in Rome. As a result, among all the powers of Europe, Italy is the only one to whom all direct action in the election to the papal throne is denied, although it takes place in her own dominions and she is more immediately interested in the result than any other nation.

Turning to personalities, R. de Cesare selects three names for the possible honors of the Papacy—Cardinals Monaco, Parocchi, and Battaglini. "Monaco is deacon of the Sacred College, bishop of Ostia and Velletri, secretary to the Holy Office, senior penitentiary and arch-priest of St. John's Lateran. Parocchi is vicar to His Holiness and bishop of Albano. Battaglini is archbishop of Bologna. The first is a native of the Abruzzi, the second of Mantua, the third of the diocese of Bologna. Battaglini is sixty-eight years of age, Monaco sixty-four, Parocchi fifty-eight—all three of suitable age. As regards health, Monaco has the advantage. The growing *embonpoint* of Parocchi is alarming, and the delicate health of Battaglini reduces his chances. The candidates respond to the spirit of the electors. Monaco would be the candidate of the Ultramontanes, who expect everything from time; Parocchi of the Irrequitists; and Battaglini of the more moderate."

A further sketch is given of Parocchi: "Cardinal Parocchi might become the candidate of the Ultramontanes, who do not relish waiting as a means of escaping from actual conditions. But the strange contradictions of his life alienate the timid, who are in a majority, among Italian cardinals. Parocchi enjoys the sympathy of the French, whom he knows personally and flatters discreetly, accentuating his attachment to France, and affecting diffidence toward Germany and Austria. Parocchi as Pope would be an unknown quantity. He is capable of great deeds and great follies, and, surrounded by dangerous friends, there is no foreseeing how far he

might not be carried. Weak in the main, though with the appearance of a person of decided character, he is not so much to be feared in person as in his friendships and sympathies. In the hands of fanatics he might become an element of disorder to the internal peace of Europe, and also because he would speechify even more than Leo XIII., which is saying much."

On the subject of an English-speaking Pope, the author has also a word to say after extolling American Catholicism at the expense of what we see in Europe. "As for Cardinal Gibbons, he is an excellent bishop, . . . but he can speak no language but English, and that with a nasal twang like all North Americans. When he came to Rome to receive the hat, and took possession of his cardinal's title of Santa Maria in Trastevere, the ceremonies were of a curious character, as the Cardinal addressed the Chapter in English, which they could not understand. An American Pope who can speak nothing but English seems to me incomplete, and his election appears to me impossible."

IS THE CHURCH GAINING OR LOSING GROUND?

Gaining Hand Over Hand.

THERE is a very powerful article in the *Quarterly Review*, entitled "Church Progress and Church Defence," the writer of which sets himself to prove that the English Church is much more the church of the nation now than it was twenty-five years ago. It must be admitted that he sets forth a very strong case, which the Liberation Society will have its work set to answer. To begin at the end, he makes out that in the last twenty-five years the voluntary contributions of the Church amount to a million and a half, while every year it contributes a million to Church extension and three-quarters of a million to foreign missions. He quotes Mr. Gladstone as against Mr. Massingham in support of the thesis that the clergymen of the Church of England have been more than in the front rank of their contemporaries. In London the Church is steadily gaining ground. Since Bishop Thorold was appointed to Rochester in 1877 sixty-six new churches or additions to churches have been consecrated.

"Eight public-school and college missions, including the splendid Trinity College Mission in St. George's, Camberwell, have been started in the diocese, and their work is yearly increasing. Eleven diocesan missionary clergy, and as many assistant curates, thirty-two Scripture readers, sixty-four deaconesses and mission women, form the society's staff of living agents."

As it has been in Rochester, so it has been in St. Albans; as it has been in London, so it has been in the great industrial centres, in the northern counties especially. In ten years \$3,200,000 have been expended upon the fabric of cathedrals. In eight selected parishes in 1889 the number of voluntary helpers varied from sixty-eight to three hundred and

twenty-five. Even the cathedrals are being used at last. The Dean of Gloucester reports that:

"Constantly, at their own request, large and small parties of workmen, machinists' artisans, and others, are taken round the church, when explanations and illustrations, historical, architectural, and theological, are given by the dean. Co-operative and benefit societies, Oddfellows and Druids, employees of large mercantile houses, and railway operatives—the very Sower of the workmen—are thus brought into touch with the Church by thousands. Besides the daily services within the choir, the great Norman nave is filled—centre and aisles—from fifty to sixty times a year at special Sunday-evening services, or at services arranged during the winter, on week-nights and half-holidays."

Diocesan missions have been established in twenty dioceses. There are three hundred mission preachers in fifteen dioceses. There are associations for lay workers, who number over 6,000 in the diocese of London alone. The Church Army has 180 officer evangelists and six labor homes. There are thirty-two university and public-school missions, all of which have been constituted since 1877. The reviewer says a well-deserved word in favor of Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Six new sees have been created, twenty-four sisterhoods have been established, some of them on a scale that recalls the old monastic foundations. In the foreign missions the Church is cutting out the Nonconformists, and notably the Wesleyans, I believe, although the reviewer does not say so. Here is one curious little fact, which indicates as much as anything the way in which the Church has gained upon Dissent:

"Is it generally known that, as year by year the offertories on Hospital Sunday in London have grown larger, almost the entire increase has come from church collections? In 1880 the total was £28,675, of which the Church supplied £21,848; in 1890 the total was £38,767, the church portion £30,962; so that out of the entire increase of £10,000, over £9,000 was given by Churchmen."

The reviewer's conclusion of the whole matter is somewhat odd. He winds up his article by declaring that disendowment would be both a crime and a blunder. It would be immeasurably better than disestablishment. In this he would probably not find many in the Church to agree with him. To the majority of the clergy the Establishment is a snare and a temptation, leading them to put on that "side" which is the chief difficulty with which they have to contend. If the country clergy would but be as brotherly and liberal as their brethren in the towns the Liberation Society might shut up shop. That which keeps the Liberation Society going, and that which in the end will disestablish the Church of England, and probably disendow it, is the arrogance and "side," for there is no better word, which the clergy and the Church people generally put on in the rural districts to an extent that makes every village Dissenter feel that he would almost give his right hand to disestablish the Church.

CENSUS OF GHOSTS AND RELIGION.

The Bearing Upon the Christian Faith.

THOSE persons of a religious turn who mock at our proposed "Census of Ghosts" should read the Rev. Henry Kendall's paper in the *Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review* for October. Mr. Kendall is a Congregational minister, and he has for years patiently collected and studied the evidence of all the phenomena usually described as supernatural. In this article he replies to those good Christian Sadducees who impatiently ask, What is the use of it all? He says:

Suppose that the ultimate verdict, not only of the Society for Psychical Research, but of intelligent men generally, shall be that in a considerable proportion of instances the strange sights seen and sounds heard which have been the subject of investigation, have an objective reality and demonstrate the activity of what is ordinarily termed the supernatural within the sphere of human observation—how do the facts compare with the statements of Scripture on the same subject?

I. First, it will have to be admitted that there is an invisible sphere peopled with intelligent life, and that there are spiritual beings who are ordinarily unseen to us, but who have power to manifest themselves to living men, and from time to time do this.

(a) If the judgment finally pronounced shall be affirmative, it will have been scientifically demonstrated that there is a spirit in man capable of separation from the body, and of existence independent of it, and that this spirit, which is the real man, does actually survive the body's dissolution with augmented powers.

(b) Strong evidence is afforded by psychical phenomena, not only that the spirits of men survive the dissolution of the body, but that there are among them the prime distinctions of good and evil, happy and unhappy. It is shown in many cases that the disposition, whether kind or malign, displayed in this life, has been projected into the next.

(c) There are several strange and striking details connected with supernatural appearances, as recorded in Scripture, abundantly confirmed by facts we are now receiving through psychical research.

II. The power of foreseeing future events is one that psychical research shows to be frequently exercised, both by persons still living in the body and by departed spirits.

III. The proof of telepathy is pretty satisfactory, and a moment's reflection may serve to show the significance of it in reference to some of the most important aspects of religion. For it is the law which affirms the possibility of one mind influencing another, irrespective of distance, and apart from sensory organs. Christian experience has its own evidence of the reality of these higher influences, independent of scientific discoveries. But the law of telepathy, so far as it goes, harmonizes with the transcendental teachings of religion, and removes the objection that there is nothing in ordinary ex-

perience to support the idea that mind can touch mind, and spirit answer to spirit, without any physical means of communication between them. It is shown that they can and do influence one another without this medium in common life, and a presumption arises that they will do the same in the spiritual life and in religious experience.

WITCHCRAFT IN SCOTLAND.

THERE is an interesting article in the *Scottish Review* on "Witchcraft in Scotland." The writer, Mr. F. Legge, enters into an elaborate calculation as to the number of women who were really burned on the charge of witchcraft in the various epidemics that afflicted North Britain on that subject. He compiles the following statistics, from which it appears that no fewer than three thousand four hundred women were burned for witchcraft. Some of them were strangled before being burned, others were burned alive:

In the first persecution, from 1560-1597,	50 per annum, or	850
" second " 1640-1650,	100 "	1,000
" third " 1660-1668,	150 "	450
And during the remainder of the time (say from 1590 to 1660) that the persecution was really sharp.....	20 "	1,600
In all.....		3,400

It will be noticed that there was a cessation of these cruel judicial murders for ten years; that respite was secured to the witches by Cromwell. Mr. Legge says:

"When Cromwell made his attempt to unite England and Scotland under one system of law, his 'Commissioners for the Administration of Justice' found in their first circuit upward of sixty prisoners awaiting trial for witchcraft. Most of these poor creatures had confessed, but on hearing how their confessions had been obtained, the commissioners directed that they should all be released. This proved to be the beginning of a more enlightened policy toward those accused of the crime, and during the continuance of Cromwell's supremacy but very few were burnt. 'There is much witchery up and down our land,' writes Robert Baillie regretfully; 'the English be but too sparing to try it, but some they execute.' It is with difficulty that the record of any executions can be found until the last two years of the English domination, when the impediments with which Cromwell had surrounded the execution upon witches of what was then facetiously called justice were in part removed. From 1658 to 1660 the trials began again, and thirty-eight women and two men were executed in Edinburgh and the neighboring counties."

One curious fact which Mr. Legge brings out clearly is that while it was perfectly well known that witchcraft was practised by persons of quality, there was a kind of tacit contract between the nobles and the clergy that the charge should never be brought against a person of position. The lower class of witches were persecuted to the death, while their accomplices in the higher ranks were never even threatened.

ONE SOUL OR MANY.

M. ALFRED FOUILLÉE'S article on "Contemporary Psychology" is no less interesting than the other articles which the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has of late from time to time published upon this subject. While M. Fouillée accepts as a proved fact that the human being is an aggregation of many beings brought into immediate communication with each other, that each cell is a little animal, and that the great organs, such as the heart, stomach, etc., are special groups associated with a view to the special needs of the general association of the whole, consequently, that the individuality which we recognize as one and human is indeed made up of myriads of lesser individualities, his article is written with the general intention of a protest against what he considers to be the too hasty conclusions of M. Binet on the subject of multitudinous personalities included within one identity. M. Binet, it may be remembered, puts forward a theory, in an article published not many months ago, that within each human being there are several distinct personalities, and he supported his statement by illustrations from well-known hypnotic experiments, of which the tendency was to show that though in a normal state of mental health these distinct personalities were bound into a group, so closely united as to act like one individual, in states of mental disease they fell asunder, and could be so distinctly separated as to act in isolation turn by turn, and even to be brought into a state in which each had separate cognizance of the other, and intercommunication could be consciously maintained between them. M. Fouillée apparently is of opinion that this theory arises from an indistinctness of the prevailing conception of identity and consequent misapprehension of terms. This leads to an endeavor to define human consciousness and the grouping round it of forms of sensation and expression which constitute identity, and gives occasion for some extremely suggestive and interesting conclusions. Before touching them it is worth while to quote the following experiment made by M. Jules Janet, which illustrates the common starting-ground of M. Binet and M. Fouillée.

DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS.

An hysterical subject with an insensible limb is put to sleep, and is told, "After you wake you will raise your finger when you mean yes, and you will put it down when you mean no, in answer to the question which I shall ask you." The subject is then awakened, and M. Janet pricks the insensible limb in several places. He asks, "Do you feel anything?" The conscious-awakened person replies with the lips, "No," but at the same time, in accordance with the signal that has been agreed upon during the state of hypnotization, the finger is raised to signify "Yes." It has been found that the finger will even indicate exactly the number of times that the apparently insensible limb has been wounded. M. Binet draws

from this and cognate facts the conclusions that there are two personalities within the one individual, that one personality has a distinct consciousness of being rent, and desires to express the fact, while the other has an equally distinct consciousness of being free from pain, and expresses that fact. As a rule, power of expression is confined to the normal method of speech, and the personality which is in command of the organs of speech is the only one which is able to make its sensation known. By furnishing a means of expression to the other personality one can obtain notifications at the same time of the co-existence of the two.

SUBCONSCIOUSNESS.

M. Fouillée, on the other hand, draws from such an experiment the deductions that consciousness is not an indivisible entity, but rather an aggregation or harmony of sensations, of which some are dominant and some subordinate, and that the complete hierarchy of both is required to constitute the individual. He uses a musical illustration for his theory, and suggests a sonata, in which the dominant notes should be all artificially silenced, and the harmonies only heard. The sonata would be metamorphosed into a totally different musical production. Nevertheless, what is now heard had been there all the time; it is only thrown into prominence, and, as it were, changed proportion, by the suppression of the dominant notes. What you hear is not another sonata. It is an integral part of the first. When M. Binet finds a second personality, M. Fouillée finds subconsciousness, which, under normal conditions, constitutes only a part of the whole consciousness.

WHAT IS CONSCIOUSNESS?

The discussion of this part of the problem is the most fascinating section of M. Fouillée's article. "How," he asks, "do creatures arrive at being distinct from one another—at detaching themselves in the universe? How, above all, do they arrive at existence, not only in themselves, but for themselves, with the capacity of saying 'I'?" Contemporary psychology deprives us, he says, of the illusion of a definitely limited, impenetrable, and absolutely autonomous I. The conception of individual consciousness must be of an idea rather than of a substance. Though separate in the universe, we are not separate from the universe. "Continuity and reciprocity of action exist everywhere. This is the great law and the great mystery. There is no such thing as an isolated and veritably monad being, any more than there is such a thing as an indivisible point, except in the abstractions of geometry."

If we were to venture to translate M. Fouillée's thought for him into one sentence, it would be simply that a human being is an evanescent expression of the eternal unity. This doctrine, instead of liberating at death, as M. Binet's would, a number of individual souls, would lead us to regard death as a simple breaking away of the dividing sphere of self.

TWO GRAND OLD SCIENTISTS.

THE Germans, at any rate, cannot be accused of ignoring the heroes in their midst. Only a birthday or a jubilee has to come round, and the hero of the moment receives an ovation. Within the last few weeks two of Germany's most distinguished sons in the domain of science, Professor von Helmholtz and Professor Virchow, have been celebrating their seventieth birthdays, and the ceremonies in connection therewith have partaken of the character of national events.

Professor von Helmholtz is equally distinguished in physiology, mathematics, and experimental and mathematical physics. We have his treatise on "Physiological Optics," his speculum for the examination of the retina, and his discourse on human vision, his analysis of the spectrum, his explanation of vowel sounds, his papers on the conservation of energy, his great work on the sensations of tone, etc. His scientific labors are dealt with in some of the German periodicals. Emil Schiff writes in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for October, and Franz Bendt in *Ueber Land und Meer*, Heft 3; while in the *Daheim* of August 29 Hanns von Zobellitz describes a recent visit he made to the Professor.

Helmholtz, says his interviewer, is an early riser, and does most of his work before mid-day. His evenings are devoted to the family and to recreation—music, reading aloud, and the theatre. His favorite masters are Shakespeare and Goethe, but he does not neglect contemporary literature, only it must not be Ibsen. His special fondness for music is evinced by his experiments in the kingdom of sound, and his veneration for Richard Wagner is well known. No year passes without a visit to Bayreuth; and Frau von Helmholtz remembers well the animated conversation between Wagner and her husband when they exchanged views on the aims and the limits of music.

The drawing-room of the Helmholtz villa contains two excellent portraits of the Professor by Lenbach.

In the course of the interview Helmholtz refers to his early days, his modest circumstances, and the difficulties in the way of earning a living by the mere study of the natural sciences, and how in 1843 he became a surgeon in the army at Potsdam, where he wrote his world-famed "Conservation of Energy." But his fame was not made at one stroke exactly. His work was rejected by various publishers, and it was only by the intervention of his friend, Du Bois Reymond, that he eventually found a publisher in George Reimer, of Leipzig.

His love of music, the Professor said, was certainly not acquired by his first lessons on the piano. He had a teacher who made himself so unbearable that he (Helmholtz) one day threw the music-book at him, and so put an end to the lessons. When a student, Helmholtz stumbled upon Glück's works, and was so fascinated with "Armide" that he returned to the piano, and soon managed to play parts

of it. Then he tried other instruments, so that his researches in sound arose partly from musical and partly from physical interest. A good concert or opera gives him the greatest pleasure, but it is in the theatre where he finds the most perfect release from his studies.

In 1847 Helmholtz was teacher at the Anatomical Museum at Berlin; professor of physiology from 1848 at Königsberg, where he discovered his speculum, which inaugurated a new era in the treatment of diseases of the eye; at Bonn from 1856, and at Heidelberg from 1858 in the same capacity, while in 1871 he was appointed professor of physics at Berlin. On August 31st last he celebrated his seventieth birthday, and he will shortly celebrate also his fifty years' doctor-jubilee. Meanwhile he has been the recipient of a despatch from the German emperor, conferring upon him the titles of Privy Councillor and Excellency, and concluding as follows:

Your great mind, always engaged in the pursuit of the purest and highest ideals, has, in its lofty flight, left politics, and the party intrigues connected with them, far behind it. I and my people are proud to be able to call so eminent a man as yourself ours. I have chosen the anniversary of the birth of my dearly beloved and never-to-be-forgotten father as a proper occasion to offer you this token of my appreciation, well knowing how highly my father esteemed you, and how true a friend and subject you were to him. May God long preserve you to be a blessing to Germany and to the whole world.

This very complimentary telegram is a great contrast to the silence which the Emperor has as yet observed on the occasion of Professor Virchow's similar celebration on October 18, and the inference is that the politics of the Professor, who was a member of the *Freisinnige Partei*, debarred him from Imperial recognition. However that may be, the services to science of Professor Virchow entitle him to honor quite as much as do those of his colleague, and the fact that the whole world sent congratulations to the eminent pathologist bears out this idea. The Emperor Frederick, at any rate, appreciated Virchow, and conferred a Prussian decoration on him. The King of Italy, too, has honored Virchow's birthday, by bestowing on him the highest Italian order; and his scientific friends have presented him with a large gold medal in commemoration of the event. Among the other observances may be mentioned the addresses delivered at all the clinical institutions at Vienna, on his life and work, the presentation to him of two volumes of scientific essays specially compiled for the occasion, one by his assistants, the other by his pupils. Then the city of Berlin has conferred on him an honorary citizenship, a rare honor, only conferred on two other medical men previously, one of whom was Dr. Koch.

In Heft II. of the *Gartenlaube* there is an interesting article on Virchow's scientific career by Paul Grawitz. An enthusiastic disciple of Johannes Müller, Virchow, by his creation of the science of cellular

pathology, has revolutionized the methods of medical inquiry, and founded schools to carry on his methods. Gradually his discoveries became so numerous that he founded a journal to chronicle his observations—*Archiv für Pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie*. Anthropology seems to be his hobby, and in 1888 he accompanied Dr. Schliemann to Egypt, to study the scientific history of the ancient peoples of that country.

"UNIVERSITY EXTENSION" IN ENGLAND.

IN his paper on "University Extension" in the *Popular Science Monthly* for November, Professor C. Hanford Henderson gives an account of the organization and spread of this movement in England. There the work is divided among four organizations: "The London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, and Victoria University. The chief business of these central offices is to provide lecturers and to arrange courses. The unit consists of twelve weekly lectures on one approved subject. Such a course, therefore, covers three months, and constitutes one term in the extension work. There are two a year, the fall and spring terms, separated by the Christmas holidays."

ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL CENTRES.

"The central offices do not, however, assume the initiative. They are the agents and inspirers of the local centres. The movement generally starts in any given neighborhood by the interest and effort of one individual, or perhaps by the concerted action of several. The known friends of education in the locality are called upon, and the question of forming a centre discussed. If the scheme seems feasible, a public meeting is arranged, great care being taken that it shall have no religious, political, or class coloring. A speaker goes to them from one of the universities and explains the extension plan. If the impression produced be favorable the meeting results in the formation of a local centre, and a permanent secretary and board of managers are appointed. A subject is then chosen, and application made to one of the central offices for a lecturer." All expenses must be guaranteed by the local centres. The lecture usually lasts about an hour, and when it is over, a class is formed of all who care to enroll themselves as students. An essential part of the lecture scheme is the printed syllabus, which gives a systematic outline of the subject treated.

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

The number of university extension courses and lectures given in England has more than doubled within the last five years. In the year 1889-90 nearly four hundred courses were given, and these were attended by over forty thousand people.

Professor Henderson describes also the movement as it has developed in this country. With the American development, however, the readers of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* have already been made acquainted.

THE COLLEGE FUNCTION.

THE leading paper in the *Educational Review* for November is by President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, on "The Policy of the Small College." The province of the college, as he conceives it, is clearly defined. The college occupies an intermediate position between school and university. Its business is to train the majority of its students for scholarly, professional, and business life, and to discover in the few, capacity for exclusively scholarly careers. The multiplication of highly specialized electives does not come within its province.

President Hyde regards the conferring of the degree of Ph. D. by small colleges as "the gravest breach of educational propriety." It may properly confer the degrees of A. B. and A. M., but that of Ph. D. never. He favors placing the entire responsibility for good order with the students themselves, reserving no veto power to the faculty. "In Bowdoin College," he says, "this responsibility has been delegated to the students during the past eight years; and throughout that period no question of this kind has been dealt with by president or faculty. The students have acted on their own judgment of what is just or right. Sometimes they have acted wisely; sometimes they have acted unwisely; sometimes they have failed to act at all. But in every case the full responsibility has been with them. There has been a steady advance in the fidelity and efficiency with which the jury has done its work; and during the last two years they have done all that the strictest faculty would, and more than any faculty could, have done to maintain the good order and elevate the standard of conduct in and about the college grounds."

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND THE MINISTRY.

A GOOD deal is being said and written in these days concerning the necessity that the ministry should have an intimate acquaintance with social and economic science. We note below two articles for the month on this subject.

PULPIT ECONOMICS.

President Andrews, of Brown University, contributes to the *Homiletic Review* a brief but pithy article, "How Can Economic Studies Help the Ministry?" In the first place, this study helps ministers as it helps any other class of men called upon to do hard and clear thinking, that is, by training and strengthening the mind, for President Andrews considers that not even the exact sciences are so valuable for this purpose as is the science of economics.

But to the minister, as teacher of a body of men and women, it has an especial value. "The truths of economics touch every human life, and that, too, in a most important way. They come into relation with nearly everything in the domain of conduct concerning which we have to take ground. We cannot preach a full gospel without canvassing the responsibilities of wealth, the importance of true charity, the relation of individuals, classes, and

nations to one another, and so on. It is not too much to say that a discussion of any of these topics is nearly certain to go astray at some point if the preacher has not had more or less training in economic doctrine." For instance, ministers are often heard decrying wealth, whereas accurate study into the subject would show them that wealth is absolutely indispensable to civilization and culture.

In the demands which he makes on his congregation for charitable giving, he needs something more than an eloquent tongue of appeal. He must fully understand and appreciate the relation of charity to the community at large; how money abstracted from it and sent away to foreign lands "somewhat diminishes the wages fund of the given community, and so makes the condition of the poor thereof a trifle harder." This, of course, is not an argument against charity in general, but the consideration of it should modify the pastor's views on this subject. He must understand who and what is a deserving or an undeserving object of charity, but oftentimes "the recipients are encouraged in unthrifty habits, until, at last, they cease to be producers at all."

Again, a wholesale denunciation of luxury is not the part of wisdom; the preacher should understand that "the creation of a new need will often bring with it a more than proportionate productive power."

In preaching against gambling and existing industrial regulations, the preacher is often led astray by a total misunderstanding or confusion of the points at issue.

Permeating all the economic thought of the average preacher is the fallacy of regarding society as a mass of isolated individuals. "Perfectly correct individual living would certainly make any society, of which we have an example, very much better than it in fact is, yet it is easy to see that mere ignorance, mere congealed cross-purposes in social life and organization, may make a society wretched, though every individual therein is doing his best. It is the glory of Christianity that it does not think of man merely as A, B, C, and D, but rather intends the establishment of a kingdom of righteousness where all shall be well off, because the social total is complete as an organism, and not merely as a collection of perfected individuals."

The Preacher a Leader of Thought.

Taken in connection with Dr. Adams's paper, Mr. John Habberton's remarks in *The Chautauquan* for November regarding the preacher as a promoter of and guide to thought are especially interesting.

Many earnest Christian believers bemoan the seeming fact that the preacher is losing his hold on the people, while many enemies of the church rejoice in this apparent tendency. But close examination will discover that this view is erroneous; he is no longer a despot over the consciences of his flock, but as a guide and leader his power is undiminished. "Outside of the pulpit, instead of in it, we must look for the preacher's most influential work." His preaching may be "foolishness," his theology weak,

his speech halting, but he remains, if he is true to his vows, the highest type of morality in the community, the spiritual shepherd and physician of the afflicted and distressed, and, as a rule, withal the most highly educated man in the community. As a class, preachers read widely and keep themselves in close touch with the advance of thought. All these things combine to make them the one class above all others, to which the public looks when any moral or social reform is being agitated. And almost without exception such movements are under the direct leadership of the clergy.

THE APPLICATION OF HYPNOTISM.

A SENSIBLE but by no means brilliant article upon a very fascinating subject is Dr. Tuckey's paper on the application of hypnotism in the *Contemporary Review*. On the whole, Dr. Tuckey believes in hypnotism, and while he admits that there may be abuses, does not think that it is accompanied by such great dangers as some people have asserted.

"In the hands of a conscientious and experienced physician the use of hypnotism is, I believe, absolutely devoid of danger. This is my own experience; and last year I wrote to the chief exponents of the treatment on the Continent, in America, and in Great Britain and Ireland, asking them for their opinion on this subject. They all replied that they had never met with untoward results, and that they could not conceive the possibility of such results if proper care and judgment were used."

At the same time he speaks in the strongest terms as to the wickedness of the kind of public performances that are frequently given.

He says: "A few weeks of exhibition will probably render such subjects unfit for any subsequent employment requiring application or reasoning power. Surely it is the duty of the state to protect these persons of unstable mental equilibrium from ruin of mind and body; and it should only be necessary to point out to the public that those platform exhibitions which appear so laughable entail the gradual degradation of the performers, to render such displays impossible in an enlightened country. The hypnotic performances which frequently disgrace our places of amusement are, to my mind, far more demoralizing to the spectators than the ancient games of the Roman arena or the Spanish bull-fight."

Dr. Tuckey holds that hypnotism can be used with great effect in developing weak faculties and calling latent powers into existence.

"It is found remarkably effective for the alleviation of pain, even in cases of incurable organic disease, such as cancer, heart disease, and locomotor ataxy; and for the relief of sleeplessness, prostration from overwork of mind or body, hysterical suffering, and such disturbances of nutrition as accompany anæmia and phthisis."

In cases of dipsomania Dr. Tuckey has also been very successful. In one case he suggested to a drunk-

ard that alcohol was poison to him, and that the taste of it in future would make him violently ill. He was unconscious when the suggestion was given him, and half an hour after he woke a glass of beer was given him. He was immediately violently sick, and for two months he remained a teetotaler. Three months afterward he had an attack of pleurisy, and a friend made him take a glass of whiskey. He instantly threw it up, the fact being that the suggestion had rendered him incapable of holding any alcoholic drinks. As a remedy for sleeplessness it has also been very useful.

OLD-WORLD PESSIMISM AND DESPAIR.

IN the *Arena* for November, Mr. E. A. Ross indulges in a most dismal moulting-spell, which he calls "Turning Towards Nirvana." But he moults well, interestingly; there is a sort of fascination about it, and any one in the doleful dumps or inclined to *Welt schmerz* will find here a "most contagious breath." In fact, Mr. Ross' fascinations might be strong to an unhealthy degree, were it not that the uniformity of his cynical dolor puts one on his guard immediately. People have a habit, fostered by long experience, of looking for silver linings, be they ever so faint and streaky, and unremitting blackness of darkness is a hard doctrine to inculcate.

"The rank corn-and-cotton optimism of the West quickly feels the deep sadness that lurks behind French balls, Russian parades, and Italian festivals. Europe, when once you pry beneath its surface and find what its people are thinking and feeling, seems cankered and honey-combed with pessimism. You need go but a little way beyond the *table d'hôte* and the guide-book to feel the chill of despondency.

"The broad basis of the sadness of Europe today is keen political disappointment." Where the European has looked for peace, he has been confronted by war ever imminent. France and Germany together are supporting six millions of soldiers. The blood-and-iron *régime* is telling on the national temperament. The life or death of millions hangs on a straw—a drunken brawl here or a stray shot there.

Science, too, has destroyed many things which we loved, revered, rejoiced in. "It has lifted the veil of mystery. It says, 'See, I can show you how our feelings arose. I will lay bare the root of modesty, of filial piety, sexual love, patriotism, loyalty, justice, honor, æsthetic delight, conscience, religion, fear of God. I will explain the origin of institutions like the household, the Church, the state. I will show the rise of prayer, worship, sacrifice, marriage customs, ceremonies, social forms, and laws. Nothing is found mysterious, nothing unique, nothing divine.'

"The final blow to the old notion of the ego is given by the doctrine of multiple individuality. Science tells of the conscious and the sub-conscious, of the higher nerve centres and the lower, of the double cerebrum and the wayward ganglia. It hints at the many voiceless beings that live out

in our body their joy and pain, and scarce give sign; dwellers in the sub-centres, with whom, it may be, often lies the initiative when the conscious centre thinks itself free."

Hinc illæ lachrymæ. But this is not all. When the European has been sunk in despair over the political horrors before him, and has seen his whole catalogue of sentiments ruthlessly flung into the jaws of science, then it is that he is given over to Hartmann, Schopenhauer, and Indo-German philosophy. "The world is a mistake," says this neo-Buddhism—"a stupendous blunder of the blind unconscious. From it there is no escape until the world is hurled back into nothingness by a supreme effort of the collective human will. To bring about this plunge into Nirvana is the goal of the world-process. The vast scheme of nature, the slow growth of mind up the long scale of organic forms, the high intelligence that crowns the summit of life—all these exist to bring forth the pessimist. He alone has gained true culture, and reached a rational insight into the emptiness of existence."

AN AMERICAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

IN the *Architectural Record* Barr Ferre has a thoughtful article, in which he considers the possibility of a distinctively American style of architecture.

Among American architects this has been a popular idea, and many have sat down with paper, pen, and compass and have undertaken to invent such a style. Mr. Ferre considers that such attempts must continue to be, as they have so far been, altogether futile. And this for many reasons.

In the first place, "Architecture is not an article of manufacture that can be produced on demand. The great historical styles are the products of natural evolution, spread over centuries of time."

Again, in a manner which may not be easily and briefly explained, but which is nevertheless true, such a product is dependent upon ethnographic unity. The great styles have been produced by homogeneous races, in which the thoughts and conceptions of men were kindred. A mongrel race like ours is incapable of developing an original style, which must of very necessity be harmonious and coherent.

Furthermore, there are geographical conditions which render such a development impossible. A country so vast in extent must of necessity have in different sections different ideals. Varying climate would of itself be an insuperable difficulty in the way of such a result. What would be appropriate to Florida would be altogether impossible in New York or California.

But the case is not a hopeless one. There exist styles sufficiently noble to please the loftiest ideals; but even these the American architect is not called upon to slavishly imitate. He can take them as his models, and so modify, mould, and adapt them to the varied conditions of our national life as that

he may produce an architecture that "will be American in purport and through adoption."

THE PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD.

IN *St. Nicholas* for November, Lucie A. Ferguson has a charming article entitled "To the Summit of Pike's Peak by Rail." It was in the first decade of this century that "Major Zebulon Pike gazed from afar at the grim slope of the mountain named in his honor, and doubted if human foot would ever tread its summit; nor did he express this doubt lightly, as might one who had not made the endeavor, but as one who had put forth his best efforts and had been baffled at every turn by frowning steeps, chilling blasts, and fast-falling snow." Major Pike reached the top of Cheyenne Mountain, and dared not go any farther. Forty years later, Mrs. Ferguson explains, another traveller contemplated the ascent of the mountain and the exploration of the magnificent cañons opening in every direction from his camping ground. He pitched his tent at Manitou, where the Indians were accustomed to bring their sick, but a band of hostile Indians appeared in large numbers and drove him away.

Then came the period when the magic word "gold" set in motion many an emigrant wagon, and "Pike's Peak or Bust" was the motto of multitudes. A few of the most intrepid spirits among these actually succeeded in finding their way nearly to the top of Pike's Peak. But it was not until the day of later settlement, after the completion of the trans-continental railroad, when tourists and settlers had poured into the country, and when the Indians' Manitou had become a famous watering-place, that the demands of visitors led to the construction of a well-defined and not too hazardous path to the very summit of the mountain. Even then the trip was no child's play, and required the utmost endurance. "In time," says Mrs. Ferguson, "the sure-footed burro became the all-important factor in a Pike's Peak journey."

But the burro was not equal to the American demands as a means of locomotion, and in 1889 a carriage road in place of the narrow trail became an accomplished fact. This seemed a great achievement, but even the era of the carriage road was a short one, for enterprising capitalists had already decided to build a railroad. Mountain railways have been built in the Alps and elsewhere, but never has so high and so steep a mountain been scaled by the parallel steel tracks.

Says the writer: "Unexpected difficulties, animate and inanimate, presented themselves on every hand. The surveying and grading of such a road were dangerous beyond conception, and as one difficulty after another was met and overcome, only to be immediately succeeded by others more perplexing, it is no wonder that the promoters of the road sometimes wondered if it would ever be completed." To abbreviate the story, the 20th of October, 1890, saw the driving of the golden spike that denoted the completion of the Pike's Peak railroad. It was on

the 30th day of June of the present year that "a trail of smoke that told of the exertions of the cog-wheel engine, propelling ant-like its car-load of passengers," indicated the actual beginning of business on the mountain road. Steel rack-rails set, in the heaviest of timbers, with a system of cog-wheels placed under the locomotive and also under the coaches, gearing with the rack-rails and giving a purchase in climbing and a security in descending—is the cardinal principle of the construction. Mrs. Ferguson gives a graphic description of the trip of the first party up the ascent, she herself having been among the number.

CAN A JOURNALIST WRITE LITERATURE?

MR. W. J. STILLMAN is convinced, if not convincing, on the subject of the relations of "Journalism and Literature." He treats of this subject in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November. His conviction is that there is not room enough in any man—unless he be one of those meteoric exceptions which prove the rule—for both journalism and literature; he considers, on mature reflection, that the one must exclude the other. The journalist is, and must be, a thing ephemeral, a thing of rushing life, of the telegraph office, while—*ars longa est*.

"We in the United States," says Mr. Stillman, "are proud of our educational system, and it is not an infrequent boast that we are the best-educated people in the world. In fact, we are one of the worst. It may be true that in the United States there are more native boys of a given age who can read and write than in any other country, and that we have more colleges and universities than any two other countries combined; but the number of persons who are profoundly versed in any branch of learning, or who may be said to be really educated, is probably less than in most European countries." In a word, we have only what Carlyle would have called a "shifty" kind of superficiality which has builded this broad expanse of American civilization, such as it is.

It is possible that Mr. Stillman's statement that the United States contains comparatively few people of leisurely culture, classical attainments, and scholarly refinement—almost a truism—is not the crucial part of the question. It might be of more value, though to be sure it would be more difficult, to inquire, these things being undoubtedly so, whether they are not in a certain sense for the best, and whether our due course of evolution will not bring a natural corrective. The prairies and forests and mountains of the New World were not to be conquered by erudition; the telegraph, the telephone, the railroad, the steamboat, were the works not of scholars, in the refined sense which Mr. Stillman lauds, and we have needed them more than scholars.

But be that as it may, Mr. Stillman is certainly right in telling the young man that if he wants to pursue the highest art of literature, it is not a short cut to flash from the graduating class to a reportorial position on a New York daily.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

ST. NICHOLAS AND ITS EDITOR.

NOT the least intelligent and discriminating class of readers in this country are the fortunately-situated and well-instructed young people between the ages of thirteen and seventeen. Their appetite for printed things is well-nigh insatiate, yet their natural tastes are wholesome and their preferences are marked. They will read what is worth while if they can be supplied. The business of supplying such a constituency with desirable literary pabulum is one that no inferior pen should attempt

always maintained the close relationship, and is published by the Century Company. It is characterized, within its distinct field, by the same highly artistic qualities of illustration and printing that belong to the senior magazine.

St. Nicholas is very largely the outcome of the constructive editorial talent of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. She does more than edit it; she "conducts" it. Here has been the presiding and controlling genius from the very first number. Mrs. Dodge had already made a reputation as a writer and an editor for young people, having in the palmy days of the *Hearth and Home* been associated with Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe upon its editorial staff, and having also for some years conducted its unrivalled children's department. She had written poems, stories, and bright sketches for young people, and had shown that she knew and understood the American boy quite as well as his sister. She was given wide latitude by the original publishers of *St. Nicholas*; and since hers was the responsibility for the quality of the magazine, hers must also justly be the credit of a success that has place in the first rank of the world's editorial undertakings.

While *St. Nicholas* is most perfectly adapted to the requirements of young people under eighteen, it is a favorite with every member of the family circle. A young-folks' story that is true to human nature and experience, and that is contributed by an author of ability, appeals to every man or woman who keeps a young and tender heart. And only good reading, from the pens of good writers, illustrated by drawings and designs from the pencils of good artists, finds admission to the pages of *St. Nicholas*. The program as announced for 1892 is enough to show that an attentive and conscientious reading of each number might of itself enlighten and educate a boy or girl. A good instance of the sort of timely informational articles—done in attractive literary form—that *St. Nicholas* habitually publishes, is Lucie A. Ferguson's account of the new Pike's Peak railroad, quotations from which are given, upon the page that precedes this, in the "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE FORUM.

REVIEWS of the three most noteworthy contributions to the *Forum* for November, "Dangers to the Peace of Europe," by Professor Edward A. Freeman, "The Armed Truce of the Powers," by Mr. William R. Thayer, and the "Commercial Future of the Pacific States," by Mr. William L. Merry, appear among the leading articles of the month.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Mr. Herbert Welsh's paper on "The Degradation of Pennsylvania Politics" is chiefly an arraignment of the political methods of Senators Cameron and Quay. He maintains that questions involving the public character of public men and methods of administration "should take precedence of all questions of party policy in which moral principles are not involved."

REGULATION OF THE LOBBY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Josiah Quincy discusses the law recently passed in Massachusetts for the regulation of the lobby. This law provides for the entry on the legislative docket of the names of all persons employed as counsel or agent to promote or defeat any measure of legislation, and the names of the

MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE.

to succeed in. And it is a business that is worthy of the best efforts of the best pens. In the *Youth's Companion*, *Hesper's Young People*, and perhaps one or two other publications, one finds instances of admirable weekly journals for this rising element of the population. But in the monthly field, *St. Nicholas* stands almost or quite alone. It is the one incomparable magazine for young people. It provides them with a most varied bill of fare, including fiction, chapters of travel and exploration, popular science, information about topics of public interest, and those well-served instalments of humor and wit that American young people enjoy so keenly. *St. Nicholas* is just entering upon its nineteenth year. It began in 1873 as the junior partner, so to speak, of the great magazine then known as *Scribner's*, but which afterward changed its name and became the *Century*. It has

persons by whom they are employed; and further requires that every person whose name shall appear on the docket as employing counsel or agents shall make statement under oath as to the expenses incurred in connection with the employment of such assistants. Mr. Quincy regards the result of the working of the law during the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature as on the whole encouraging. The number of different persons employed was much smaller than in previous sessions. "Perhaps the most noticeable feature in the operation of the act," says Mr. Quincy, "was the extent to which it cut down the employment of agents by the large corporations which have hitherto been their best customers. Most of the important railroads of the State entered no agents at all, leaving their interests to be looked out for by their regular counsel. The street railway company which had employed some thirty-five counsel and agents the year before, only entered one agent besides their regular counsel, although they had large interests at stake in connection with legislation. It was clearly shown, not only that the large corporations were keenly sensitive to public opinion, but that they were glad of the protection which the law afforded them against demands for employment."

THE DEATH OF POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

In the opinion of Chief Justice Zane of the Supreme Court of Utah, polygamy in that Territory has disappeared never to return. With the passage of the law of 1887 it received its death-blow. There are, he says, probably a hundred and fifty thousand Mormons in Utah. They are a temperate, industrious people as a class, and, since the church took its stand under the laws against plural marriages in 1890, have been law-abiding.

POOR COUNTRY ROADS AND DECLINE IN FARM VALUES.

Mr. Isaac B. Potter charges the decline in the market value of farms in various parts of the country to poor country roads. Inasmuch as the farmer gets no more for what he sells, whether his farm be near or distant from the market, any saving which could be effected in the cost of transportation through the improvement of roads between his farm and the market would be to him, Mr. Potter argues, clear profit.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

In his paper on "American Ship-building and Commercial Supremacy," Mr. Charles Cramp endeavors to show: "That under existing conditions of national policy, ship-building in the United States is not likely to be developed much beyond its present status; that the current patronage of the government cannot be relied on beyond certain limitations, and must therefore be considered a temporary help only; that the demands of our coastwise trade alone, while perhaps steady and permanent as far as they go, are insufficient to promote ship-building on a large scale, and that the true and main reliance of a flourishing and important industry in the United States must be upon a regular and liberal demand for ships, created by an extensive and growing foreign trade in American bottoms."

"Scenes in Russia," in *Murray's Magazine* for November, is finished. The writer wields a powerful pen, although her picture is somewhat surcharged with gloom. The second part contains pictures of Siberian life, and the story closes with a tragedy of retributive justice, the evil governor being burnt to death by the revolted peasants. This touch, however, deprives the sketch of the interest which arises from transcript from life. No Russian governor of late years has met the fate which Prince Alexis Karascomoff so richly deserved.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE names of Chief Rabbi Dr. Herman Adler and ex-Prime Minister Crispien appear in the list of contributors to the *North American Review* for November. The papers of these distinguished gentlemen, as well as the four papers on municipal government by the Mayors of Baltimore, Buffalo, St. Louis, and ex-Mayor Hart, of Boston, and "The Lack of Good Servants," by Mrs. Sherwood, are reviewed elsewhere.

FRENCH NOVELS NOT TRUE TO LIFE.

To the question: "Do French novels picture faithfully the life and customs of France?" Madame Adam, editor of the *Nouvelle Revue*, replies, no; for the reason that "they are all written in Paris, edited in Paris, read in Paris, criticised and classed according to their value at Paris, and that they can attain success only in Paris itself." Of the writers of the school of M. Zola she says: "They make their characters move in the midst of scenes which they describe with an amount of detail that conceals the absence of truth still more." Her characterization of French novelists in general is that they picture the abnormal phases of French life rather than the normal.

OUR BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, reports upon the business prospects of the country. The industrial and commercial establishments of the country have recovered from the late depression in business and are to-day upon a sound and conservative basis. In illustration of the general prosperous condition of our industries, he shows that the capital employed in the manufacture of the textile fabrics has reached the enormous total of \$900,000,000, and estimates that the capital now invested in the iron and steel industry aggregates \$450,000,000, as against \$231,000,000 in 1880. It is furthermore stated that the United States produced in 1890 856,223 net tons of steel rail more than England has produced in any one year.

The free coinage of silver would, Mr. Smith predicts, bring disaster to the business interests of the country. The monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, with its attendant issue of treasury notes, will, in his opinion, cause the withdrawal of gold as a circulating medium.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

The woman-suffrage principle has taken firmer hold in conservative England than in the United States, it would appear from Mr. Justin McCarthy's account. "We have none of us," he says, "any longer any feeling of curiosity, any idea of eccentricity, when we hear a woman called upon to deliver a speech at a public meeting. On both sides of the political field, women exert themselves in a manner which might make Aristophanes turn in his grave. On many platforms now women are speakers as regularly as men. Women of high social position, women of aristocratic rank, are ready to address a public meeting." One of the most influential political organizations among the women of England is the Primrose League, a league of Tory ladies, "got up to supply the deficiencies of energy and eloquence which were to be observed in the organizations of the Tory men." The ladies of this league not only make speeches, but canvass electors, manage the work of the polling days, and take voters to the polls in their carriages. On the Liberal side as well, women of birth and rank stump the country for votes. All this Mr. McCarthy is pleased to call "a movement for good."

HOW WE CAN HELP RUSSIA.

As near as can be gathered from Stepniak's rambling remarks, his suggestion as to "What Americans Can Do

for Russia" is that we continue to do practically what we have been doing for that Czar-ridden nation, namely, keep the world informed, through our press, of Russian oppression. The Russian authorities have, he assures us, more concern than is generally supposed for what the people of other countries are saying about them.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEBTS.

In his article, "Public and Private Debts," Mr. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the eleventh census, gives some recently compiled statistics which show that during the ten years 1880-1890 the per capita debt of the United States has decreased from \$38.33 to \$14.24, that of states and territories from \$5.93 to \$3.66, that of counties from \$2.47 to \$2.27, and that of municipalities from \$13.64 to \$11.48.

He furnishes also a table showing the mortgage indebtedness of the five states from which complete returns have been received. The per capita mortgage indebtedness of Alabama is given as \$26, that of Iowa as \$104, that of Kansas as \$165, that of Tennessee as \$23, and that of Illinois as \$100. The chief motive in the creation of mortgage indebtedness in these states has been, Mr. Potter believes, the construction of better fences, better barns, better homes, and the purchase of more land.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* this quarter is very solid and weighty. Elsewhere are noticed the political article and the review of Archbishop Tait.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The first place is given to a long article on Sir Robert Peel, being a review of his private correspondence from 1788 to 1827, which, he says, "has been edited by Mr. Parker with great care and accuracy, and with undeviating good sense and good taste; and it throws much curious light upon a corner of history which has been but little explored."

The reviewer's estimate of Peel is thus given: "He was not a great statesman, but he was a supremely great administrator, a supremely great master of parliamentary management and of parliamentary legislation. He had little prescience; he often grossly misread the signs of the times, or only recognized them when it was too late; but when he was once convinced, he acted on his conviction with frankness and courage, and when a thing had to be done, no one could do it like him."

THE AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

There is an article, written evidently by some one who is master of his subject, discussing the present troubles in China from the point of view of statesmen who think that the imperial government will be able to hold its own, and should certainly be helped to do so. There is no doubt that we should be able to deal better with the present government than with any which might spring from the lawless bands of Hunan. The Manchu dynasty is safe at present against any Chinese revolt, but if it were humbled in the field by another foreign war, there is no knowing what might happen. As long as the Manchus reign, Peking will be the capital of the empire; but the government is, to all intents and purposes, in the hands of the Chinese. At the annual examination of the provincial graduates at Peking in 1890, out of the 328 successful candidates 308 were pure Chinese. The writer gives an interesting account of Li Hung Chang, and also gives some information which we have not seen before, as to Chang Che Tung, the ambitious mandarin, whose ambition, however, seems to have overreached itself.

THE WELSH REVIEW.

WE have to welcome this month the first number of the *Welsh Review*, a sixpenny monthly edited and founded by Ernest Bowen-Rowlands. His object in starting the review is to establish a magazine which shall truly reflect the life of the Welsh people, and be, at the same time, common meeting-ground for those who desire to know something more of the country beyond the hills.

The editorial manifesto is full of Welsh fire, as the following extract shows: "Its purpose is to make known the case of Wales, to afford an outlet to Welsh genius, and to act as a medium of communication between Wales and other countries, and a means of bringing into closer association the minds of Welshmen living in all parts of the world."

"Our country! the land which produced Aneurin and Taliesin, Llwyarch Hen and Dafydd ap Gwilym, whose children are instinct with the light of poetic thought and the fire of untutored oratory, whose halo is romance and whose soul is music."

"Now in every part of the habitable globe the sons of Wales are to be found treading the road to success. In every important town in the United Kingdom are to be found prominent citizens who boast the heritage of a Welsh descent. Into the Antipodes, the Americas, and the Continent have been carried the characteristics of the Brythonic race; and with social eminence the desire and the capacity to develop literary and artistic tastes have arisen, and find expression in the daily life of the people."

The first number is varied and interesting. It is entirely free from all reproach of partisanship. Its autographs are numerous and comprehensive. It contains a prefatory poem by Mr. Lewis Morris, and begins a serial which bears the curious title of Owain Seithenyn. Some of the articles are rather short, but this is a defect upon virtue's side. Mr. Thomas Ellis, M.P., declares that in time the school fee will be as illegal and unnatural as a toll for crossing London Bridge. He mentions incidentally that the British Educational Act places a surplus of \$100,000 a year for disposal to Wales for the improvement of elementary schools. It is badly needed. Lord Carmarthen's paper, although it contains little that is new, says a good deal that is true. The illustrated sketch, "The Views of the Member for Treorkey," is an amusing and humorous sketch of the incapacity of the Welsh members to follow a leader. Mr. Inderwick declares that the married woman is the spoiled child of British legislation, because her power to tie up money for her separate use, without power of anticipation, enables her to defraud honest creditors, and to laugh at the orders of the Queen's judges, and hinder the administration of impartial justice. Mr. Stephen Coleridge writes eloquently upon the influence of love of all descriptions upon poetry. Sir Thomas Eamonde, M.P., publishes a curiously interesting plea for the independence of Samoa. He says frankly that he does not care a straw for the British Empire, but he is filled with sympathy for the Samoans, who are struggling against what threatens to be their extermination by the Germans. At this moment a third of the Pacific Islands are directly or indirectly under German rule. Samoa would go into the German pocket to-morrow but for the opposition of Australia.

Lord Wolseley devotes the first paper in the *United Service Magazine* for November to a very vigorous and caustic criticism of the English translation of Count Moltke's work on the Franco-German War. The criticism of the book itself is reserved for another number.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are no articles of any special interest in the *Nineteenth Century* this month, with the exception of Dr. Robinson's "Darwinism in the Nursery," although there are several papers that are interesting reading and contain out-of-the-way information.

SPURIOUS WORKS OF ART.

Sir Charles Robinson has the first place with a gossip and descriptive article on the fraudulent manufacture of artistic objects. The cycle of modern art-frauds, he says, began with the fifteenth century, but the entire volume and aggregate of former times is but as a feeble rill to the ocean of the present. An encyclopædia in thick volumes would alone suffice to do it justice. Sir Charles mentions several famous frauds, one of which he helped to detect by the simple expedient of pricking it with a pin. An old painting is almost as hard as china. The most famous manufacturer of fraudulent Sèvres was a Quaker who lived in the Midlands. At present the favorite fraud is in the furniture line.

MORE ABOUT PEPYS.

Mr. H. B. Wheatley gives us some fresh extracts from "Pepys' Diary" that have hitherto been unpublished, and from them we learn many particulars as to the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Pepys; and all those who have a liking for the old diarist will regret to read the following account of the way in which he gave his wife a black eye: "Going to bed betimes last night we waked betimes, and from our people being forced to take the key to go out to light a candle I was very angry, and began to find fault with my wife for not commanding her servants as she ought. Thereupon she giving me some cross answer, I did strike her over her left eye such a blow as the poor wretch did cry out, and was in great pain; but yet her spirit was such as to endeavour to bite and scratch me. But I crying with her made her leave crying and search for butter and parsley, and friends presently one with another; and I up, vexed at my heart to think what I had done, for she was forced to lay a poultice or something to her eye all day, and is black, and the people of the house observed it."

THE MÆDÆVAL HELL.

Mr. James Mew has an article which he calls "The Christian Hell," the nature of which may be inferred from his statement that eternal damnation for the Christians is a cardinal tenet of orthodoxy. The article is curious and the reverse of edifying, except so far as it tends to excite in the human mind distrust of the positive assertions of ecclesiastical theories of all kinds. There is a great deal of curious information in the article, as, for instance, that Jean Hardouin maintained that the rotation of the earth was due to the efforts of the damned to escape from their central fire. Climbing up the walls of hell, they caused the earth to revolve as a squirrel its cage, or a dog the spit.

A German square mile, it has been calculated by an ecclesiastic, would contain a hundred thousand millions of damned. Another authority states that the devils number exactly 44,435,556. Oliver Cromwell's chaplain, Jeremy White, wrote a book in favor of "The Restoration of All Things," and Origen and Gregory of Nyssa, Jerome, and Ambrose have also maintained the final restoration of the devil himself.

THE "MIMES" OF HERODAS.

Mr. Charles Whibley describes the recently discovered Greek "Mimes"—short dialogues, which shed a flood of

light on Greek society two thousand years ago. Mr. Whibley says: "To have brought Herodas once more to light is an achievement of which the British Museum may well be proud. The Mimes are not statues of the fifth century, but rather exquisite terra-cotta, quaintly and daintily fashioned, such as prudery commonly withdraws from public exhibition, and softened by that touch of nature which makes fiction real, and renders the old new again. And it gives us good hope of the future. If Herodas be found, why not Sophron, or Meander, or the priceless Sappho herself? An unjust fate still hides the works of these artists from our gaze. But we have Herodas, and let us make the best of him. At any rate, he is worth a hundred Aristotles."

DO ANIMALS REASON?

Mr. James Sully devotes several pages to an examination of Dr. Romanes' theory of the evolution of reason. The article is somewhat brief. His conclusion is as follows: "It may, however, be contended that the evidence on the whole supports the view that the generalizing process is up to a certain and not very high point independent of language. That is to say, an animal unassisted by any system of general signs may make a start along the path of comparing its observations, resolving them into their constituents, and separating out some of these as common qualities. Whether in these nascent operations of thought there is some substitute for our mechanism of signs we do not know and perhaps never shall know. However this be, they remain nascent processes, never rising above a certain level. The addition of some kind of sign which can be used as a mark of common features or qualities seems to be indispensable to any high degree of generalization, and to any elaborate process of reasoning. It is the want of such signs, and not the lack of the 'power of abstraction,' that keeps certain animals, for example the dog, from being rational animals in as complete a sense as a large number of our own species."

LIFE IN A JESUIT COLLEGE.

Mr. Dziewicki gives a very interesting account of his experiences in a Jesuit college. The article is one which should be read as a whole, but there are one or two things in it worth quoting: "Among Jesuits it is a rule that, as Francis Xavier said, 'What their own hands can perform, that they will allow no servant to do for them.' I myself have seen rectors and provincials not only doing this very menial work, but blacking their own shoes and sweeping their own rooms."

A curious fact which few would have suspected is the tendency of the novices to indulge in hysterical giggling. "Novices, having their nerves highly wrought from morning to night, are more prone than any other class of human beings to laughter and merriment. They are young; they are continually striving to be supernaturally grave; they have no reason (in their opinion at least) to be uneasy or sorrowful; so the slightest cause, even in remembrance of something droll heard a long time ago, is enough to give them an attack. Thence the humorously philosophical definition, *Novitius, animal ridens et risibile*. It is, indeed, one of the most striking features of the novitiate. Sometimes at visits to the Holy Sacrament, sometimes at grace after dinner, sometimes at Mass or during the meditation, a novice is suddenly seized with an uncontrollable fit of laughter which, on account of its contagious nature, speedily sets a good part of the community in a chuckling, giggling, convulsive state; for they generally do their best to keep their laughter down."

THE PSYCHICAL SOCIETY'S GHOSTS.

Mr. Taylor Innes pursues his examination of the evidence brought forward by the Psychical Research Society in support of the reality of phantasms of the living. He lays great stress upon the absence of documentary evidence, and insists that it is impossible ever to produce a document upon which we are asked to believe that an apparition appeared. Naturally enough, Mr. Taylor Innes uses Mr. Podmore, the secretary of the Society, in order to support his belief that the Society has proved nothing, but the one solid gain of Mr. Taylor Innes' criticisms is that they will probably cause people to read "Phantasms of the Living." If they do, there is but little doubt but that they will not arrive at Mr. Taylor Innes' conclusions.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Roes quilts together numerous extracts illustrating an episode in Byron's life at Pisa. Lord Stanley of Alderley writes a few pages upon "The House of Commons and the Church"—a somewhat dull article. Mr. E. Delille gives us a summary of M. Jules Huret's "Enquête sur l'Évolution littéraire," and Mr. Edward Dicey replies to those critics who found fault with him for advocating too cynically the adoption of equal electoral districts, eight hours, the reorganization of the House of Lords, and the return of Lord Randolph Churchill.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is a fair average number. We notice elsewhere Mr. McCarthy's paper on Mr. Parnell, Sir Stephen de Vere's protest against the Irish Local Government Bill, and Dr. Tuckey's paper on Hypnotism.

AN OVER-CREDULOUS ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF US.

The most startling paper in the *Contemporary* is Mr. Edward Wakefield's impeachment of the murderous character of the native American. He calls his paper "The Brand of Cain in the Great Republic," and it is very grim reading indeed. The number of crimes of violence in the United States is shown to have more than doubled in proportion to the population since 1850. He denies absolutely that these outrages and homicides are to be attributed chiefly to the foreign immigrants. He says that Mr. Lowell was quite right when he said that "the whole great nation love the smell of blood." The Americans hold, he declares, that any man may rightly shoot another from whom he thinks himself in danger of a blow or any injury, or with whom he has even had high words. In proof of the readiness of the Americans to shoot, Mr. Wakefield tells the following story: "I had been travelling in a railway carriage in the South, in company with two very pleasant men who chanced to be seated opposite to me at the end of the crowded car, and had got out to 'buy a lunch,' as they say, at a station, my two fellow-passengers having promised to keep my seat for me. When I returned to the car I found a tall, gaunt man, in a broad slouch hat, apparently about to take my seat, but yet not actually taking it. A glance at my acquaintances opposite showed me why he hesitated. Each of them was holding a cup of coffee to his mouth with his left hand, while his right grasped a revolver covering the intruder. Time being short, they were drinking their coffee while they 'kept the Britisher's seat.' The tall stranger politely retired on my appearing, the others put their revolvers in their hip-pockets without any remark, and we resumed our journey."

Mr. Wakefield also condemns in strong terms the prac-

tice of lynch law. The causes of American murderousness are, he thinks, threefold: first, slavery; secondly, the war; and, thirdly, the futility of the law under the federal system of government.

THE SPIRITUAL REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

Mademoiselle Blaze de Bury waxes eloquent and dithyrambic over the movement for the spiritualization of thought in France, which has Professor Levisse and his International Association of student youths as an outward and visible sign, but it is impossible to summarize the article here.

The following passage gives some idea of this good lady's faith in the importance of her subject: "The movement is one of the most important the modern world has yet witnessed; and it is one in which the youth of the world is more or less beginning to take an active part. Meanwhile, France has taken the initiative. She has found the men and the motive force. The men are born of the war of 1870. The motive impulse sprang from the 'suggestions' of 1889. The movement itself is now a substantial reality. Its inaugurators are the teachers I have named; its aim is a return to pure idealism."

THE RENAISSANCE OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Christie Murray writes a very interesting article on this subject, in which he cries aloud for the coming man who is to earn immortal glory by making the first movement toward the Renaissance of the stage. We are on the eve of a new epoch, says Mr. Christie Murray. Novel-writing is hopelessly degraded and vulgarized beyond comparison or expression. The great imaginative force which must purify and freshen our life will transfer itself to the theatre. The coming dramatist will have his play performed all round the world to half a million people each night. Mr. Murray passes in review the leading dramatists of the day, and says that the one man in the whole crowd who is really and conscientiously striving to do his duty is Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Robert Buchanan, Mr. George R. Simms, and Mr. Pinero are the three others from whom Mr. Christie Murray expects great things.

THE GRIEVANCES OF SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Mr. T. A. Organ sets forth simply, but forcibly, the grievances of school-teachers, who dare not call their souls their own, and who are the bond-slaves of the clerical and denominational managers, and who may be ruined if they refuse to teach in the Sunday-school or to train the choir. At present, in an immense number of places, the school-master would lose his situation unless he is the obedient servant of the clergyman.

Mr. Organ explains a scheme by which he thinks the independence of the teachers could be secured.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Freeman replies to Mr. Welldon's recent article upon the teaching of Greek in the Universities, accusing the public schools of failing to teach the elementary law of the relation of one language to the other. Professor Bonney discusses the question as to whether geographical changes were sufficient to bring about the glacial epoch, inclining to the belief that they were not in themselves adequate to produce so great a change. Mr. W. W. Peyton has a curiously mystical, idealistical article on the Fourth Gospel, which he prefers to call the "Memorabilia of Christ."

"These three notes of idealism, mysticism, and symbolism give to this composition the character of a work of art. The history that is in it is worked up with these

elements to produce a half-epic, half-dramatic literature, a literary phenomenon indeed. And only in this way was a proper biography of Jesus possible. Matthew, Mark, and Luke are artisans of His biography; John is the artist. They are well called Synoptics; giving us a sort of school synopsis or college syllabus; materials for an artist."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE first place in the *Fortnightly* is devoted to a long account of the French Army manoeuvres by Sir Charles Dilke. The other articles in the *Review* make up a strong number, and the following are specially noticed: "The Famine in Russia," Mr. T. W. Russell's "Irish Local Government," Mrs. Fawcett upon "The Emancipation of Women," and Mr. Francis Adams on Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

A MODERN MARK ANTONY.

Colonel Malletson writes of General Boulanger as the modern Mark Antony: "The time came to each when he was absolutely dominated by a woman. In each case the domination was so complete that the moral nature of the man was weakened. Under the pernicious influence of unlawful love the hero of Pharsalia and Philippi became the fugitive of Actium, the suicide of Alexandria. Under the same influence the brilliant soldier of 1871 and the successful organizer of 1886-88 behaved, in the hour of decisive action, like a nerveless poltroon. When he realized the void created by the death of his mistress he, too, died by his own hand. This, I believe, is the true explanation of Boulanger's conduct in January, 1889, and subsequently. It was simply a new reading of the old play, 'All for Love, or the World Well Lost.'

"Substitute the name of Madame de Bonnemain for that of Cleopatra, and we have the real reason for the shrinking of Boulanger. It was Madame de Bonnemain to whom he had given his soul, his honor, his entire self. It might be said of her and of him, in the very words applied to Mark Antony, 'The man who had only bent to the caprices of his wife became the submissive slave of Madame de Bonnemain.' She it was whom he visited in Paris when he came in disguise from Clermont-Ferrand. She it was who supplied him with money, who encouraged him to intrigue, but who held him back when apparently prompt action would have raised him to the highest place in the country. She it was who, when the astute Constans caused information to reach him that he would be arrested, provided for him the disguise in which he fled to Brussels. She had taken the upper hand, the mastership. In the presence of the certainty of success following action, he could not act, for she forbade him."

THE FREE STAGE AND THE NEW DRAMA.

Mr. William Archer writes intelligently and sympathetically, as always, on the long-deferred hope of a revival of the stage. His text, of course, is Mr. J. T. Grein's attempt to establish the independent theatre in London. Mr. Archer says: "This, then, is our position at the present moment: Ibsen has proved that the living, actable, acted modern drama is capable of appealing to the artistic intelligence as powerfully as the novel, or any other art-form; and Mr. Grein, inspired by Antoine, has provided a mechanism for freeing theatrical art from the trammels of commercialism. It will be our own fault if we suffer the movement thus happily inaugurated to languish and die away. But of this there is little fear. It is much more probable that the independent theatre will strike root, flourish, and send forth offshoots in many quarters,

influencing the life of the English drama to issues unforeseen."

Theatrical journalists, Mr. Archer declares, are haters of literature and slaves to prejudice and routine. Pending the advent as dramatic critics of men like Mr. John Morley and Mr. Pater, Mr. Archer thinks "we cannot over-estimate the value of the work which Mr. Grein and his coadjutors are doing, in stimulating thought about the drama and widening our receptivity, to say nothing of providing a non-commercial stage, on which, in the fullness of time, the new drama may make its first essays."

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN FRANCE.

Miss Betham Edwards has a short paper on Mr. Hamerton's "French and English." She says that marriage is growing more and more unpopular in France. The husband is nobody in the household compared with his child. Miss Edwards says you will even hear women belonging to good society, themselves devout Catholics, models of correct behavior, jest concerning the intrigues of their beardless sons. Mothers will welcome confidences from mere lads which to other ears sound simply appalling.

She gives some curious revelations of the way in which a whole household is run in deference to the whims and caprices of a child of eight or nine years of age. The result of this excessive petting of children leads, she thinks, directly to suicide. In Paris one death in every twenty of adult males is self-sought. The position of working-women in France is by no means ideal: "You will find educated women in Paris working as book-keepers from twelve to fifteen hours a day, Sundays as well as week-days, their only holiday being half a day once a month. I have known a chambermaid in a hotel who during three years had never had a whole day to herself. Domestic service is too frequently a condition which no Tilly Slowboy in England would accept."

SLAVERY IN MADAGASCAR.

A writer, signing himself "Vazaha," gives a rather sombre account of the extent to which slavery and enforced labor prevail in Madagascar. The system of enforced labor is very curious, and works out somewhat oddly. Whenever any Malagasy shows any skill in any craft or trade he is "honored" by being employed by the Government, without pay and without food, and the "honor" is held to be sufficient remuneration. Hence, if you buy any work of art, a craftsman will beg you never to say from whom you purchased it for fear of the "honor" which would be in store for him. The Queen does not know the abuses which prevail, for, by the law of the land, she is not allowed to converse with any one except through the Prime Minister. The only hope of any change for the better is through the Hovas themselves. The French are forbidden by treaty to interfere, and if they did they would only make matters worse.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Frederic Harrison writes four pages in praise of the Roumanian Folk Songs which have been translated by "Carmen Sylva;" Professor Dowden reviews M. Huret's book, "Enquête sur l'Evolution littéraire;" and Mr. Mallock gives us a further instalment of his novel.

Two industrial monthlies have recently appeared in the field of periodical literature, the *Engineering Magazine* and *Cassier's Magazine*. In points of general appearance and attractiveness they compare favorably with the best class of exclusively literary periodicals. Reference to their tables of contents, listed in another department of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, will show the wide scope of the subject matter treated.

NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE first paper in the *National Review* is devoted to the new leader of the House of Commons,

MR. BALFOUR.

The writer is delighted with the appointment of Mr. Balfour to the leadership. He says: "He has, in a remarkable manner, revived the popular admiration for pluck. He has done this to such an extent that mere oratory, the solemn traffic in rolling periods with a 'moral tone,' is out of vogue. With his clean record, and that calm, invincible, systematic resolution which characterizes his speeches as well as his administrative work, Mr. Balfour is a statesman as fascinating to the masses as he is attractive and congenial to men of education and culture."

A STYRIAN NOVELIST.

Miss Helen Zimmern tells us about Rosegger and his twenty volumes of stories. Here is a passage from one of those Rosegger sketches of a Styrian philosophic peasant: "The tale deals with the conflict between the celibacy imposed on the ecclesiastic and the human love whose upspringing no monkish laws can quell. In this story the priest at a pilgrimage shrine in the mountains conceives an ardent love for a girl whose moral charms he has learned to know through the confessional. He resolves, for her sake, to throw aside his cassock and to spend his life at her side. The rapidity with which this love takes root in his breast, and its power and might, are told with admirable force, evoking all the sympathies of the reader in favor of the young man who had hitherto passed his life in love."

THE MORALITY OF ANIMALS.

Mr. Lloyd Morgan discusses the question whether animals have a conscience or not. Placing his criticism upon the letters received by Mr. Herbert Spencer from Mr. Mann Jones, Mr. Morgan thinks that animals cannot form abstract ideas, and are incapable of framing ideals. The chief interest in the paper consists in its extracts from Mr. Jones' letters. Mr. Jones has an admirable dog, and an equally admirable pony, and if Mr. Jones can be induced to write an article in reply to Mr. Morgan, giving us more facts concerning these two intelligent and high-minded animals, he will earn the gratitude of many readers.

AT A QUAKERS' MEETING.

Miss Evelyn Pyne gives a charming account of the Quakers' Meeting at Redcar, and describes a beautiful Quakeress, who appeared to her dazzled gaze a veritable star. Her face, with her great lustrous blue eyes, became as the face of an angel while she prayed. A sense of inexpressible peace and thankfulness filled her heart, and she lifted up what was perhaps the first real prayer of her life.

The article is full of beauty and deep feeling, and would lead many people to go to the meeting-house at Redcar if only on the chance that they might come across that angel unawares.

The success of the *Strand Magazine* has tempted Mr. Pearson to enter the field with a sixpenny, which he is going to call *Pearson's Monthly*. The October number of the *Strand* is a very good one, containing among its articles an illustrated interview with W. S. Gilbert and an account of Tennyson's Early Days, copiously illustrated. There is a tendency in the *Strand* to become too snippity, but Mr. Newnes steadfastly sticks to the principle of *Tit-Bits*.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* is a good number. Elsewhere is noticed the articles on Archbishop Tait and "Church Progress and Church Defence."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The *Quarterly* reviewer praises the authors of the colossal history of Abraham Lincoln, whose ten volumes of biography have been written with "excellent judgment and untiring industry." They have erected a worthy literary monument to the memory of the man who will live in history as the greatest of all American presidents. "For we doubt whether George Washington will, in time to come, be put before Abraham Lincoln. If the one brought a nation into existence, the other had the far harder task of saving it from premature and utter destruction. The difficulties which beset Washington were trifles light as air compared with those which perpetually surrounded Lincoln."

LAURENCE OLIPHANT AND MR. HARRIS.

The article on Laurence Oliphant contains more information about Thomas Lake Harris, the prophet of mystery, than we have seen elsewhere. Of Mr. Oliphant the writer says: "Heshook the veil of Isis rudely, and a flash struck through and dazzled him forevermore. These Platonic marriages, bi-sexual deities, convents with double wings, and paralyzing dreams from Swedenborg; these renunciations of personality, under pretence of not being disobedient to the heavenly vision; these shadow-fightings with the chimeras of hallucination, belong to a region which mankind would do well to leave in the keeping of physicians and of cool, observant science. To submit, however heroically, to suffering and death from loyalty to false and vain imaginations is not martyrdom, but suicide. His daring cynicism, gay spirit of adventure, tenderness of heart, and impassioned self-denial, made of this visionary and enthusiast a figure upon which the nineteenth century could not look without some admiration and a great deal of wonder."

NAPOLEON AS A WORKER.

The review of M. Taine's work on Napoleon the First is very bright and interesting. M. Taine says Napoleon constructed modern France, and was the architect, proprietor, and principal inhabitant for fifteen years. He was an Italian whose mind was modelled by his mother, and he remained an Italian to the last. The reviewer brings into strong relief the immense faculty for work which he possessed. Three hours' sleep in the day was sufficient to keep him going. He had a supreme contempt for the French. "What they want is glory," he said upon one occasion; "the gratification of their vanity. As for liberty, they understand nothing about it."

"Napoleon's passions were strong, and recall those of Italians at the time when his ancestors quitted Italy for Corsica. One day, at Paris, when he was about to make his Concordat with the Pope, he said to Volney, 'France wishes for a religion!' Volney replied dryly, 'France wishes for the Bourbons!' Thereupon he suddenly kicked Volney in the abdomen with such force as to make him fall and lose consciousness. He had to be carried home, and remained ill in bed for several days."

He was a magnificent beast of prey let loose among domestic herds, but he made modern France on the foundation and according to the ideal of the old Roman Empire. M. Taine says:

"It was according to the image seen in such a retrospective vision, that the Diocletian of Ajaccio, the Constantine of the Concordat, the Justinian of the *code civil*,

the Theodosius of the Tuileries and St. Cloud, reconstructed France. By this it is not meant that he was a mere copyist, but a rediscoverer."

For his contemporaries he had all the attributes of divinity, not only omniscience and omnipresence, but also omnipotence.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

ONE notices that the *Atlantic Monthly* for November contains but a single paper dealing with American interests; that by James Bradley Thayer on the Indian question. Mr. Thayer's paper, together with Isabel Hapgood's article, "Count Tolstoy at Home," and "Journalism and Literature," by W. J. Stillman, are reviewed as leading articles.

S. E. Winboldt writes on "The Schools of Oxford." He describes the course of an undergraduate from matriculation to the consummate day when he is proclaimed to the world a B. A. Mr. Winboldt's essay is redolent of the academical. He does not seem to have a suspicion that any one could dare to meddle with the round of classical boning which takes up the four years of the undergraduate; nor is he offended by the confessedly "sour competitive spirit" with which the student leaves matriculation for "Mods." and "Mods." for "Greats."

He rejoices that the young *homo sapiens* has strength to resist the "Circean fascinations" of "vistas of possible specialization," while "the spirit of research and systematization" grows upon him. His delight is in the "generality" of *Literæ Humaniores*—as tested by the aforesaid "Mods." and "Greats."

It is always pleasant to find a new poet or musician and point him out to the world: "Hats off, gentlemen: a Genius!" It gives quite a sense of participation, even of ownership. Louise Imogen Guiney exploits this delight thoroughly in her fine biographical essay on James Clarence Mangan, an Emerald Isle poet, who lived, or rather who did not die, in the first half of the century. This critic places him neck and neck with Poe, whom he resembled in many characteristic features.

A paragraph at random in "The Chief City of the Province of the Gods" will leave no doubt as to the authorship of Lafcadio Hearn. The pretty doll-like life of the Japanese receives a new interest from Mr. Hearn's description.

In the line of fiction, Mary Hartwell Catherwood finishes up her romantic novel of Acadian life, "The Lady of Fort St. John." Henry James contributes Part First of "The Chaperon," and E. Cavazza has a pretty Calabrian tale, "A Trumpet Call."

An anonymous writer in *Murray's Magazine* for November attempts to give an analysis of Mr. Henry James' genius in a dozen pages. The article is very appreciative, and declares that Mr. James has that larger outlook upon the vastly human comedy that distinguishes great masters of fiction. Mr. James, however, frequently presupposes great attention on the part of his readers, and intelligence of reception hardly less than his own intelligence of representation. He is one of the finest of analysts, but flatters his public too much by assuming that they can always follow him. His power arises from profound knowledge of what he is writing about. His anatomy is perfect. In his historical accuracy and broad grasp of the foundation of life, his "Washington Square" may be compared with Balzac's "Eugene Grandis." His portraiture is always true and brilliant. In short, Mr. Henry James is a man of genius of the first rank.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

"SOCIAL Science in the Pulpit," by John Habberton, is noted under the head of Leading Articles.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, contributes an article on the proper study of geography, in its relation especially to historical study, setting forth the idea that a right comprehension of this subject is absolutely necessary to a just understanding of the historical nations and events; nor is geographical understanding less important to the student of literature. Topography has played a large part in the production of the world's great literature, and, if we can imagine a world consisting of one great plane, we are compelled to believe that its literature would be a "literature of two dimensions in space," flat and non-invigorating as the land in which it was produced.

Margaret W. Noble writes of the negro in Washington City, which has come to be the Mecca toward which the negro naturally turns. Yet why this should be the case must appear strange if we accept as absolute truths the writer's statements, for she sets forth a dark picture of their condition in the National City. They are cut off from nearly all privileges, have access to few of the higher professions, and to no social enjoyments save such as they make for themselves. So strong is the prejudice against them that if one buys a house in a fashionable quarter, the surrounding houses are at once vacated. A story is told of a young negress who cultivated a taste for art to such good purpose that upon presenting a specimen picture to the Corcoran Art School she was at once elected a member. But when it was discovered that she was a negress she was shut out. Their isolation, however, seems to have helped them in a sense, for they have ambitiously pressed forward and are rapidly improving as a race.

Professor W. D. McClintock, of the University of Chicago, has an article on the romantic and classical elements in English literature, tracing historically the alternate rise and fall of each, the interaction whereby when the one has run to seed a reaction sets in and the other prevails, at first producing a great literature until, in time, it also decays, and is succeeded by the other. One can scarcely help feeling that the writer is sometimes a little confused in his views of the constituent elements of each characteristic, but the article is readable and suggestive. One passage is worthy of special notice: "It would be interesting to ask if the two tendencies have ever been united in any artist, or if they can be. It is worth noting that Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Tennyson have this in common. They are liberal and romantic as far as the individual soul is concerned, they are classical and conservative as to man's relations in society. Is this the final truth?"

The excellent series of American historical articles is continued.

Major Martin A. S. Hume describes, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, a curious find which he has made among the Sloane manuscripts in the British Museum. It is a diary written in Spanish by one Richard Bere, a dissolute roysterer, who lived at the end of the eighteenth century. This diary—consisting of little more than the names of the places where he got drunk, and the record of his visits to various friends and various jalls—covers eleven years, from 1692 to 1704, affording a curious side-glance into London life of the lower kind two centuries ago. One of the chief amusements seems to have been going to executions. The entry on June 15, one year, is "Seven men hanged to-day; fine and warm. Drinking at Phillipeton at night. Westmacott there again."

HARPER'S.

"HARPER'S" comes out for November with over one hundred and sixty pages of reading-matter; but one does not feel that there is too much. The paper by Arthur Silva White, entitled "Africa and the European Powers," and the Rev. Henry M. Field's sketch of Stonewall Jackson, are reviewed elsewhere.

Mr. Howells, in the "Editor's Study," has on his war-paint this month. Mr. Watts and Mr. Quiller-Couch, over in England, have been saying in such public places as the *Nineteenth Century* that American writers have produced no national literature, or words to that effect. Whereupon Mr. Howells rises up in his wrath and says that in the first place we don't want a national literature, being—from the literary point of view—not a nation, but a "condition," and in the second place our English critics wouldn't know where to find a literature if we had one, Mr. Walt Whitman being, not the incarnation of whatever is good in New World writing, but the inventor "of literary formlessness." Furthermore, argues Mr. Howells, we have what would be a splendid literature for most countries, and if it appears to some critics a little weak and attenuated, it is only because we are so very big in other ways as to cause it to pale in comparison. Lastly, when we are accused of ignoring, in our literary thought, the workingman and his lot, the reason why is very plain. We are workingmen ourselves, or, what is more to the point, we were a little while ago, and we don't want to be continually reminded of the fact.

"Peter Ibbetson," that strange production of George du Maurier, comes to a timely end, and among the other stories and descriptive articles there is to be noticed the opening quaint tale by Hezekiah Butterworth, enriched with some delicious illustrations from the pencil of W. T. Smedley.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for November is especially distinguished in the excellence of its illustrations; among them are some really charming bits. William Fisk Tillett's paper on "Southern Womanhood as Affected by the War" and W. O. Atwater's interesting discussion of "The Food Supply of the Future" furnish contributions to the department of THE REVIEW devoted to leading articles.

Art subjects are discussed in three considerable papers. F. D. Millet, the Vice-President of the National Academy of Design, says that though we have no originality, spontaneity, and individuality in American art, and though style is conspicuously absent, still, "what we have done in art and for art during the past quarter of a century is unparalleled in the history of nations." He thinks that there is a bright prospect on the legislative horizon for the abolition of taxes on works of art, and expects fine results from such a course. On the whole, Mr. Millet is inclined to frame an optimistic answer to his title-question, "What Are Americans Doing in Art?"

Carl Marr writes an enthusiastic sketch of a "Great German Artist—Adolph Menzel," and the *Century* gives some most excellent reproductions of the important works of this painter.

"Michelangelo Buonarrotti" forms the subject of W. J. Stillman's paper in the "Italian Old Masters" series, and it is a chapter of especial interest.

Even though Mr. Brander Mathews confines himself rather closely to cataloguing-rooms and pictures, his article on "The Players" club is quite attractive.

There is considerable excitement introduced in this month's instalment of California, the subject being

the "San Francisco Vigilance Committees," and the author, William T. Coleman, the "Chairman of the Committees of 1851, 1856, and 1877." Mr. Coleman believes in the system in theory and in practice, and he advocates the incorporation of the people "as active aids in great crises." The illustrations, representing the *dénouements* of several noted risings of the Vigilantes, are realistic to a ghastly degree.

James Russell Lowell is appreciated in a masterly review of his complete works, by George E. Woodberry; Joel Benton writes on "Lowell's Americanism," and there appears a hitherto unpublished letter of Mr. Lowell concerning certain of his poems. A superbly-engraved likeness accompanies the whole.

Of course the literary feature of the number is the first chapters of "The Naulahka," by Rudyard Kipling and Walcott Balestier. It is a "Story of West and East," and opens in a new western railroad town. The ostensible heroine—who is described as having "smouldering" eyes—prefers India and hospital work to the supposable hero and America.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE Federation of Australia" and "The United States Naval Apprentice System" form leading articles for the month.

The sixth article in the series on ocean steamships discusses the steamship as a freight carrier. John H. Gould, its author, has succeeded in making a most readable article notwithstanding his portentous array of figures. When we learn that "\$500,000,000 are invested in ocean-going steamships sailing from the port of New York alone," we are naturally interested, and perhaps a trifle indignant when we learn further that less than twenty-five per cent. of the freight of the country is carried in American ships. During the last fiscal year, the value of the cotton alone exported from all American ports was \$290,206,898, while the total value of exports and imports of merchandise was \$1,729,330,896. This vast business, together with the great increase in ocean travel, will speedily bring about such a differentiation in ocean traffic as we already have in railroad traffic—that is, we will have ocean "expresses" which will carry passengers only, and freight ships carrying no passengers. The great progress in ship development of the past few years is only a foretaste of that which we may expect. The writer calculates that visitors to the World's Fair will cross the ocean in five days or even less. He considers the "whaleback" an experiment whose practicability must be proved.

Mr. George Hitchcock contributes an article on picturesque Holland, the painters' haven. He gives an excellently sensible talk on the realistic tendency of the modern schools, which demand only that a thing be well done, with no thought as to whether or not it is worthy of being done at all. He truly points out the blindness of those who plead that Millet was the founder of this school. Such persons see only the surface, which any clever craftsman can imitate, but quite miss the significance which only genius could beget. The many picturesque types of Hollanders are described and the article gains much from the illustrations, which are also the work of Mr. Hitchcock.

Napoleon Ney, in a lengthy article, describes the trans-Saharan railway which the French government proposes to build across the great desert from Tunis down into the Soudan. The history of the entire movement is given, the harrowing experiences of the Flatters survey expedition in 1881, the long period of inaction which followed, and the revival of the scheme in which Mr. Georges Rolland

was largely instrumental. The plan of the work is there set forth in detail. When the road is completed, the traffic will comprise two classes of business, the local between oasis and oasis and the through service between the termini. Central Soodan furnishes so much that the world wants that the writer considers that there is no question but that the road will be a financial success.

An unsigned article narrates the experience of a Harvard student with Mr. Lowell as a teacher. And a delightful teacher he must have been, notwithstanding his whimsical eccentricities, his meandering digressions from the subject, his good-natured assumption of superiority over his students and his general air of dilettanteism.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for November is a brightly illustrated number of the usual variety and spice of life. Not the most pretentious, but quite as interesting as any of the contributions, is John Brisben Walker's description of "Alfalfa Farming" in Colorado, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The alfalfa industry is an important one, and has a still more important future. This writer speaks of the possibility of converting into productive alfalfa land the sandy stretches of New Jersey, of North Carolina, and of Canada. He thinks that "if possible, a commission, consisting of at least one practical farmer from California and one from Utah or Colorado (the practice and conditions in the latter States being somewhat different from those of California), and one scientist should be sent abroad to make a thorough and careful report upon the European method of cultivating and curing this marvellous plant."

"My Father's Letters," edited by Minnie Ewing Sherman, do not add to the General's fame, and a reader feels as if they were not meant for him.

Quite an extensive paper appears from Captain Charles King, U.S.A., on "The City of the World's Fair." To adopt Captain King's stupendous phraseology, its style is "most Chicagoest."

"The Evolution of the Safe Deposit Company" is a good subject, but perhaps Mr. Thomas L. James might have done more with it if he had relinquished the fascination of hunting up biblical and profanely historical allusions, and had, instead, described more fully some modern instances.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.

THERE is quite a pleasant sense of uncertainty in turning the leaves of the *Overland* as to what one is going to strike next. It presents a "Library number" for November, the opening and most considerable paper being on the subject of "Libraries and Librarians of the Pacific Coast," by F. H. Clark. The denizens of the effete East will be surprised to learn what has been accomplished in the way of library-building by the readers of the extreme West; there is a feeling that great collections of books are the especial index of a settled civilization with opportunities for leisurely enjoyments. But such is the resource of the new westerner that we may even look to see him become leisurely in a hurry.

So early as 1852 a Mercantile Library Association was formed by the young men among the citizens of San Francisco, with the not insignificant capital of \$50,000 in \$25 shares. This association has fought successfully through huge financial obstacles. Soon after, in 1855, the even more successful library of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco was begun. "The establishment of a great free library in San Francisco has given the Mechanics' and the Mercantile opportunity of aspiring to the position ascribed

by Josiah Quincy to the Boston Athenæum—that of the 'scholars' library.' The Mercantile now contains about 65,000 volumes," some of them exceedingly valuable.

Portland, Oregon, possesses a library of 19,000, and Los Angeles boasts of a public library of 30,000 volumes. Not less surprising than the extent of these institutions is the degree of scientific system and modern methods characterizing their management. To these city establishments are to be added the considerable collections of the State University, and, soon, the great library that may be expected to grow up with the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Evan J. Coleman gives "A Secret Chapter in Antebellum History" concerning the relations of Dr. Gwin and Mr. Seward. Mr. James M. Scobel in "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" will not be blamed for adding to what, thank heavens! no one as yet has called Lincolnia. E. A. Clark propounds an interesting scheme for ridding the world of legal *shysterism*. Several other attractive contributions appear in this good number.

"WESTWARD-HO!"

"WESTWARD-HO!" is the well-chosen name of a new illustrated monthly magazine which began its career with the November number in Minneapolis. The opening article, by Dr. Albert Shaw, discusses the opportunity for a new magazine, and takes the ground that new methods of illustration and growing literary talent have now made it feasible to publish, in several different sections of the United States, monthly magazines of a more or less local nature devoted to an elucidation of sectional characteristics and interests. The article points out reasons why Minneapolis is an almost ideal place for the publication of such a magazine devoted to the progress of the new Northwest.

"A Scotsman" contributes an interesting article upon "Farming in the Red River Valley," Mr. H. P. Robinson is represented by a good story, Mr. L. F. Menage presents an excellent business man's article upon the "Past, Present, and Future of Minneapolis Realty," and Mr. W. S. Street tells of the magical rise of Superior City, the neighbor and rival of Duluth. Mr. Nicolay Grevstad contributes a practical article upon money-lending, making an argument for a better method of bringing the supply and demand together. Mr. W. H. Hyslop, the publisher of the magazine, writes an article upon "Modern Methods of Illustration." There are departments, susceptible of very valuable development, devoted to topics of interest to travellers and home-makers in the great Northwest. For a first number, gotten out under difficulties, the magazine is of excellent literary quality and of good appearance. Constant improvements are promised for the future.

GOLDTHWAITE'S GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

"GOLDTHWAITE'S MAGAZINE" rises with renewed vigor from the ashes of the fire which, on September 15, destroyed its plant, all the plates and back copies. With an energy which completely overshadows the irresponsible efforts of the classical bird, it appears this month in a number doubled both in extent and in interest.

Among its many sharp, bright, practical papers, not the least interesting is the description of "A New Plan for Reaching the North Pole." This scheme is fathered by Mr. M. H. Ekroll, a Norwegian, who proposes to start from the northeastern coast of Spitzbergen with a few men and a large number of dogs to draw the peculiar little sledges

of his invention. The distinctive feature about the conveyance is that they can be put together at a few minutes' notice to form a large boat. Rapidity of movement is what he aims at. Having attained Petermannsland, he expects to proceed directly to the Pole.

Goldthwaite's criticism on his scheme is that his dogs will eat too much, and that the country will be too rough for that mode of travel.

In answer to his question, "Did America Invent Smoking?" C. C. Adams says that smoking was practised long ago in parts of Africa, especially by the natives of New Guinea, specimens of which country have been found smoking, though they had never before heard of a white man. It seems that we must relinquish the claim and remain content as best we may with the telegraph and the like. J. W. Redway describes "How a Vessel Gets Into New York Harbor," and many other articles well worth reading appear.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB'S contribution to the *Magazine of American History* for November is a biographical sketch of Judge Charles Johnson McCurdy, of Lyme, Connecticut, who died in June of this year at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Judge McCurdy occupied for seven years the bench of the Superior Court of his state, served eleven years in the state legislature—was state senator and lieutenant-governor. In 1851 he was sent to Austria as *chargé d'affaires* by President Fillmore, receiving his commission from Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State. This post was at that time one of delicacy and importance. It was the unsettled period succeeding the revolution of 1848. Martial law still prevailed in Austria. The American Legation at Vienna was supposed to be a place of refuge not only for our citizens, but for those of all countries; and arrests of Americans were frequent. McCurdy's conduct in the discharge of the duties of his post was "quoted throughout Europe as a splendid example of republican boldness, energy, and ability." He won the confidence of the Austrian government without in any way compromising the government which he represented.

Mr. Jacob Harris Patton, Ph.D., contributes to this number the closing chapter of his forthcoming new edition of "The Concise History of the American People," in which chapter a comparison is drawn between the United States in 1789 and in 1889—favorable, of course, to the present time.

The Rev. Charles A. Stokely, D.D., furnishes documentary evidence in support of the thesis that Florida, not Virginia, was the first State to receive the negro. He does not dispute that the negro was introduced into Virginia in 1619, as it is claimed, but holds that he was introduced into the territory now called Florida thirty-two years before Jamestown, Virginia, was founded.

A valuable contribution to the historical annals of the later colonial periods is the account of the siege of Quebec, taken from the journal of an officer on the French vessel *Chester*, published in this number of the magazine.

There is an interesting paper in *Macmillan's* for November upon the work done by the Whitechapel Board of Guardians of England. In Whitechapel the board has admitted people of good-will into its counsels, has adopted a policy framed by the needs of the poor, and has welcomed the help of all those who love the poor.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE October number of this *Review* presents a large variety of essays.

Brother Azarias adds to the discussion concerning moral training in the schools a vigorous argument for "Religion in Education." He attacks Mr. Mill and M. Renan in their strongholds; the latter is "shadowy, shifting, panoramic, and unreal." Naturally, Brother Azarias does not feel called upon to prove that religion is necessary; assuming that, he makes out a good case in his statement that the home cannot be relied on with sufficient certainty to furnish the needed instruction and influence; nor does he consider that the weekly Sabbath experience goes far enough in a matter of so much importance. Then, having arrived at the fact that the child's moral training must come from the school, he sets to work to show that neither intellectual culture nor the culture of the aesthetic sense can adequately supply the place of religion. In the former, men are ignoring their supernatural destiny and are making mere machines of themselves. In the latter case, "sense of beauty has never been able to stand between human selfishness and the gratification of any passion."

Michael Hennessy waxes vehement in his arguments, "Why Education should be Free." He claims that taxation to support the present system of schools is illegal and unjust, attacking the free will and liberty of the parent.

In the midst of the theological and historical erudition of the *Review* appears an interesting and appreciative sketch of Edgar Allen Poe, by William O'Leary Curtis. Among other contributions there is a carefully-written paper on the "Development of English Catholic Literature," by Arthur F. Marshall, of Oxford.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE *Charities Review*, the first number of which appears this month, is a periodical designed to be to the active worker in the field of charities what the scientific medical journal is to the physician. It has a somewhat wider scope in the object of awakening a deeper public interest in sociological questions, particularly in the administration of relief and methods of improving social conditions. It is addressed to the lay as well as to the professional practitioner of charities, a rather larger constituency, as every one is in a great measure his own doctor in treating social ills. It has the sub-title of "Journal of Practical Sociology" as indicative of its broader scope and aim. It is published by the Critic Company for the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

The initial paper is by Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society of New York, answering the question, "What is Charity Organization?" The confusion which arises from an examination of the aims and work of different charity organization societies is removed when a distinction is made between charity organization as a principle and the term as applied to any particular society. Its "charity" is nothing new. It is "organized" for the same reason that every movement which aims to accomplish any result under the conditions of modern civilization must be organized. The scope of a charity organization society is determined by the development of the charitable resources of the community, but one function such a society has always to perform is to investigate because knowledge is a prerequisite of treatment which looks to permanent remedy. It should, moreover, be a means of communication between charitable agencies.

Mrs. Charles R. Lowell contributes a short paper on "Labor Organization as Affected by Law," citing facts

chiefly from "The Conflicts of Capital and Labor," by Mr. Howells, to show that the character of labor organizations is dependent, far more than is generally supposed, upon the laws under which they exist, and upon the attitude of employers and the public toward such organizations.

Dr. Herbert D. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, writes appreciatingly of the life and work of Arnold Toynbee, and of the student movement which his life inspired—the Toynbee Hall work. The paper closes with this suggestive sentence: "Toynbee Hall men do not often preach; they practise certain principles which have been talked about in England for many hundred years."

A paper by Dr. Albert Shaw on "Municipal Lodging-houses" contains many facts of interest, showing the results attending the establishment of model lodging-houses in Glasgow and London. "There has been," he says, speaking of Glasgow, "a gratifying improvement in the quality of the competing private establishments, and some large new ones have been opened profitably upon the model of the municipal series. Their indirect influence for good in the diminution of crime and disorder in Glasgow is regarded as the best argument for the model lodging-houses."

"The present tendency in Great Britain," he concludes, "is strongly toward vigorous measures for the renovation of the towns and cities, and toward a more solicitous care by the authorities for the welfare of the poor. Among the means adopted to give effect to these new ideas, municipal lodging-houses will doubtless have their place."

Mr. Warren F. Spalding, Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, describes the new Massachusetts Drunkenness Law and the results following its enactment. The gist of the law is this, that a prisoner is allowed when sober to make a statement declaring that he has not been arrested twice before within the next preceding twelve months. Upon this statement he may be released by the keeper of the station. His statement is afterward investigated by a probation officer. If it is found to be true, nothing further is done; if untrue, a warrant is issued for his rearrest. Fines are abolished, so that well-to-do people who formerly escaped punishment are now treated as poorer men are. The law is a somewhat revolutionary step in criminal jurisprudence. The results of its administration have been somewhat successful, and better results are anticipated. Under the title "The Prevention of Pauperism," Dr. Edward Everett Hale writes in an optimistic way of reform work in this country. He denounces the statement that there are one million people who cannot find employment as the cry of a demagogue.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

THE New York *Record and Guide*, one of the oldest and best-established real-estate journals in the country, has undertaken the publication of a quarterly magazine of architecture, under the title of *The Architectural Record*.

One who loves artistic building might, in a pessimistic mood, complain that such a publication is impossible, as there is in this country no architecture to record. Such a judgment would be hasty, ill-advised, and untrue, but there is no doubt that we possess altogether too little that is worthy of the name of architecture. There are builders enough in all conscience, but their ideals scarcely extend beyond a design to make something huge or something novel. If they were monks they could hardly, as a class, be less regardful of beauty. It would seem that the climax has at last been reached now that Chicago, that city of

surprises, has announced with a flourish of trumpets that it is to be the proud possessor of a building thirty-four stories high.

All who bemoan these grosser tendencies will welcome the *Record*, which announces itself as a pleader for higher ideals in this important branch of art, which seems in danger of forgetting that it is an art at all and not a mere business. That it rightly concerns this art let it speak for itself: "Compared with painting, music, sculpture, or even literature, its field is wider than theirs; it touches life, our common daily life, at so many more points than they do. It is the only art which commerce and trade in a degree foster, necessitate, and even welcome as a graceful auxiliary."

The *Record* then goes on to bewail the fact that most people are ignorant of even the alphabet of architecture, and modestly confesses its desire to teach and guide. We heartily hope that it may succeed in its worthy mission.

It is not a mere idealist, however, but is on the contrary eminently practical, a builder's as well as an artist's magazine. This it should be of course in order to accomplish any material effects.

In another department we review at length an article on an "American Style of Architecture."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE most interesting article in *Lippincott's* for November is an interview with Mr. George Alfred Townsend, who writes under the name of "Gath" and is one of the first interviewers of the American press. He says that he has written two columns a day for thirty-five years, making a total of more than fifty millions of words. For twenty-three years he has dictated the whole of his correspondence. It is an interesting illustration of the varied experience which a first-class journalist gets in knocking about in the world. Another article in *Lippincott's* which is rather interesting describes the return of the rejected manuscript from several of the leading magazines. The formula varies indefinitely.

THE CHURCH REVIEW.

BEGINNING with its current number, the *Church Review* passes under the business management of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. No change is to be made, however, in the policy of the quarterly. It will remain, it is announced, non-partisan, and continue to represent impartially the thought and scholarship of the church. The number for the present quarter is a volume in itself, and contains among its list of contributors the names of such distinguished persons as Rt. Rev. W. S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., Rev. William D. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., Prof. F. P. Davenport, D.D., and Mrs. Mary A. E. Twing.

Mr. Robert Shindler has an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* which is devoted to the theology in Mr. Swinburne's poems. He eulogizes him because—

"In his poetry we discern the energy of a fiery and indomitable spirit, grappling unaided with the problem of man's destiny, gazing undismayed into the mystery which walls about our life. And, through all, his heart is still high and his courage undaunted. Amid all the lamentations over the routed legions and captured standards of Faith he has not despaired of the republic of man nor listened to the devil's advocate preaching the unprofitable doctrine of darkness."

The same magazine contains an article by Cecilia E. Meetkerke on Victor Hugo's lyrics.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* for October is rich in short articles upon varied subjects

CARLYLE IN PARIS.

The first place in the first number is given to a hitherto unpublished bit of Carlyle's, which not even the translation into lucid and polished French can rob of its native flavor. It is the account of a journey to Paris undertaken by Carlyle in 1851, in company with the Brownings, for the purpose of meeting Lord and Lady Ashburton. "A futile journey," as Carlyle, between many a lamentation, does not fail to call it, but the account of it none the less is given with the force and care of his best "French Revolution" style. The start from London, the crossing to Dieppe, the arrival in Paris, the sleepless cogitations on a villainous bed, the midnight and early morning smokes upon the balcony, the wanderings through historic streets and squares, are all as vividly presented as the great scenes of the Tuileries and the Tennis Courts. Every detail is treated as though it were indeed "important to me and to humanity;" and so absolute, so childlike, is the want of any sense of proportion, or so great is the power of the original mind playing over all, and bringing to all the light of the eternal, in which it lived, that the reader who does not yield a human interest must be of the same school that "Sartor Resartus" leaves unmoved. The old lover of Carlyle will be surprised to find how little translation alters the effect which is produced. It is the thought, and not the dress, that strikes.

EUROPE AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

M. Tunck-Brentano's article has for its object to prove that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany was worse than a crime; it was a mistake, and the mistake was no less historical than moral. The prominent fact of the history of the conquered provinces is, he declares, that they are French—French by sympathy, by instinct, and by tradition. It is no question of government, but of race, and political changes will not change the permanent current of a people's being. The weight of his authority supports the assertion that the manifest destiny of all countries on the left bank of the Rhine is, "if not French," at least Romanish—that is, is steadfastly opposed to Anglo-Saxon sentiment. All that Prussia has been able to do with the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, even in leaving them the choice between French and German nationality, is to divide them into prisoners and exiles. Those who accepted German authority remain as prisoners; those who clung to the French flag have left their homes as exiles, unable to return. No assimilation has taken place.

German writers are quoted to show that "since the annexation the population of twelve provinces has become more anti-German than it was before." Everything, in fact, bears witness to the "impassable gulf" which separates Metz and Strasburg from the German empire. M. Tunck-Brentano maintains that politics struggle in vain with the permanent facts of history. Against this invincible refusal of the conquered provinces to unite with the German empire, all the treaties of Europe will prove vain. Europe, he holds, is marching toward inevitable ruin. It consecrated by its "hypocritical" League of Peace the German attempt to act against the nature of things, but artificial peace cannot be maintained by force!

Force added to force endeavored to isolate France altogether, and France, rebounding from the position into which her neighbors would have driven her, has allied herself with Russia. In doing so she has resumed her historic position as the leader of the destinies of Europe. War is organizing itself, and the "great assizes" are not far off. That they are inevitable, M. Funck-Brentano has no doubt. If France and Russia come out victorious from the struggle, he believes that the regeneration of modern Europe will result.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE IN SPAIN.

Spanish literature is so little known in England, that M. Quesnel's summary of the events of the literary year in Spain will be read rather for information than for the views which he expresses as a critic. The death of Alarcón, so greatly deplored in Madrid, conveys scarcely any sense of loss to the English reading public. It is surprising that it should be so, for acquaintance with the Spanish language is easily acquired in a few months, and, in the present dearth of English novels, the army of novel-readers would add immensely to their own pleasure and interests if they were in a position to read the infinitely superior productions of Spain in the original as they appear.

Somehow the majority of English and American people, speaking even of those who are fairly well acquainted with the contemporary French school of novelists, have failed to realize the existence of such writers as the gifted Andalusian, to whose now finished career M. Quesnel devotes the first section of his article, as even Perez Galdos, Valdés, Mme. Pardo Bazan, Juan Valera, Leopoldo Alas (who writes under the name of Clarín), and many others who are doing what hardly one English novelist of the day now dares to do, that is, speaking frankly about the real problems of real life.

The "Eepuma" of M. Polacio Valdés is ranked by some continental critics as the most important novel of the year. To English taste it will be, perhaps, scarcely less disagreeable than some of the productions of extreme French realism. M. Valdés appears to have taken a sombre delight in painting the wealth and aristocracy of Madrid in the darkest colors that truth permits. It is objected, and probably with justice, that graphic and real as his studies are, they lose the truth which they so unflinchingly pursue by losing the proportion which still in life maintains the balance between virtue and vice. Nevertheless, the work is admitted on all sides to be great—work studied from life and reproducing life, and we have too little of time to be able to ignore, without loss, what exists.

Another writer of social satire, to whom M. Quesnel does justice, is M. Ramon Meza, whose novel of this year, "Mi Tío el Empleado" (My Uncle the Official), is especially levelled against middle-class corruption in the Spanish colonies. The Jesuit Father Coloma's novel of "Pequeñeces," which ran through three editions in a few weeks, and rained all the moderate classic criticism of Spain about his ears, was no less severe against the nobility. The psychologic tendencies of the day have also had their chronicler, and Clariss has produced this year the first volume of a novel called "Su unico Hijo" (His Only Son), in which the intimate tragedy of nervous disease appears to form the central study. The melancholy aspects of national life have evidently had a profound

influence upon contemporary Spanish thought; but there is another side, a side of romance, simplicity, and charm, to which M. Quésnel does justice.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

ECONOMICS are very much the fashion in all the French magazines just now. Besides a long and serious article upon Protection and Free Trade in the *Nouvelle Revue*, which, of course, illustrates its point chiefly from the present condition of affairs existing between France and Italy, there is an article by M. Vilfredo Pareto in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the economic state of Italy. Both articles embody a strong protest against the present system of commercial war between two countries which have everything to gain by friendly relations and mutually accommodating tariffs. They are both so full of statistics that to quote would almost be to reproduce the entire statement. They should be read together in order to give the simple plea all the force of double argument, for each puts the question from the point of view of national advantage. M. Pareto, while he deplores all the evil that is being daily done to Italian interests, has, unfortunately, little hope of seeing the inauguration of a better state of things. He evidently considers that the burden of the fault lies on the Italian side of the frontier, where the present government still tolerates Transformist politics, and continues M. Crispi's anti-French system of exaggerated protection.

This is the comparison which M. Pareto draws between the financial position of Italy and France: "For 1889 the total receipts (exclusive of exceptional resources) of the ordinary budget of France is 3,103,000,000 francs. If Italy were burdened in proportion to its wealth as much only as France is, the receipts of the Italian budget should amount to a quarter of those of France; that is, to 776,000,000. In reality they amount to 1,500,000,000! For the same year customs gave to France 495,000,000; if Italians paid in proportion to their wealth as much as Frenchmen for these taxes, they should yield 124,000,000; instead of this, they give to the State 263,000,000. The charges for the army and navy, including both ordinary and extraordinary budgets, are in France 928,000,000. If this proportion to the wealth of the two countries were the same, they would be in Italy 232,000,000; they are, as a matter of fact, 554,000,000."

Briefly he sums up his case in the statement that in 1887 Italy was in the full career of prosperity. Then came the rupture of commercial and financial relations with France, and a corresponding tendency to draw relations closer with Germany. Suddenly, without any transition, an economic crisis of unprecedented severity broke over Italy. The rest of Europe was not suffering in the same way. He can attribute the misfortune of his country to nothing but "a perversion of the parliamentary system which has resulted in a sacrifice of the interests of the great mass of the population to the private interests and passions of a small and well-organized body of persons who hesitate before no means which can extend their influence and establish their domination over the country."

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

M. Desjardins' article on France and Slavery in Africa is a valuable contribution to anti-slavery literature; and throwing, as it does, the weight of eminent authority into the reasonable scale, ought not to be without influence in inducing the Opposition in the French Chamber to permit the government to ratify the signature of its delegates given at Brussels. M. Desjardins' reputation as a jurist-

consul is too widespread and too seriously founded for any suspicion of political bias to be supposed to invalidate his arguments. He treats the question from the standpoint of international law, and points out, with grave legal argument, that the honor of France has nothing to lose in accepting the proposals of the conference. He shows that, on the contrary, the negotiations which were concluded at Brussels constitute in reality a political victory alike for the national interests, the maritime traditions, the national self-esteem, and the diplomatic reputation of France. Nor does he fear to point out that a misplaced Anglophobia is alone responsible for the action of the Chamber of Deputies.

Analyzing the measures agreed to at the conference, he has no difficulty in demonstrating what was well known to be the case, that the most important concessions, far from being made by France, were made by other Powers under the pressure of her requirements. In the matter of the exclusion of spirits and of fire-arms, France took the lead and kept it. The right of search, which was the ostensible reason for the refusal of the Chamber to ratify the General Act, receives, of course, the greater part of his attention. On this subject he offers profound and instructive considerations. In the first place, he points out that the General Act does not establish the right of search, but gives only the right of verification of the flag, and that accompanied by every restriction that the French delegates required. He quotes treaties to show how far the proposed powers are from inaugurating any new departure from received French tradition. He also points out that the right of verification, limited as it is to sailing vessels of five hundred tons, can touch only native dhows and the ships of a few commercial establishments of Nantes and Marseilles, who are so entirely above suspicion that they do not even resent the possibility to which they may be subject.

M. Desjardins states that he has questioned the owners of these vessels, and that they are perfectly willing to accept the conditions laid down by the Act. Finally for a reinforcement of argument, he dwells on the fact that the document as it stands was drawn up by neither German nor English nor Italian hands. It is the work of Professor Martins, a Russian of European celebrity, whose inclinations, if biased at all, would be rather sympathetic than antagonistic to France, and whose official position at the conference was that of a Power which, even before the fêtes of Cronstadt, could not certainly be suspected of a readiness to sacrifice the maritime interests of France to those of England.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are many interesting articles in the October number of the *Revue*. Among them, besides those which have been noticed elsewhere, there is one by the Duc de Noailles, upon the subject of securing pensions for working men.

"We are all Socialists," he says, characteristically, "or at least almost all, with differences. But up to this time Socialism, which nobody has known how to define nor to take possession of, nor to put in practice, has remained amongst all that is most perilous in its obscure and vaporous intuition. Shall we see the miracle of its conversion into a positive and debatable formula? We have seen things quite as strange. What more unmanageable of old, what more powerless, and what more vain, than steam? And yet what services has it not rendered to modern civilization, only it was we who took possession of steam, in order to transform it into useful work. It was not steam which took possession of us."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

Century Magazine.—November.
India. Florence E. Coates.
The Hunger Strike. Elizabeth N. Fiske.
Brontë. Harriet P. Spofford.
In the Pauses of Her Song. Orelia K. Bell.
A Song for all Seasons. James H. Morse.
Folksong. Sylvester Baxter.
The Sonnet. Edith Wharton.
Music. A. Lampman.

Harper's Magazine.—November.
Call not Pain's Teaching Punishment. Amélie Rives.
November—Impression. W.D. Howells.
The Unspoken Word. Eliza Calvert Hall.

Scribner's Magazine.—November.
In November. Duncan Campbell Scott.
Dolorosa. William Vaughn Moody.
Song from "Ayuna." Julian Hawthorne.
The Auction.

The Chautauquan.—November.
Frost. Emma P. Seabury.

The Cosmopolitan.—November.
A Midnight Landscape. Archibald Lampman.

Atlantic Monthly.—November.
A November Prairie. Katharine T. Prescott.
Beyond the Day. John Vance Cheney.

New England Magazine.—November.
The Fisher-Boat. Celia Thaxter.
The Poems of Emily Dickinson. Leroy Phillips.
The Pot of Honey. Dora Read Goodale.
Bach and Beethoven. Zitella Cocke.
Dost Thou Think of Me Often? Stuart Sterne.
Retribution. Ellen Elizabeth Hill.

Lippincott's Magazine.—November.
The Tettix. Clinton Scollard.
Two Songs. Harrison S. Morris.
Shadow and Substance. Barton Hill.
Sorrow. Henry Peterson.

The Overland Monthly.—November.
Our Poppy. John Vance Cheney.
Two Love Songs. Agnes Crary.
Evening in Sunset Land. Ella Higginson.
Afternoon. Irene Hardy.

Outing.—November.
Pricilla. F.S. Palmer.
Fair is the World. "Fellowcraft."

Atlanta.—November.
Shooting-Stars. Violet Hunt.
The Legend of the Lily. (Illus.) O. Herford.

Murray's Magazine.—November.
Roses. Dorothea A. Alexander.

Newbery House Magazine.—November.
The Driver of the Mail. F.E. Weatherley.

Cornhill Magazine.—November.
Ballade of the Olive.

Gentleman's Magazine.—November.
A Song of David. George Holmes.

Irish Monthly.—November.
A Day Too Late. Magdalen Rock.
By the Sea. Jessie Tulloch.
Forsaken Alice. Furlong.

Leisure Hour.—November.
I Wonder Why? Ida J. Lemon.
Nature's Charm. "Maxwell Gray."

Temple Bar.—November.
Paris Sparrows. J.A. Middleton.
Separation. S.W. Scadding.

Welsh Review.
A Poem. Lewis Morris.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

MR. HENRY PETERSON has the following quatrain on "Sorrow" in *Lippincott's* for November:

Yes, some may all the better see
For pain and blight and fears;
But, oh, how many eyes there be
Cannot see God for tears!

"Golden-Rod" is the subject of Bettie Garland's lines in the *Chautauquan* for October:

Like a bunch of feathers peeping, see them gayly beck and nod,
High on Lady Autumn's bonnet proudly waves the golden-rod.
Stand thou high, O happy flower, stand up high and beck and nod,
Art thou not our country's emblem? flaunt thy banner, golden-rod!

Amélie Rives has the following verses in *Harper's* for November:

I.

Call not pain's teaching punishment: the fire
That lights a soul, even while it tortures blesses;
The sorrow that unmakes some old desire,
And on the same foundation builds a higher,
Hath more than joy for him who acquiesces.

II.

Ah, darkness teaches us to love the light;
Not as 'tis loved by children, warm abed,
And crying for the toys put by at night:
But even as a blinded painter might
Whose soul paints on in dreams of radiance fled.

"Retribution" is Ellen Elizabeth Hill's theme in the *New England Magazine* for November:

Far out, an ancient wreck, the seamen tell,
Pushes its swart ribs through the sullen sand:
Gently the waves creep up and down the strand,
Leaving quaint broderies of weed and shell
To deck the battered sides they know so well—
Crooning a melody of merry sound,
Like children, playing on some grass-grown mound,
Forgetful that their song should be a knell.

But when the fierce November wind is high,
Strange cries are heard of helpless souls afraid,
And groanings of a good ship loath to die;
And the dark waves, in grief too long delayed,
Dash their white foam-drifts wild and shudderingly,
Restless to hide the ruin they have made.

Mr. Lewis Morris gives his poetic benediction to the *Welsh Review*, the first number of which is reviewed in another department. We extract the following verses:

Another venture on Thought's trackless sea,
Another bark launched from our Cambrian shore,
And once again the summons comes to me
For word of welcome oft-times said before.

Go, daring bark, upon the wider stream,
Go to what hidden end thy faith doth call,
Fulfil our country's yet imperfect dream—
Go, be thy lot to conquer or to fall!

Sail, with Imperial England round the earth,
Using the lordly tongue which sways the Race,
But oh! forget not thou the Cymric grace,
The snows, the heaven-kissed summits of thy birth.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

THE beautiful head used as a frontispiece to this number of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* is reproduced from a marvellously striking picture by Mr. Herbert Schmalz, which he has entitled "The Return from Calvary." It is now on exhibition in London, and will later be brought to America. All the critics agree that this picture is the finest work which has left the studio of Mr. Schmalz. The painting of "The Return from Calvary" was the fulfilment of a long-cherished hope. Some years ago the artist began to make studies for it, and when in February, 1890, he had found in a young wife a sympathetic travelling companion he set out for the Holy Land, there to prepare the way for the execution of his great work. Five months were spent in visiting all or nearly all the sacred spots between Jerusalem and Damascus, living in tents for weeks together. Mr. Schmalz was simply delighted with the simplicity and dignity of the landscapes in Palestine; he revelled in the delicate pearly greens and the purple grays so common to that country, and in the masses of rich color to be seen in a crowd on such occasions, and, for instance, the ceremonies connected to the Greek and Latin Easter festivals in Jerusalem.

In making the journey to Damascus the caravan of the party was composed of nine men, six horses, seven mules, and two donkeys. The materials for many a glowing and vivid canvas were collected on the way. It was a curious and charming coincidence that the artist and his wife spent the first anniversary of their wedding-day in Cana of Galilee. But his smaller studies, beautiful though they be, have slight interest compared with the larger canvas, 11 feet by 8 feet, upon which for twelve months the painter sought to concentrate all the human interest and all that sorrowful pathos of that dark hour which followed the Crucifixion. Darkness broods over Jerusalem, although in the distance the light is once again beginning to gleam over Calvary. But the small group in the foreground of the picture arrests attention. The mother of Jesus, John the beloved disciple, and Mary Magdalene are slowly making their way through the city to the home of John. Arrived at the summit of one of the many hills about Jerusalem, they obtain their first distant view of Calvary, and the disciple whom Jesus loved is gazing with sad and wistful eyes at the Cross, while he supports the mother of our Lord. Our illustration is the head of the Magdalene, the third figure in the group.

The death of M. Théodule Ribot in September last, at the fairly ripe age of sixty-eight, naturally provides the topic of biographical articles, alike of the art and of the artist, in various monthly magazines, and the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* devotes to him the chapter usually given to contemporary art. His work, which is scarcely known in England, was very highly appreciated in France for the freshness, originality, and undeviating fidelity to his own impression of nature by which it was characterized. His admirers found at times that he could not be tempted into a wider field of color. He, however, felt at home in the sombre notes which best expressed that which he had to say, and he remained original and true within his own range.

His personal character was, as might be expected from this simple and praiseable quality of work, in keeping with his art. Upright, modest, and direct, doing his simple duty as it presented itself to him, his manhood was no less admirable than his art. He was devoted to drawing from his childhood, and learned the first technical elements from his father, who was a civil engineer; but at the age of twenty-one his father's death left him with no material resources and the immediate duty of providing for his mother and sisters. Dreams of an artistic career were set aside in order to earn the bread-and-butter of the family, but not abandoned. He endured the daily drudgery of keeping the books of a draper's shop; the evenings and the dinner-hour were still given to art. He added to his narrow income after a time what could be earned by illuminating frames, painting window-blinds, etc.; then for three years he worked as foreman to a commercial company in Algiers, and earned money enough to return to Paris and begin again, in severest economy, the career of an art student.

He was nearly forty years of age before his first pictures were accepted for the Salon, and it was in 1865, when he was forty-two years old, that his Saint Sebastian placed him definitely in the ranks of successful artists.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Art Amateur.—November.

On Painting Children. (Illus.) Rhoda H. Nicholls.
Portrait and Figure Painting.—I. (Illus.) Frank Fowler.
Still-Life Painting.—I. Allyn Aymar.
Pen Drawing for Illustrations.—XXIII. Landscape. Ernest Knauff.
Painting in Pastel.—I. M. Heller.

Magazine of Art.—November.

A Breezy Day. After H. E. Detmold.
The Mystery of Holbein's "Ambassadors." A Solution. (Illus.) W. Fred. Dickes.
Where to Draw a Line: A Word to Students. (With Portrait.) Thomas Woolner.
"Primitive Methodists." After W. H. Y. Titcomb.
The Collection of Mr. Alexander Henderson. (Illus.) Walter Shaw Sparrow.
Political Cartoons. (Illus.) Linley Sambourne.
Richard Redgrave. (Illus.) F. G. Stephens.
Recent Honiton Lace. (Illus.) Alan S. Cole.

Art Journal.—October.

Venice from the Lagoon. Etching by Wilfrid Ball.
The late Mr. David Price's Art Collection. (Illus.) J. F. Boyce.
A Modern Country Home.—I. (Illus.) T. R. Davison.
The National Art Competition, 1891. (Illus.) Aymer Vallance.
The Royal Academy in the Last Century. (Illus.) T. E. Hodgson and Fred A. Eaton.
The Pilgrim's Way.—VII. Charing to Harbledown. (Illus.) Mrs. Henry M. Ady (Julia Cartwright).

L'Art.—October.

The Tapestries of the Chateau de Pau. (Illus.) Paul Lafond.
Antoine Wiertz and his Work. Concluded. Marguerite van de Wiele.

Portfolio.—November.

The Sleep of the Child Jesus, after Antoine Gardet.
The Present State of the Fine Arts in France.—XI. Architecture. (Illus.) P. G. Hamerton.
The Company of St. Luke, Florence. D. E. Colnaghi.
Coblentz, with the Bridge over the Moselle. Etching after J. M. W. Turner.
St. Ignatius Loyola and the Early Jesuits. (Illus.) A. J. Church.
Lucretia. Engravings after Marcantonio.
The Salons of Boudelaire. Garnet Smit.

Atalanta.—November.

G. F. Watts, R. A. (Illus.) Julia Cartwright.

Century.—November.

Michel Angelo Buonarrotti. (Illus.) N. T. Stillman.
Adolf Mengel, German Artist. (Illus.) Carl Marr.
What Are Americans Doing in Art? Frank Millet.

Edinburgh Review.—October.

The Water-Color Painters of England.

English Illustrated.—November.

Art Notes from Austria. Gilbert Parker.

Girl's Own Paper.—November.

The Influence of Art. Lady Mary Wood.

Nineteenth Century.—November.

On Spurious Works of Art. Sir Charles Robinson.

Quarterly Review.—October.

Landscape Painters of Holland.

Sunday Magazine.—November.

Child Painters. (Illus.) Rev. W. Mann Statham.

(From Winzor's "Christopher Columbus," p. 63.)

THE FLORENCE COLUMBUS.

THE NEW BOOKS.

MR. WINSOR'S "CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS." *

IN his task of making a scholarly and at the same time popular biography of Columbus, Mr. Justin Winsor has started out with at least two essentials in his favor out of the three required by M. Taine's test-formula. The period is auspicious. Now, on the eve of the Columbian Exposition, there is an especial value in this reminder of the derivation of the title we are giving to our world's celebration. Perhaps the American genius is only too prone to see the true significance of the World's Fair—its tremendous prospective industrial and political results—and to disregard its claim as an anniversary of that great event which blundered into existence four hundred years ago.

But efforts are being made to appreciate the fact that the Chicago celebration is an *anniversary*; that we express in it our reverence for an historical event and an historical character. Of these efforts, Mr. Justin Winsor's "Christopher Columbus" will easily stand out first.

Of his capabilities and opportunities for doing justice to the work, it is unnecessary to speak; the librarian of Harvard and the author of the "Narrative and Critical History" is the man of all men to display care, accuracy, and resource in handling this subject. And, indeed, this volume possesses a peculiar value quite apart from the inherent interest in the latest and best English work on Columbus. It will be to the people an object-lesson in modern historical methods. Many other works have appeared and are appearing, admirable exponents of modern research, of the balancing of authorities and opinions, of ingenious inference; but the people do not read them, nor will they ever do so, for they are written to only those of the people who are scholars. It has been Mr. Justin Winsor's good fortune and good judgment to work on a subject which must be popular and which he has made scholarly.

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF COLUMBUS.

Perhaps this heading should read, Our Ignorance of Columbus. The mass of authorities, Spanish, Italian, and others, are a jumble of contradictions. The statements of Columbus himself—over half a hundred of his letters are known to the historian—are inaccurate to an amusing extent. We do not know when or where he was born; Mr. Winsor decides on Genoa as the place and 1445-1447 as the time. His parents were poor, with a hardly compensating respectability, to judge from the notarial records of the father's pecuniary transactions.

Educated to the family trade of wool-combing, young Christopher displayed no phenomenal characteristics further than an aptitude for bold and rapid outline sketching. There is a dubious story of a short career at the University of Pavia, where he is said to have studied the sciences of cosmography and astrology.

The date of his taking up a maritime life is not certain; he himself gives his age as fourteen when he first went to sea, but "he had a talent for deceit, and sometimes boasted of it, or at least counted it a merit;" and the present biographer inclines to the opinion that he was a man of twenty-six when he adopted a seafaring life. At

any rate, it is certain that in 1478 he disappeared from Italy and turned up in Portugal.

NAUTICAL ART IN 1473.

The Portuguese were a nation of mariners, and this was a time of restlessness and of discovery. In 1452 Valasco had followed a flight of birds to the island of Flores, the westernmost point of land known to the Old World. For generations the mariners of the Mediterranean had been puzzling their brains about a southern passage to India, the land of pearls, spices, and luxury, where only man was vile. The life-long efforts of Prince Henry, the Navigator, had given a great impetus to voyages of discovery, and he, with the band of skilled seamen whom he collected about him, developed to an astonishing extent what was then known of the nautical arts. The magnetic needle had been in use since the fourteenth century. Regiomontanus had lately improved the old thirteenth-century astrolabe so that altitude could be gauged with comparative accuracy. Strange to say, the simple log method of measuring speed was not known, though the Romans had used it in the days of the Republic; an hour-glass and a practiced eye constituted the apparatus of Columbus' time.

BELIEF IN A WESTERN PASSAGE.

The idea of the sphericity of the earth was not a new one. Certainly in the sixth century before Christ it was taught by the Pythagoreans. Two centuries later Aristotle proved it by observation of the heavenly bodies, and in 200 B.C. Crates is said to have constructed a globe-map ten feet in diameter. Pliny, Cicero, Virgil, and Ovid mention such a belief, and Eratosthenes, Strabo, Seneca, and others had the idea of a western voyage to India. Columbus is known to have been profoundly impressed by the *Medea* of Seneca. It is pretty well established, too, that he had read Marco Polo, Sir John Mandeville, and Æneas Sylvius. Of the greatest importance in the development of Columbus' theories was his correspondence with Toscanelli, the famous Florentine scholar of the fifteenth century. Toscanelli not only believed in the sphericity of the earth, but had calculated its circumference. In his ignorance of the extent of a degree on the earth's surface he made the circumference about 18,000 miles, so that on his planisphere the coast line of China about cut the meridian which runs through New Foundland.

"The problem lay in Columbus' mind thus: he accepted the theory of the division of the circumference of the earth into twenty-four hours, as it had come down from Marinus of Tyre, when this ancient astronomer supposed that from the eastern verge of Asia to the western extremity of Europe there was a space of fifteen hours. The discovery of the Azores had pushed the known limit a single hour farther toward the setting sun, making sixteen hours, or two-thirds of the circumference of 360 degrees. There were left eight hours, or 120 degrees, to represent the space between the Azores and Asia. This calculation in reality brought the Asiatic coast forward to the meridian of California, obliterating the width of the Pacific at that latitude, and reducing by so much the size of the globe as Columbus measured it, on the assumption that Marinus was correct. That, however, he

* Christopher Columbus, and How he Received and Imparted the Spirit of Discovery. By Justin Winsor. 8vo, pp. 674. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

Genoese proceeded to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella at Cordova. Here he found favor in the eyes of Cardinal Mendoza, who found opportunity to present the proposals for a voyage of discovery to the king and queen.

Ferdinand and Isabella, who were so intimately bound up in the future interests and fate of Christopher Columbus, may count themselves fortunate in having received for several centuries an adulation to which they were by no means entitled. Says Mr. Justin Winsor: "It may be possibly too much to say that habitually, but not too much to assert that often, these Spanish monarchs were more ready at perfidy and deceit than even an allowance for the teachings of their time would permit. Often the student will find himself forced to grant that the queen was more culpable in these respects than the king."

The result of Columbus' advances was that his case was referred to a council of "wise men" and rejected. The luckless adventurer travelled about in the train of the court, losing no chance to press his claims, and finally, after many vicissitudes of fortune, the avarice and ambition of Queen Isabella succumbed to the allurements held out by the hoped-for route to the land of plenty. The king and queen were to fit out and authorize the expedition, while Columbus secured unto himself the main chance in the following agreement:

"1. That Columbus should have for himself during his life, and for his heirs and successors forever, the office of admiral in all the lands and continents which he might discover or conquer in the ocean, with similar honors and prerogatives to those enjoyed by the high admiral of Castile in his district.

"2. That he should be viceroy and governor-general over all the said lands and continents, with the privilege of nominating three candidates for the government of each island and province, one of whom should be selected by the sovereigns.

"3. That he should be entitled to reserve for himself one-tenth of all pearls, precious stones, gold, silver, spices, and all other articles of merchandise, in whatever manner found, bought, bartered, or gained within his admiralty, the costs being first deducted.

"4. That he or his lieutenant should be the sole judge in all causes or disputes arising out of traffic between those countries and Spain, provided the high admiral of Castile had similar jurisdiction in his district.

"5. That he might then and at all after-times contribute an eighth part of the expense in fitting out vessels to sail on this enterprise, and receive an eighth part of the profits."

The story of the queen pawning her jewels must go, unfortunately. In providing for the success of the expedition, the royal patrons cast an anchor to windward by promising to devote the golden proceeds of the voyage to a new crusade for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre. They also equipped Columbus with a gracious letter of introduction to the Great Khan of Tartary.

THE FIRST VOYAGE.

The sailing from Palos and the events of the first voyage were about as we know them from Irving, Prescott, and the school histories. From the latest estimates—by Captain G. V. Fox—the admiral's flagship was sixty-three feet over all in length, fifty-one feet keel, twenty feet beam, and ten and a half in depth. The other two ships were smaller, but the three carried, according to one account, one hundred and twenty, according to Ferdinand's "Historie," ninety, men. "There was no lack of the formal assignments usual in such important undertakings. There was a notary to record the proceed-

(From Winsor's "Christopher Columbus," p. 66.)

THE YANEZ COLUMBUS.

denied. If the 'Historie' [the history of Christopher, written by his son Ferdinand] reports Columbus exactly, he contended that the testimony of Marco Polo and Mandeville carried the verge of Asia so far east that the land distance was more than fifteen hours across; and by as much as this increased the distance, by so much more was the Asiatic shore pushed nearer the coasts of Europe. 'We can thus determine,' he says, 'that India is even neighboring to Spain and Africa.'

COLUMBUS LEAVES PORTUGAL.

Columbus had married in Portugal and was the father of one child, possibly several. From the date 1473, when he came hence from Genoa, until 1487, nothing exact is known of his movements. According to the "Historie" of Ferdinand Columbus, the plan for discovering the western passage was laid before João II., King of Portugal, accompanied by demands for titular and pecuniary emoluments, in case of success, that the king was not willing to grant, and which seem even to us, who know the magnitude of that success, to be decidedly arrogant. The story proceeds that the treacherous Portuguese fitted out a vessel to test the truth of Columbus' theories, and that the vessel sailed away to the west while negotiations were pending. When they returned, unsuccessful and discouraged, they seem to have added insult to injury by their loud-mouthed condemnation of Columbus and his schemes. When the Genoese found out with whom he was dealing, he at once deserted the cause of Portugal and proceeded to Spain, the date assigned being 1484.

AT THE SPANISH COURT.

Those of us who have absorbed our views of Spain and of Columbus from Prescott and Irving must be prepared for some more shattering of traditions. The fugitive

ings, and a historian to array the story; an interpreter to be prepared with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Coptic, and Armenian, in the hopes that one of these tongues might serve in intercourse with the great Asiatic potentates; and a metallurgist to pronounce upon precious ores."

Every school-boy knows the story of those thirty-three days of doubt, distress, and mutiny, as the little fleet felt its way through the great sea of darkness which, for centuries, the European imagination had peopled with all sorts of portentous shapes and chimeras; how, on the 12th day of October, 1492, land gladdened the gaze of those eager watchers, and the fleet lay-to near the small island of Guanahani, as it was called in the Indian tongue. Out of the many claimants for this landfall, Mr. Justin Winsor thinks the balance is in favor of the insignificant member of the Bahamas now known as Watling's Island.

The history of the admiral's explorations and return; the rejoicings in Spain; the triumphal processions, with the strange inhabitants of the new-found world decked out in their native finery; the second voyage for colonization in 1493-94; Columbus' return and work in Spain; his falling reputation and his struggles to maintain it; and the third and fourth voyages, in 1498 and 1502, respectively — these make an interesting story, and interest is added by Justin Winsor's manner of telling the tale; but, in their very considerable detail, these events must be passed over by the reviewer.

THE MAMMON OF UNRIGHT-NESS.

The narrative of this discovery of the Western Hemisphere, when surveyed in the cold light of historical criticism, discloses one not reassuring, or at least unromantic, fact. It was a search for gold. It was prompted by the avarice of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Columbus, and of the adventurers who were willing to risk their lives in the race for wealth. It would be too high praise to call it a business venture, for that conveys the idea of legitimate exchange and barter. These Spaniards were determined to tap the supposed wealth of the new lands, and were only willing to pay when they were forced to. When Columbus comes to a new island, he inquires if there are gold mines about; tries to wheedle the wretched natives out of their golden ornaments; levies a tribute of a hawkbill of gold per man—for caciques or chiefs, half a calabash of gold; if gold is not there, its equivalent in cotton is accepted. He deceives the royal patrons at home with tales of fabulous

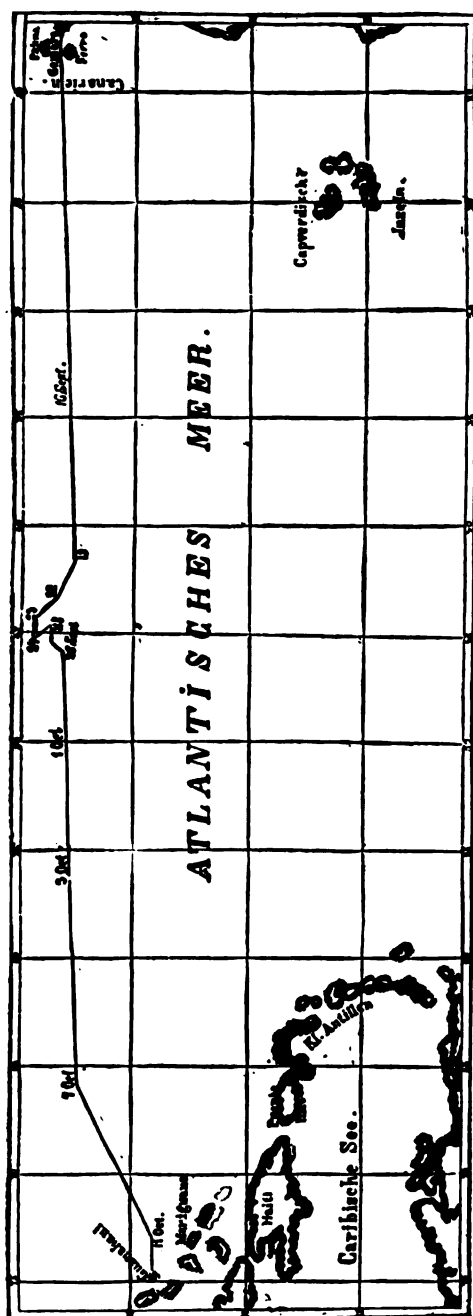
wealth about to be attained. When the hour of his degradation and neglect is at hand, his only resource in trying to avert it is a voyage home with the report that he has found in the mines of Hayna the Ophir of Solomon; and this he seems to have believed firmly.

The charges against him were that he had made false promises, which, indeed, he had; that he had mismanaged the colonies, which was most miserably true; and that he practised nepotism, which could not be denied in the face of the careers of his brother Bartholomew,

(From Winsor's "Christopher Columbus," p. 589.)

AMERICUS VESPUTIUS.

his legitimate son Diego, and his illegitimate son Ferdinand. The treatment of the natives by the Spaniards was abominable: when gold could not be procured, and often when it could, the Caribs were captured by force or treachery, and were sent to Europe into slavery. Indeed, we find a distinct barefaced proposition from the admiral for the establishment of a slave-trade between Spain and the Bahamas. We all know the anecdote so illustrative of the petty avarice in Columbus—his claim-



COLUMBUS' TRACK IN 1492.
(From Winzor's "Christopher Columbus," p. 197.)

itable perseverance, the unflinching faith, and the undoubted ability of Christopher Columbus.

"Hardly a name in profane history is more august than his. Hardly another character in the world's record has made so little of its opportunities. His discovery was a blunder; his blunder was a new world; the New World is his monument! Its discoverer might have been its father; he proved to be its despoiler. He might have given its young days such a benignity as the world likes to associate with a maker; he left it a legacy of devastation and crime. He might have been an unselfish promoter of geographical science; he proved a rabid seeker for gold and a vicerealty. He might have won converts to the fold of Christ by the kindness of his spirit; he gained the execration of the good angels."

GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS.

Columbus died under the delusion that he had touched the eastern coast of Asia; half a century passed before men understood that a great new continent had been discovered; and it was two hundred and thirty years after the death of the admiral before it was proved by Bering's voyage that the new continent was not connected with Asia. It is a moot question whether Columbus or Vesputius first set foot on the American Main. People at first hesitated in giving a name to the new world; in 1516 the name America first appears on a map, and in 1541 it was first employed by Mercator to denote North and South America collectively. Hard upon the wake of the admiral's ship followed that succession of bold mariners and discoverers—Balboa, Da Gama, Cabot, Pizarro, Cortez, Drake, Gilbert, Cartier, and dozens of others.

"There is nothing," says Mr. Justin Winsor, "more striking in the history of American discovery than the fact that the Italian people furnished to Spain Columbus, to England Cabot, and to France Verrazano; and that the three leading Powers of Europe, following as maritime explorers in the lead of Portugal, who could not dispense with Vesputius, another Italian, pushed their rights through men they had borrowed from the central region of the Mediterranean, while Italy in its own name never possessed a rood of American soil."

Nor would a survey of the present political division of the new hemisphere bear witness to the good fortune of Spain, who, by that notable decree, the Bull of Demarcation, was allowed to possess all lands not already occupied by Christian powers west of an impossible meridian drawn one hundred leagues west of the Azores and Cape de Verde Islands. When, in 1493, Pope Alexander VI. promulgated this decree, it was supposed that such a meridian would lie on the line of no variation of the magnetic needle—a theory which was soon complicated by the discovery of several other supposed lines of no variation.

As a sample of book-making "Christopher Columbus" is an excellent piece of work. The bibliography of sources, which takes up the first seventy pages of the volume, is exhaustive. The orderly arrangement and felicitous headings of chapters contribute much to the pleasure of its perusal, as do also numerous rubrics and a sensible index. The profuse illustrations of rare portraits, charts, and documents are of especial interest. Altogether, the work is a notable addition to our historical literature, and will be widely read, as it deserves. Author and publishers have done well to keep it within the compass of a single handsome volume. The studious American boy who receives it—together with a year's subscription to THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS—for a Christmas present will deserve congratulations. One deals with history that is past—the other records it in the making.

ing the reward for first seeing land, when the money undoubtedly belonged to one of the sailors.

But this is only one side, though an important side, and one especially necessary to the reader who only knows Irving's hero and Prescott's paragon, or who has not learned to appreciate the absurdities of the rhapsodizing followers of Roselly de L'orques, who wish to add the admiral's name to the calendar of saints. Mr. Justin Winsor goes far in his very plain duty of annihilating the claims of these adulators, and the demands of this task leave him little opportunity to appreciate the indom-

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

History of Liberia. By J. H. T. McPherson, Ph.D. Ninth series, Number X., of the Johns Hopkins University Studies on Historical and Political Science. Paper, 8vo, pp. 61. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins press. 50 cents.

The latest issue in the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science is a history of Liberia by a recent post-graduate student of the university, who has this year been made professor of history and politics in the University of Georgia. Dr. McPherson intimates his intention of elaborating the present study into a larger work. As a sketch of the American colonization movement (and this monograph deals very much more largely with the colonization movement in our South than with its results in Liberia) this little work has decided value.

The Story of Portugal. By H. Morse Stephens. "The Story of the Nations" series. 12mo, pp. 42. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

In the long and excellent "Story of the Nations" series the Messrs. Putnam have now reached Portugal. The author of this volume is Mr. H. Morse Stephens, of Balliol College, Oxford. He deals methodically and chronologically with the history of Portugal from the days of the Greeks, Phœnicians, and Romans down to the present time, and he has accomplished a thorough and useful piece of historical compilation. The index is unusually elaborate.

Studies in American History. By Mary Sheldon Barnes, A.B., and Earl Barnes, M.S. 12mo, pp. 441. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.25.

These studies in American history constitute a brief school history for young pupils, from the discovery of America down to 1891. The theory of the book is that even the young pupils will learn most if brought into contact with original sources; consequently the book is full of citations and interesting extracts, with references for supplementary reading. It is a book which might well guide many an older person in a course of intelligent study of American history.

The Swiss Republic. By Boyd Winchester. 8vo, pp. 489. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

Mr. Winchester, late United States Minister to Berne, bases his book upon notes of studies and observations during four years of diplomatic service. The subjects embraced are not treated in any historical sequence, but by brief hints and random suggestions the reader is given a very complete view of the modern state of the country, its interesting features and institutions, and the people and their characteristics.

A History of Classical Greek Literature. By Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, M.A. In two volumes. Vol. I. Part 1—The Poets. With an appendix on Homer by Prof. Sayre. Part 2—The Dramatic Poets. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

History of the Buccaneers of America. By James Burney. Reprinted from the edition of 1816. 8vo, pp. 397. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

The Spanish-American Republics. By Theodore Child. 4to, pp. 453. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.50. A narrative of travel and observation in the more accessible parts of the five important republics of Spanish America—Chili, Peru, the Argentine, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Harmony of Ancient History and Chronology of the Egyptians and Jews. By Malcolm Macdonald. 8vo, pp. 301. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

The author has endeavored to utilize all sources of modern information for the purpose of showing what monumental discoveries agree with history as told in the Old Testament.

Battle-fields and Victory: A Narrative of the Principal Military Operations of the Civil War, from the Accession of Grant to the Command of the Union Armies to the End of the War. By Willis J. Abbot. 8vo, pp. 336. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

The concluding volume of a series beginning with "Battle-fields of '61" and "Battle-fields and Camp-fires."

English Colonization and Empire. By Alfred Caldecott. University Extension Manual. 8vo, pp. 277. London: John Murray. 3s. 6d.

The danger in a book of this brevity, that it may lapse into a mere cram book, has been carefully avoided by the author of the volume before us, which is an excellent specimen of its class. Broadly speaking, it is divided into two general portions—the opening chapters to an account of the growth and opening out of the Empire, the later to a statement of the problems of Colonial life and government, e.g., trade and policy, the supply of labor, native races, education and religion. Educational in the highest sense, in that it suggests and stimulates, it is a book which we can strongly recommend.

The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon: The Story as Told by the Imperial Ambassadors Resident at the Court of Henry VIII. By J. A. Froude. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 16s.

The first two volumes of Mr. Froude's *magnum opus*, "The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," were published in 1856; the last volume in 1870. Great advances in our historical knowledge have been made in recent years, and it is with a view to bringing his "History" up to date that Mr. Froude has issued this supplementary volume. He has added, but he has not altered. Henry VIII. is still a hero. The book, it may be added, is necessarily written in *usum laicorum*; since the story of the divorce, if fully told, would be more interesting than edifying.

The Renaissance: The Revival of Learning and Art in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. By Philip Schaff, D.D. 8vo, pp. 135. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Life of General Houston, 1793-1863. By Henry Bruce. "Makers of America" series. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Bruce gives us a life of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, which he has written in the British Museum at London. It has at once the merits and the faults of a book prepared by a writer whose knowledge of an almost contemporaneous subject is derived wholly from the use of materials consulted in libraries. Nevertheless, we have in this brief biography the most accurate and spirited account of the acquisition and development of Texas as an American State, in so far as Gen. Houston was concerned in those affairs, that can be found anywhere.

Thomas Hooker: Preacher, Founder, Democrat. By George Leon Walker. "Makers of America" series. 12mo, pp. 202. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker was most essentially one of the makers of America, and it is scarcely creditable that he is not more fully recognized as such. It was he who founded the commonwealth of Connecticut by establishing the colony at Hartford, and it is his successor in the pastorate of the oldest Congregationalist church of Hartford, namely, the Rev. George Leon Walker, D.D., who furnishes this latest biography. The book is admirable and thoroughly readable. Hooker was not only a great preacher, but he was great as one of the founders of democratic institutions.

John Winthrop, First Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. By Joseph Hopkins Twitchell. "Makers of America" series. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

John Winthrop, first governor of the Massachusetts colony, has usually been discussed as a part of New England history. Mr. Twitchell deals with him in a strictly biographical manner, and produces a charming little book.

Backward Glances; or, Some Personal Recollections. By James Hedderwick. 8vo, pp. 310. London: Blackwood & Sons. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Hedderwick is a journalist who has spent a busy life in Edinburgh and in Glasgow. In the latter place he conducted the *Evening Citizen*, the first halfpenny evening newspaper published in any large city in the United Kingdom. The book is noteworthy mainly for the excellent stories it contains. In the course of a long and honorable career Mr. Hedderwick has been brought into contact with Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, Dickens, Edmund and Charles Kean, Miss Helen Faucit, Professor Wilson, Jeffery, Macaulay, Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and many other distinguished men. He writes very pleasantly.

Cotton Mather, the Puritan Priest. By Barrett Wendell. "Makers of America" series. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Barrett Wendell characterizes the Rev. Cotton Mather as the "Puritan Priest." Mr. Wendell's chapter upon witchcraft is the most important feature of the book. Some of the theories and suggestions he advances are both novel and important.

The Young Emperor William II. of Germany: A Study in Character Development on a Throne. By Harold Frederic. With portraits. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS has already some months ago expressed its highly favorable opinion of Mr. Harold Frederic's volume on the young Emperor William II. of Germany. Comment at that time was with reference to the edition which had appeared in England. It gives us pleasure to announce the American edition, handsomely issued by the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

John Ruskin: His Life and Teaching. By J. Marshall Mather. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp. 180. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.

This volume is not a criticism, but simply an outline of Ruskin's life and teachings, intended for those who purpose a careful and detailed study of his works.

Life of Sir John Franklin, and the Northwest Passage. By Albert Hastings Markham. "Great Explorers" series. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The authorities quoted by Mr. Markham are chiefly logs, journals, and other documents in the Public Record office, he also having the assistance of Miss Sophia Cracroft, Franklin's niece.

The Women of the French Salons. By Amelia Gere Mason. 4to, pp. 297. New York: The Century Company. \$6.

Bishop Wilberforce. By G. W. Daniell, M.A. 8vo, pp. 224. London: Methuen & Co. 2s. 6d.

A very readable sketch of the career of the prominent prelate known to many of his contemporaries as "Soapy Sam." Those who have no time to read the three-volume biography prepared by Canon Ashwell and Mr. R. O. Wilberforce will find a well-informed substitute in Mr. Daniell's book. Due weight is attached to the bishop's influence in the church and in society, and a number of his best stories are told.

Life of Gustave Doré. By the late Blanchard Jerrold. 138 illustrations from original drawings by Doré. 8vo, pp. 414. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 21s.

As interesting and well-written a biography of the popular artist as one could possibly desire. Doré was above all things a designer—an illustrator of books—and Mr. Jerrold's account of his early career is most delightful reading. He failed as a painter, and his failure cast a gloom over all the later years of his life. There are a number of very amusing anecdotes in the book.

The Life of Charles Stewart Parnell. By T. P. O'Connor. Paper covers, pp. 223. London: Ward, Lock & Bowden. 1s.

As a journalistic *tour de force* and a *mémoire pour servir* this short biography is sure to have a wide circle of readers. It is written in a light journalistic style and is thoroughly readable and interesting.

Some Men of To-day. Paper covers, pp. 112. London: Chapman & Hall. 1s.

A series of fourteen short critical and biographical sketches, reprinted from the *Home News*, similar in aim to but not so finished in execution as the "Modern Men" of the *National Observer*. The series includes Lord Salisbury, Mr. Froude, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Parnell, Mr. George Meredith, General Booth, and Mr. Irving.

Life of Miguel de Cervantes. By Henry R. Watts. 8vo, pp. 185. London: Walter Scott. 1s.

A volume of the "Great Writers" series.

The Life of Robert Coates, Better Known as Romeo and Diamond Coates, the Celebrated Amateur of Fashion. By J. R. Robinson and Hunter H. Robinson. 8vo, pp. 260. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Art and Criticism. Monographs and Studies. By Theodore Child. Large 8vo, ornamental cloth, pp. 355. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$6.

Mr. Theodore Child, largely from his post of observation in Paris, has, for a number of years past, produced so remarkable a series of admirable papers and descriptive or critical studies which have appeared in ephemeral form, that his host of admirers will be sincerely glad to find that he has begun to gather up and put into more permanent form much that was too good to be lost. His "Art and Criticism," one of the most beautiful specimens of modern book-making, contains twelve essays, largely upon contemporary art. Sandro Botticelli; Some Modern French Painters; American Artists at the Paris Exhibition; Jean François Millet; Munkácsy; Impressionist Painting; The Winged Victory of Samothrace; Antoine Louis Barye; Modern French Sculpture; Auguste Rodin; Chantilly, the Château and the Collections; and A Pre-Raphaelite Mansion, are the essays included in this volume. The list of illustrations is a long one, and their execution is in the highest style.

The Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes. New Riverside edition. In 13 volumes. Vols. I. to VIII. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, The Professor at the Breakfast Table, The Poet at the Breakfast Table, Over the Teacups, Elsie Venner, The Guardian Angel, A Mortal Antipathy, Pages from an Old Volume of Life. Crown 8vo, gilt tops. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 each.

This undoubtedly is to be regarded as the final and perfect edition of the writings of Dr. Holmes. The eight volumes before us, beautifully printed and bound, go far toward answering the question whether or not we have an American literature. The collected works of the group of great American writers whose publisher is the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., constitute enough of the best and most permanent literature of the nineteenth century alone to entitle America to a proud position.

The Ethical Element in Literature: Being an Attempt to Promote a Method of Teaching Literature. Illustrated by an Interpretation of the "In Memoriam," and by Comments on the Tragedy of "Julius Caesar," including the Text of "Julius Caesar," with Notes. By Richard D. Jones. 16mo, pp. 134. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publishing Company.

This slight and somewhat tentative work by Professor Jones is of very fresh and promising quality, and is doubtless the forerunner of more ambitious works yet to appear.

A Defense of Poetry. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 86. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Professor Cook's introduction and notes, published with Shelley's famous essay upon poetry, constitute a most acceptable little volume. Thomas Love Peacock's essay on "The Four Ages of Poetry" is also included. The book will be welcomed by all serious students of the poetic art.

A Treatise on Wisdom. By Pierre Charron. Paraphrased by Myrtille H. N. Daly. With an Introduction by Marcus Benjamin. 16mo, pp. 225. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Pierre Charron was first a lawyer, then a priest and theologian, and finally a philosopher and man of letters, in the sixteenth century. He wrote many voluminous treatises, but what will live longest will be his brief treatise on wisdom, which is full of shrewd and poignant reflections upon life and conduct. The present paraphrase is charmingly done, and the Knickerbocker Press issues it as a dainty volume.

American Literature. An Elementary Text-Book for Use in High Schools and Academies. By Julian Hawthorne and Leonard Lemon. 12mo, pp. 333. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Messrs. Hawthorne and Lemon have prepared a book which is quite unlike the conventional school treatise. It is a running comment upon the long list of writers who are regarded as worthy of inclusion in an account of American writers. Its judgments are often amusingly terse and arbitrary. Its style is journalistic and at times undignified. But it is full of a kind of information that the American public ought to possess, and is therefore not to be condemned. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's own estimate of himself is altogether frank. He declares that such stories as he proceeds to list "indicate powers in the writer which, if conscientiously and carefully employed, might produce good results."

Short Studies in Literature. By Hamilton Wright Mable. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25. Mr. Mable is always a graceful and suggestive writer, and this collection of forty brief studies covers a very wide range and contains much condensed thinking and wisdom.

Imaginary Conversations. By Walter Savage Landor. With Biographical and Explanatory Notes by C. G. Crump. In 6 volumes. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 436. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The second volume of the "Imaginary Conversations," containing "Classical Dialogues" and "Dialogues of Sovereigns and Statesmen." As we have before said, Mr. Charles G. Crump's notes will prove useful to the ordinary reader, and the general appearance of the volume does the greatest credit to the publisher. The edition is limited.

The Crisis in Morals: An Examination of Rational Ethics in the Light of Modern Science. By Rev. James Thompson Bixby. 16mo, pp. 317. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

A criticism on ethics, mainly of Herbert Spencer's theory of morals as the product of evolution.

The Art of Literature: A Series of Essays. By Arthur Hopenhauer. Selected and Translated, with a Preface, by Thomas Baily Saunders. 12mo, pp. 163. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Studies in the Wagnerian Drama. By Henry E. Krehbiel. Post 8vo, pp. 207. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

This is a book that may be commended as much to the notice of the general reader as to the student of Wagner. While giving a somewhat minute analysis of Wagner's works Mr. Krehbiel endeavors to lead to an understanding of the real position which the great reformer of the opera occupies in the world of art, and to induce a true appreciation of his achievements. He also gives a chapter each of clever and careful analysis on the four great dramas—"Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," "Der Ring des Nibelungen," and "Parsifal."

Venetian Life. By William Dean Howells. With Illustrations (aqua-tints) from Original Water-colors. Two volumes. 12mo, pp. 287, 285. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued a beautiful two-volume edition of Mr. W. D. Howells' "Venetian Life." It is more than a quarter of a century since Mr. Howells wrote this charming work. The present edition is illustrated with beautiful colored plates from original water-colors. The cover is pure white and gold. These are volumes to delight the heart of the most fastidious.

The Philosophy of the Beautiful. By William Knight. 8vo. London: John Murray. 3s. 6d.

Professor Knight, promising another volume for his constructive views on the philosophy of beauty, gives an outline of the history of opinion on aesthetics and a sketch of the history of art—a knowledge of which, he rightly holds, is necessary to a knowledge of the theory of aesthetics. He deals in succession with Oriental art, the philosophy of Greece and Rome, mediævalism, and the philosophies of modern Europe and the United States. The analyses of opinion are well done, and the book will be found useful as a means of looking up the drift of out-of-the-way works or magazine articles. But the name of the Dorsetshire poet is Barnes, not Barna.

Essays and Other Writings of Henry Thoreau. Edited by Will H. Dircks. 8vo, pp. 289. London: Walter Scott. 1s.

Mr. Dircks' introduction is brief and for the most part critical. The selection is fairly representative of Thoreau's peculiar genius. It forms a volume of the "Camelot Series."

In Cambridge Courts. By R. C. Lehmann. 8vo, pp. 240. London: Henry & Co. 8s. 6d.

To cry out for a new humorist and then, the petition being granted, to cry him down, seems hardly logical, but perhaps Mr. Lehmann may receive kinder treatment, although the similarity between his muse and that of Mr. Barry Pain by no means slight. Most of the papers, too, are reprinted, like Mr. Pain's work, from the *Granta*, the subjects being mainly connected with the less strictly academic side of Cambridge life. The essays are good, the dialogues are better, but the poems are best, and the volume is illustrated with some excellent Cambridge sketches and views.

Miscellanies: Chiefly Academic. By F. W. Newman. 8vo, pp. 384. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

The fifth volume in the newly-collected edition of Mr. Francis Newman's writings. Among the essays it contains are "One Side of Plato," "On Pindar," "On the Northern Elements of Latin," "Modern Latin as a Basis of Instruction," "The Authorship of the Odyssey," "Moral Estimate of Alexander the Great," "The Political Side of the Vaccination Question," etc.

Edmond Scherer's Essays on English Literature. Translated and edited by George Saintsbury. 8vo, pp. 308. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. 6s.

The late Monsieur Scherer, just before his death, "slated" Mr. Saintsbury's book on French literature, and one reason why the friendly office of translator was undertaken by the English critic is that he is thus able to heap live coals upon M. Scherer's "defunct head." The essays are distinctly luminous, and deal with those English subjects—Shakespeare, George Eliot, John Stuart Mill, Taine's "History of English Literature," Milton, Sterne, Wordsworth, Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion," and Carlyle—which the author wished to be placed before an English audience. Mr. Saintsbury contributes an interesting introduction.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

A Treasury of Favorite Poems. Edited by Walter Learned. Vignette edition, with 100 New Illustrations by Joseph M. Gleeson. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.25.

This is an admirable specimen of book-making, and the volume deserves a large holiday sale. It includes perhaps two hundred of the best lyrics in the English language, with many dainty illustrations by Mr. J. M. Gleeson.

Snow-Bound. A Winter Idyl. By John Greenleaf Whittier. With Designs by E. H. Garrett. 16mo, pp. 58. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

In daintiness and perfection of manufacture this little volume has hardly been surpassed by the American press. It is printed upon one side of the paper, and its plate illustrations are of the most exquisite character.

The Lover's Year Book of Poetry. A Collection of Love Poems for Every Day in the Year. By Horace Parker Chandler. Vol. I.—January to June. 16mo, pp. 192. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

Lovers who invest in this half year's supply of the "Lover's Year Book of Poetry" may rest assured that the supply for the second half of the year will be on the market well before the first of July. The arrangement is quite markedly climatic, and is designed for the north temperate zone, the poem for January 1st being "In Snow Time." The range of selection is wide and the idea is attractively carried out.

Poems by Emily Dickinson. Edited by T. W. Higginson and Mabel Loomis Todd. Second series. 16mo, pp. 230. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

It is enough to say that a second volume of the poems of Emily Dickinson has appeared. Everybody who read the first volume will want to read the second one, and will be the more deeply impressed with the wonderful and strange genius that produced these bits of versification.

Lyrics and Legends. By Nora Perry. 16mo, pp. 142. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

This new volume of Nora Perry's poetry will please that author's many admirers.

The One-Hoss Shay, with its Companion Poems, "How the Old Horse Won the Bet" and "The Broomstick Train." By Oliver Wendell Holmes. With numerous Illustrations by Howard Pyle. 12mo, pp. 82. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

These three famous poems are finely printed on one side of heavy paper, and illustrated by Howard Pyle. A beautiful holiday book. Dr. Holmes writes a new preface, in which he moralizes most entertainingly about these poems.

Parnassus by Rail. By Marion Mills Miller. 16mo, pp. 107. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

"Shadow Songs," "Poems of Sigma Chi," and "Verses Vain." Also a number of translations and paraphrases from the poems of Heine, Musset, Gautier, Homer, Plato, and others.

Daphne, and Other Poems. By Frederick Tennyson. 12mo, pp. 532. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

The Story of the Iliad. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. With Illustrations after Flaxman. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The Story of the Odyssey. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. With Illustrations after Flaxman. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

These volumes are among the first fruits of the new international copyright act. Under provision of that act Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have manufactured the American edition in this country, and the result falls little if any below the high mechanical standard of this firm. The stories of the Iliad and the Odyssey are told by Mr. Church in a prose style that follows the Homeric text as literally as circumstances would admit, and that preserves much of the spirit of the originals. The two volumes are admirably adapted for family reading and for gift books to intelligent children.

Le Misanthrope. Comedie par I. B. P. de Molière. Paper, pp. 98. Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.

This comedy of Molière's appears in the International Modern Language series in a form convenient for students of French.

Two Worlds, and Other Poems. By Richard Watson Gilder. 12mo, pp. 119. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

This book contains about fifty poems, only a few of which have been in print before. It includes, along with a number of songs, contemplative poems, etc., Mr. Gilder's recent poems on patriotic themes, such as "Sheridan," "Sherman," and "Pro Patria," also his *Atlantic* poem "Non Sine Dolore" (to which a new passage has been added), and a revised version of the Phi Beta Kappa "Ode" of 1890.

The Lost Ring, and Other Poems. By Mrs. Caroline A. Mason. With an Introduction by Charles G. Ames. 16mo, pp. 194. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Containing over one hundred poems, selected from a much larger number, whose production extended over nearly half a century.

Poets and Poetry of the Century. Edited by Alfred H. Miles. Two volumes. London: Hutchinson. 4s. each.

A further instalment of two volumes, covering the ground from Southey to Shelley and from Keats to Lord Lytton, of what will probably prove the best anthology of our modern poets. So excellent is this work that we can only hope the same competent hand will perform a similar service to English poetry from its earliest glimmerings. This larger field has already to some extent been covered by Ward, whose four volumes are in the library of every lover of poetry. The scheme of the work before us (to be completed in ten volumes) shows that finality in this will not be attained until the whole field of English poetry has been surveyed in the same exhaustive manner. It is to such volumes as these that we must look for the perpetuation of what is best in the work of a great and increasing band of minor poets, such as the lyrics of Beddoes and Motherwell and the songs of Tannahill and Barry Cornwall.

The Times: A Comedy in Four Acts. By Arthur W. Pinero. Paper covers, 8vo, pp. 204. London: William Heinemann. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Pinero's brilliant satire was produced with much success at Terry's Theatre on the 24th of October, the book being simultaneously published. "The Times" is in many respects the best thing that its author has yet done. That it is literary is abundantly proved by the fact that it is almost as interesting when read as when seen upon the stage. The piece—to quote Mr. Pinero's own description—"is a comic play which essays to touch with a hand not too heavy some of the surface faults and follies of the hour."

The Poems of John Ruskin. Edited by W. G. Collingwood, M.A. London: George Allen. Published in three separate editions: The first a large post 4to imprint, limited to 750 copies, with plates on India paper, at £3 3s.; the next, an ordinary edition at 30s.; the third, a small edition at 10s.

Contains all the poems which Mr. Ruskin wrote between the ages of seven and twenty-six, with an appendix of later poems. They are collected from original MS. and printed sources, and are edited in chronological order, with biographical and critical notes. Their interest is biographical rather than literary.

Poems. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 5s.

There is nothing very remarkable in Mr. Lecky's poems, after all; indeed, were he not, like Mr. Ruskin, a distinguished writer of prose, he would have found some difficulty in obtaining a publisher for them. They belong to the old school of poetry—to the school which preceded Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne. Yet, since they are Mr. Lecky's, they will no doubt be widely read.

Real Sailor Songs. Edited by John Ashton. Folio. London: Field & Tuer. 21s.

The main value of this collection lies in the fact that, as the title implies, it contains nothing but "real sailor songs." These deal with war, with disaster, with life on shore, and with love. They are printed in antique style, many of the old wood-cuts being reproduced. The book has no literary interest or value, but it will undoubtedly prove attractive on the drawing-room table.

The Scapegoat. By Wilton Jones. Paper covers, pp. 118. London: Walter Scott. 1s.

This drama, founded on a novel by Miss Gertrude Warden, attracted much favorable criticism when produced in July for one night only at the Globe Theatre. The leading idea, that of heredity and madness, Mr. Jones has worked out with much power. It is unfortunate that the title clashes with that of Hall Caine's novel.

English Carols of the Fifteenth Century. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. From a MS. roll in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. With added vocal parts by W. S. Rockstro. 4to, pp. 62. London: Field & Tuer. 10s.

There may be a few people to whom this book may have a certain amount of antiquarian interest, inasmuch as the series of carols here reproduced shows the science of counterpoint in a very early and rudimentary condition; but few indeed, as the author admits, even among antiquaries, have the power of "discerning the beauty which is held to underlie the productions of the earliest periods for artistic development." One thing is certain, and that is that ordinary folks will not be surprised that these singular carols have for four hundred years been confined to a "parchment roll 7 inches wide and 6 ft. 7 in. long." The carols are reproduced first in their original form and notation, and then in a translated, modernized, and harmonized form. But they are woefully dismal; and the book is "bumped out" with a lengthy catalogue of the works of the Leadenhall Press.

FICTION.

Betty Alden: The First-Born Daughter the Pilgrims. By Jane G. Austin. 16mo, pp. 396. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

It is pleasant to announce another Pilgrim story from the pen of Jane G. Austin, who wrote "Standish of Standish," "Dr. Le Baron and his Daughter," and other earlier novels. Betty Alden is the daughter of John and Priscilla. Miles Standish is an important character in the book, and Morton of Merry Mount figures conspicuously.

The Countess Rudolstadt; Being a Sequel to "Consuelo." By George Sand. Translated from the French by Frank H. Potter. Two volumes. 12mo, pp. 409, 410. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

The very handsome edition of the best works of George Sand which Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are presenting to American readers ought to be appreciated. Unquestionably there is a growing interest among English readers in the great French novels, and Mr. Potter's translation is all that could be desired.

A Woman of Shawmut. A Romance of Colonial Times. By Edmund Janes Carpenter. Illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. 16mo, pp. 234. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

"A Woman of Shawmut" is a romance of New England colonial times, based carefully and strictly upon colonial history. It belongs to a class of books the multiplication of which is most cordially to be encouraged.

Tales of Three Centuries. By Michael Zagoskin. Translated from the Russian by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 382. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

Mr. Curtin very adequately translates three of the brilliant stories of Michael Zagoskin. The volume is better, both as Russian literature and as English translation, than much that recently been given us from Slavonic writers.

The Shield of Love. By B. L. Farjeon. "Leisure Hour" series. 16mo, pp. 234. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

This new specimen of M. Farjeon's work bears the impression of having been produced at a very high rate of speed. It is decidedly sensational, and, if not up to the author's best mark, carries the reader's interest through to the end.

A Plunge Into Space. By Robert Cromie. Second edition. With a preface by Jules Verne. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Henry Barnett makes a discovery by which the laws of gravitation may be diverted, directed, or destroyed. He applies the principles of his discovery in the construction, in an Alaskan forest, of a steel globe fifty feet in diameter, in which, accompanied by a few friends, he makes a journey to the planet Mars.

An Ocean Knight; or, The Corsairs and their Conquerors. Translated from the French of Fortuné du Boisgobey. With 23 full-page illustrations and 46 vignettes by Adrien Marie. 8vo, pp. 309. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$2.50.

A volume on the life and adventures of the Comte de Tourville, the celebrated admiral who so nearly defeated the united English and Dutch fleets at the battle of La Hogue. It is an historical novel, well written, with special reference to young people.

The Romance of a Chalet. A Story. By Mrs. Campbell Fraed. 12mo, pp. 305. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

The latest issue in Lippincott's series of copyrighted foreign novels. It is a lively society story of English and continental life.

My Land of Beulah. By Mrs. Leith Adams. 12mo, pp. 325. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.

Dumaresq's Daughter. A Novel. By Grant Allen. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

The Faith Doctor: A Story of New York. By Edward Eggleston. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The House of Martha. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 379. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The Squirrel Inn. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

Vampires, and Mademoiselle Reseda. By Julien Gordon. 12mo, pp. 301. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

Huckleberries Gathered from New England Hills. By Rose Terry Cooke. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Voltaire's Tales. Translated by R. Bruce Boswell, M.A. 8vo, pp. 475. London: George Bell. 3s. 6d.

A volume of Bohn's Library, containing translations of many of Voltaire's stories, among them being "Zadig" and "Candid," together with "The Child of Nature" and "Micromegas." The translation strikes us as being particularly good, and students of French literature will find the volume a valuable addition to their set of Bohn's.

The Arabian Nights Entertainment. Translated by Dr. Jonathan Scott. Four volumes, 8vo. London: Pickering & Chatto. 24s.

Of the merits of Dr. Scott's translation, except from the literary point of view, we are unable to speak; but certainly we have seen no edition of the "Arabian Nights" more pleasing, both to the eye and hand, than is this, the first of a new series which will include only reprints of standard works of fiction which have appeared in the English language. Mr. Stanley L. Wood's very numerous illustrations are all excellent in every way, and the edition is one that can be put into the hand of any man, woman, or child without fear of evil.

What Woman Wouldn't? By Isabel Pallen Smith. Paper, 12mo, pp. 225. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co. 50 cents.

The "Minerva Series" of Novels. The Cocked Hat. By Pedro A. de Alarcón. Her Strange Amour; or, More than Satisfied. Anonymous. A Romance of Two Brothers. By Edgar Fawcett. A Ruby Beyond Price. By Sir Gilbert Campbell. New York: The Minerva Publishing Company. 25 cents each.

Peterson's "Twenty-five-Cent Series" of Novels. Carmen, the Gypsy Girl; a Spanish Story. By Prosper Mérimée. Gemma; a Story of Italy. By T. A. Trollope. Madame Bovary; a Tale of Provincial Life. By Gustave Flaubert. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

European Relations: A Tyrolean Sketch. By Talmage Dalin. Paper covers, pp. 200. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1s. 6d.

Not unworthy the reputation of the "Pseudonym" series, to which it is the latest addition. Rather, as its sub-title implies, a sketch of Tyrolean scenery and legend than a novel of much deep analysis, though the development of the American heroine, Natalie, under the influence of her European surroundings and relations, is skilfully drawn.

Allette. By Octave Feuillet. Paper covers, pp. 191. London: F. Warne & Co. 1s.

An adequate translation of "La Morte," a novel in which M. Feuillet attempts to prove the advantages of Christianity over scepticism in family life.

Some Emotions and a Moral. By John Oliver Hobbes. Paper covers, pp. 182. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1s. 6d.

In striving after epigram, Mr. Hobbes has almost failed to make his story interesting. We can admire the language, but we cannot sympathize with the characters, a defect which vanishes in the last pages, when the story becomes tolerably exciting. The style reminds us of that of the authoress of "Jerome."

Miss Maxwell's Affections. By Richard Pryce. Two volumes. London: Chatto & Windus. 21s.

The author of "Just Impediment" has in this, his latest novel, given us as good a study of the feminine character as anything that has been done since Mrs. L. B. Walford wrote "Mr. Smith: A Part of his Life." Gertrude Maxwell, however, more directly recalls one or two of Miss Austen's heroines than any modern impersonation of English girlhood. Mr. Pryce also gives us a sober, well-studied picture of English country life; the village postmistress, Mrs. Peck, albeit a slight sketch, is as truly a creation as was George Eliot's Mrs. Poyser.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

Was Abraham Lincoln a Spiritualist? or, Curious Revelations from the Life of a Trance Medium. By Nettie Colburn Maynard. 12mo, pp. 288. Philadelphia: Rufus C. Hartranft. \$1.50.

Mrs. Nettie Colburn Maynard, of White Plains, N.Y., is a trained medium who lived in Washington during the war period, and claims to have been a frequent guest at the White House, and to have influenced Mr. Lincoln through revelations made by her when in a trance state. Her book is full of curious interest, and her personal character and entire truthfulness are vouched for by high authorities.

Memorial Volume of the Centenary of St. Mary's Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, Md., 1791-1891. Portraits and Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 172. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

Contains an historical sketch of the seminary, and lists of its superiors, presidents, professors, teachers, and students, from its foundation to the present time.

Church and Creed. By R. Heber Newton. 16mo, pp. 232. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

This little volume contains the three most noteworthy of the sermons recently preached by Mr. Heber Newton in defence of his well-known position regarding creeds, the church, and the essence of Christianity.

Christianity and Childhood; or, The Relation of Children to the Church. By R. J. Cooke, D.D. 12mo, pp. 232. Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe. 90 cents.

Intended to establish the reason for child-membership in the Christian church on biblical and historical grounds.

Mens Christi, and Other Problems in Theology and Christian Ethics. By John S. Kedney, D.D. 12mo, pp. 205. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.

Six lectures, five of which were delivered before the students of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Cambridge, Mass., and the sixth before the Summer School of Theology at Sewanee, Tenn.

The Corruption of the English Church. By Rev. Alfred W. Momerie. 8vo, pp. 50. London: Eglington. 1s.

The Childhood of Religions. By Edward Clodd. 8vo, pp. 294. London: Kegan Paul. 5s.

Since the first edition of this work was published there have been so many changes in the world of science that Mr. Clodd has found that much of it was rendered inaccurate in the light of recent researches. This has now been amended, new chapters have been added, and the book has been entirely brought up to date.

History of the Free Churches of England. 1688-1891. By Herbert S. Skeats and Charles S. Miall. 8vo, pp. 737. London: Alexander & Shephard. 6s.

The very exhaustive history of the Free Churches which Mr. Skeats published in 1898 would have been revised and extended by him had not his death prevented the accomplishment of the work. But in Mr. C. S. Miall an able man has been found to revise the original work and bring it down to the present date.

Studia Biblica et Ecclesiastica. Essays Chiefly in Biblical and Patristic Criticism. By Members of the University of Oxford. Vol. III. 8vo, pp. 325. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

The Church in Germany. By Rev. S. Baring-Gould. With maps. 8vo, pp. 400. London: Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co. 6s.

The idea—first mooted twenty-five years ago—of preparing a series of works giving English readers unbroken narratives of the chief events in the history of the national churches of Christendom has at last taken definite shape, and Mr. Baring-Gould's volume on "The Church in Germany" is to be followed by others of a similar kind. While numerous works exist which record the progress of Christianity in Europe, no attempt has hitherto been made to present any clear conception of the consecutive events in the history of any one branch of the Catholic Church. Whether the pious wish of the editor of the series (Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A.), that we may be enabled to forge a link of that chain which will bind together all the churches of a United Christendom, will be realized remains to be seen; but in any case it is a laudable desire.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

Geodesy. By J. Howard Gore. "Riverside Science Series," No. 4. 16mo, pp. 226. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The Riverside Science Series is drawing upon the best scientific talent of our American universities. Professor J. H. Gore, of the Columbian University, is the author of the latest issue on "Geodesy." He sums up all that has been done from the earliest to the most recent times for the measurement and study of the shape and form of the earth.

The Living World: Whence It Came and Whither It Is Drifting. By H. W. Conn. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

There are many intelligent readers who would like to be told in clear and readable style at first hand, by an authoritative student, just what the modern study of biology has done and is doing to solve the mysteries of life. Professor Conn's volume will be welcomed by such inquiring minds.

Sharp Eyes. A Rambler's Calendar of Fifty-two Weeks among Insects, Birds, and Flowers. By William Hamilton Gibson. Illustrated by the author. 8vo, uncut edges and gilt top, pp. 342. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.

In making a classified list of books one is tempted to enter Mr. W. H. Gibson's "Sharp Eyes" under at least three or four headings. It is one of the most beautiful art books of the year, illustrated on every page by the marvellously delicate drawings of the author. It also belongs under the heading of Essays and Belles-lettres, for it is written in a charming and fastidious literary style. But after all it is a genuine first-hand study and record of natural phenomena, and as such is entitled to be listed as a work of science. It is so readable and so beautiful that it must appeal to everybody who is fortunate enough to lay hands upon it.

Food and Feeding. By Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. With an Appendix. Seventh edition, partially rewritten and considerably enlarged. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

Sir Henry Thompson has long been recognized as a high authority upon the physiology of feeding. The present edition of his popular work, "Food and Feeding," has been rewritten and enlarged. It deals in a hygienic way with dietary questions, and toward the end it enters cautiously into the field of elegant gastronomy.

A Handbook of Industrial Organic Chemistry: Adapted for the Use of Manufacturers, Chemists, and All Interested in the Utilization of Organic Materials in the Industrial Arts. By S. P. Sadtler. 8vo, pp. 521. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.

Epidemic Influenza: Notes on Its Origin and Method of Spread. By Richard Sisley, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

Diphtheria, its Natural History and Prevention: Being the Milroy Lectures delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London, 1891. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Color Blindness and Color Perception. By F. W. Eldridge-Green. 8vo, pp. 320. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 5s.

A popular treatise upon a subject of scientific and general interest. The author's observations, it may be remarked, are based upon the careful examination of more than a hundred color-blind persons, and of all the recorded cases to which he could obtain access.

The Man of Genius. By Cesare Lombroso. 8vo, pp. 370. London: Walter Scott. 3s. 6d.

A volume in the "Contemporary Science Series." Treats of the characteristics and causes of genius, of genius in the insane, of the degenerative psychosis of genius, and allied subjects.

Motherhood; a Book for Every Woman. By Dr. Alice Ker. 8vo, pp. 128. London: John Heywood. 1s. 6d.

A useful and sensible little work, embodying in homely phraseology advice on all the more important of a woman's duties. The authoress believes this to be the first time that so much indispensable information has been gathered together in one volume.

LAW, POLITICS, AND SOCIETY.

Economic and Industrial Delusions. A Discussion of the Case for Protection. By Arthur B. and Henry Farquhar. 12mo, pp. 435. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar is a business man of York, Pa., who has compiled a considerable mass of material upon tariff and current questions, opposing protection and opposing free coinage of silver.

The American Citizen. By Charles F. Dole. 12mo, pp. 331. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Mr. Dole has prepared an interesting book, especially for use in schools, upon all the functions of citizenship. It touches upon every phase of social and political ethics, and tells in a simple and straightforward way all about the economic and governmental structure of our society.

Present Condition of Peasants in the Russian Empire. By Vicomte Combes de Lestrade. Paper, 8vo, pp. 172. Philadelphia: American Acad. of Political and Social Science. 50 cents.

Recent Constitution-Making in the United States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Paper, 8vo, pp. 57. Philadelphia: American Acad. of Political and Social Science. 50 cents.

Freeland: A Social Anticipation. By Theodor Hertza. 12mo, pp. 466. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

A translation of "Freiland: Ein Soziales Zukunftsbild." It describes an imaginary colony in Equatorial Africa founded and yet not impossible conditions.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Starland. Being Talks with Young People about the Wonders of the Heavens. By Sir Robert Stowell Ball, F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

This book, based upon two courses of Christmas lectures delivered to children at the Royal Institution, Great Britain, presents in the clearest and most interesting manner the fundamental facts and ideas of astronomy.

The Present and Future of Harvard College. An Address by William Watson Goodwin. Paper, 12mo, pp. 42. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Laboratory Practice: A Series of Experiments on the Fundamental Principles of Chemistry. By J. P. Cooke. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Fossil Botany. Being an Introduction to Palaeophytology from the Standpoint of the Botanist. By H. Graf zu Solms-Laubach. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 401. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.50.

The Education of Children. By Michael E. de Montaigne. "Literary Gems," No. 6. 32mo, pp. 112. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Ethics for Young People. By C. C. Everett. 12mo, pp. 189. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Intended to serve as an introduction to the study of ethics. The contents include chapters on ethics as a way of life, the ethics of custom, the imperfection of the ethics of custom, principles in morality, the Epicureans, the Stoics, fortitude, courage, etc.

County Councils and Technical Education. By J. C. Buckmaster. Paper, pp. 48. London: Blackie. 1s.

A handy booklet, dealing in concise fashion with the all-important question of technical education, more particularly as it affects our rural districts. A glance at the tables given will enable the reader to understand the progress made in the different counties. It is interesting to note that our author considers the lantern to be an indispensable factor in the education of the rural mind.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law; with Practical Illustrations Especially Adapted to Women's Organizations. By Harriette R. Shattuck. 16mo, pp. 260. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

Planned for use in women's clubs and societies by the president of the Boston Political Class.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. 8vo, pp. 650. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.

Names and Their Meanings: A Book for the Curious. By Leopold Wagner. 8vo, pp. 334. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

United States Pictures Drawn with Pen and Pencil. By Richard Lovett, M.A. Map and Illustrations. 4to, pp. 228. London: Religious Tract Society. 8s.

The series to which this volume belongs is widely and deservedly popular. The United States was included in it some years ago, but so many changes have taken place in the outward appearance of the Republic that it was thought well to supersede the original volume by an entirely new book. This book contains more than a hundred and fifty pictures of the natural beauties of the States, of the famous scenes and persons of its towns and of the principal business and government establishments. It is very creditably got up.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

A Frenchman in America. Recollections of Men and Things. By Max O'Rell. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble. 8vo, pp. 375. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.

A diary of M. Paul Blouët's impressions and experiences on the American Continent. Like everything that this versatile Frenchman writes, the book is very amusing, and much

can be learned from it concerning the habits and customs of the strange and eccentric creatures who inhabit the United States. According to his own account, however, these people seem to have treated him very well. Mr. E. W. Kemble's illustrations, numbering considerably over a hundred, are worthy of the text.

The Warwickshire Avon. Notes by A. T. Quiller-Couch. Illustrations by Alfred Parsons. 12mo, pp. 149. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

The Land of the Lamas: Notes of a Journey Through China, Mongolia, and Thibet. By William W. Rockhill. 8vo, pp. 406. New York: The Century Company. \$3.50.

Mr. Rockhill's book is the report of a well-qualified and adventurous American traveller, formerly of the diplomatic service, who has recently returned from a long, perilous, and successful journey through this, the unknown heart of Asia.

Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh. By Laurence Hutton. 12mo, pp. 87. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

Edinburgh, though regarded by many as the most beautiful city in Europe, cannot, of course, be said to be also the richest in literary associations; but it is, nevertheless, wonderfully rich in this sense. Mr. Hutton lingers with unmistakable pride in the homes and the haunts of the Scottish men of letters in their own metropolis.

A Master Mariner: Being the Life and Adventures of Captain Robert William Eastwick. Illustrated. 8vo. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 5s.

The latest volume in the "Adventure Series." It gives a good idea of the way in which fortunes were made and lost by adventurous ship captains in the days of the old East India Company and of the French wars.

Australia Revisited in 1890. By Josiah Hughes. 8vo, pp. 499. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 5s.

ART.

Favorite Water-Colors: Fac-similes of Favorite Works by Francis Day, Charles Howard Johnson, and others. Folio, gilt top. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$7.50.

One of the most sumptuous of the art works of the season is this magnificently bound volume, 13 by 17 inches in size, containing fac-similes of six favorite water-color paintings by the following well-known artists: Francis Day, Charles Howard Johnson, H. W. M'Vicar, Percy Moran, James M. Barnsley, and James Symington. Most of them are figure drawings, although Mr. Barnsley's is a spirited marine. A most attractive feature of the volume is the page given to a portrait and biographical sketch of each of the artists represented.

Hints to Amateurs: A Handbook on Art. By Louise Jopling. 12mo, pp. 89. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

The book includes chapters on Black and White, Oil Painting, Water-Colors, Pastel-photography, Sketching from Nature, Anatomy, Perspective.

Masks, Heads, and Faces: With Some Considerations Respecting the Rise and Development of Art. By Ellen Russell Emerson. 8vo, pp. 338. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

Explains the earliest incentives to artistic expression, and claims to formulate the alphabet for conventionalized art.

The Fine Arts. By G. Baldwin Brown. 8vo, pp. 321. London: John Murray. 3s. 6d.

The third volume of the University Extension Series, designed to meet the need for text-books for use in connection with the authorized course of lectures. The object of this particular volume is "to stimulate the reader's interest in the more purely artistic qualities of works of art," for, as the author wisely points out, we too often consider and criticize a picture or statue as a completed work, without due regard for the processes by which the artist has arrived at the result, and without any knowledge of his aims and means.

The Human Figure: Its Beauties and Defects. By Ernst Brücke. 8vo, pp. 202. London: Grevel & Co. 10s. 6d.

A work as important from the point of view of the artist as it is interesting to the amateur. The translation has been

"passed" by Mr. Anderson, the recently appointed Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, who contributes a commendatory preface. This, like the preceding work, is intended to add to the reader's knowledge—and consequently to his enjoyment—of works of art. There are several good woodcuts in the book.

Songs of the Sea. Illustrated by Reynolds Beal. Oblong 4to, boards. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

Sea of Life Calendar for 1892. Fac-similes of Drawings of the Sea, by C. McKnight Smith. Size 8 by 14 inches. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Stokes has evidently appreciated in his preparation of gift books for the approaching holiday season the reviving ardor of Americans for the sea and all that pertains to it. Reynolds Beal's "Songs of the Sea" contains a series of attractive nautical designs and illustrations printed in colors. The "Sea of Life Calendar," also printed in colors, consists of twelve plates beautifully designed by C. McKnight Smith. The first is a stirring sketch of our new naval cruiser, the *Chicago*. Another is the yacht *Volunteer*. The designs are in great variety, and each is a work of art.

The Good Things of "Life." Eighth Series. Selections from *Life*. Oblong 4to. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.

A collection of extremely clever and chic drawings from recent issues of the New York *Life*.

"Expectation," fac-simile of water-color by Francis Day, 75 cents; "Laudate Dominum," after Fra Angelico, \$1; "Little Bo-Peep," from water-color by Maud Humphrey, 50 cents. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

In these water-color reproductions the Messrs. Frederick A. Stokes Co. have put some of the best illustrations upon large paper, and their daintiness and beauty have never been surpassed in this class of work.

FOR YOUNG READERS.

"Courage." By Ruth Ogden. With Twenty Original Illustrations by Frederick C. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 112. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.25.

A touching story of child life by a graceful writer. The heroine is a little girl, and the scenes of her adventures are New York Harbor and the Shrewsbury River. It is a good specimen of the beautiful, wholesome books now provided by the best writers and publishers for the delight of the rising generation.

Elsie's Vacation, and After Events. By Martha Finley. No. 7 of the "Elsie" Books. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

The "Elsie" book series grows rather long, but the young American girl knows what she likes. "Elsie's Vacation, and After Events" is the latest in the list, and it has the same bright, wholesome, readable quality that is characteristic of its predecessors.

Men of Iron. By Howard Pyle, author of "A Modern Aladdin," etc. Illustrated by the author. 8vo, pp. 334. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

A stirring romance of the fifteenth century, full of incident and adventure. King Henry IV. and the men of his court are the "men of iron." The scene is in England, and the manners and costumes of the period are faithfully described. It is a most excellent boy's book.

Nurse Heatherdale's Story. By Mrs. Maria Louise Molesworth. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The Chase of the Meteor, and Other Stories. By Edwin Lassetter Bynner. 12mo, pp. 214. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

Marjorie and Her Papa: How they Wrote a Story and Made Pictures for It. By Robert Howe Fletcher. 4to, pp. 66. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

Lady Jane. By Mrs. C. V. Jamison. 8vo, pp. 240. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

Midshipman Paulding. By Mollie Elliot Seawell. "Young Heroes of the Navy" Series. 12mo, pp. 136. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Prince Dusty: A Story of the Oil Regions. By Kirk Munroe. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Celtic Fairy Tales. Selected and Edited by Joseph Jacobs. 8vo, pp. 280. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Maud Humphrey's Mother Goose, \$2.50; *The Brownie Paper Dolls*, 75 cents; and *Merry Movements: Moving Picture Toy Books*, 75 cents. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

The most attractive and novel children's books of the season come from the press of Messrs. Frederick A. Stokes Co. "Maud Humphrey's Mother Goose" is delightfully artistic. "The Brownie Paper Dolls" will likewise delight the heart of the modern child.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Man's Friend, the Dog. By George B. Taylor. 32mo, pp. 65. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents.

A treatise upon the dog, with information as to the value of the different breeds and the best way to care for them. Any man or boy who is fond enough of dogs to own dogs should take the trouble to know something about dogs. Exactly the book to possess is George B. Taylor's charming little handbook, which tells all that one needs to know.

Practical Horsemanship. By W. A. Kerr, V.C. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 232. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.

Mr. Kerr, who has seen much service with the cavalry in India, is an Englishman who, in this little book, has written one of the best works upon the horse, upon riding, and upon everything that concerns the purchase, care, and use of the horse, particularly the riding horse, that is accessible in any language.

Cookery with a Chafing-Dish. By Thomas J. Murrey. 32mo, pp. 40. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Murrey was formerly professional caterer of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Astor House, New York, and other leading hotels. Anybody who would like to know what can be done with a chafing-dish, and who cares for the last really practical work about cooking, should buy Mr. Murrey's "Cookery with a Chafing-Dish."

Thrown Upon Her Own Resources; or, What Girls Can Do. By Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June). 12mo, pp. 191. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

Mrs. J. C. Croly, better known as Jenny June, writes a bright and practical book upon the conditions which concern young women in making their way in the world. It is full of suggestions that are up to date and of advice that is based upon actual knowledge.

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Antiquary.

Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.—VI. Carlisle.
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The Architectural Record.—October. (Quarterly.)

Architectural Aberrations.—I. The Edison Building.
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Asiatic Quarterly.—October.

Proceedings and Papers of the Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists.
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Facts, not Theories, the Basis of Education. W. M. Thayer.
The Old and New in Education. Jessie M. Anderson.
Von Asbeth on the Classical Question.
The Rise of Mathematics in the United States. F. Cajori.

Economic Review.—October.

The Pope's Encyclical on Labor. Rev. Canon H. S. Holland.
What is Justice? Rev. H. Rashdall.
The Incidence of Urban Rates. G. H. Blunden.
The Socialism of Ferdinand Lassalle. G. Binney Dibblee, B. A.
The Impediment to Production. Rev. Francis Minton, M. A.
Darwinism and Socialism. T. Kirkup.
The Co-Operative Movement. W. A. S. Hewins, B. A.

Edinburgh Review.—October. (Quarterly.)

Sir Robert Peel.
A Moorland Parish.
The Writings of James Russell Lowell.
Major Clarke on Fortification.
Austria in 1848-49.
The Life of Archbishop Taft.
The Affairs of China.
Germany and Von Moltke.
The Twelfth Parliament of the Queen.

Educational Review. (New York.)

The Policy of the Small College. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.
The Literature of Education. Wm. H. Maxwell.
Teachers' Salaries and Pensions. A. Tolman Smith.
Twelve versus Ten. Wm. B. Smith.
Women as Teachers.
City School Supervision.—II. J. M. Greenwood.
Practice Teaching in Normal Schools.—II. W. H. Payne.
Changes in Regents' Examinations in New York. A. B. Watkins.
New School Law in St. Paul, Minn. Charles B. Gilbert.
The Socratic Method.
The Educated Proletariat in Germany.
The Education of the Romans.

Educational Review. (London.)

Oxford Prospects. R. W. Macan.
The Aim of Elementary Education. J. R. Diggle.
Problems of the Day at Cambridge. Oscar Browning.
The Educational Value of English. Professor W. W. Skeat.
My Position as a Private Schoolmaster. John Vine-Milne.
The Royal Holloway College for Women.
Possibilities of University Extension. Michael E. Sadler.

The Engineering Magazine.

Lessons of the Park Place Disaster. Edward Atkinson.
An American View of British Federation. Andrew Carnegie.
The World's Fair Buildings. J. K. Freitag.
Perils of Coal-Mining. C. J. Norwood.
Is the Limit Reached in Armored Warships? Albert Williams.
Silver-Mining Among the Chinese. John A. Church.
The Manchester Ship Canal.—I. George E. Dunnell.
The Equipment of Pumping-Stations. George W. Rafter.
Museum Building and Arrangement. Barr Ferree.
Building Laws—Wherein they are Useful. Edward Henry.
Building Laws—Why I Oppose Them. J. B. Robinson.

English Historical Review.—October. (Quarterly.)

The Introduction of Knight Service into England.—II. J. H. Round.
The Confraternities of Penitence. Capt. I. S. A. Hereford.
The Early History of the Referendum. Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge.
Louis de Geer: Merchant Prince of Amsterdam. Rev. G. Edmundson.
Ireland: 1798-1800. Judge O'Connor Morris.
The Clarke Papers. Frederic Harrison.

English Illustrated Magazine.

Hatfield House: The Seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Mrs. Marwood Tucker.
Rugby School.—III. Games. Lees Knowles.
Carlyle and Ruskin. With Portrait of Carlyle.
Hockey. Francis Prevost.
Three Portraits of Milton. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Use of the Lathe. W. A. S. Benson.

Expository Times.

William George Ward. Rev. C. Anderson Scott.
Canon Driver and the Pentateuch. Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy.

The Forum.

Dangers to the Peace of Europe. Prof. Edward A. Freeman.
The Armed Truce of the Powers. William R. Thayer.
The Degradation of Pennsylvania Politics. Herbert Walsh.
Regulation of the Lobby in Massachusetts. Josiah Quinc.
English University Life for Women. Anne J. Clough.
The Death of Polygamy in Utah. Judge Charles S. Zane.
The Profit of Good Country Roads. Isaac B. Potter.
American Ship-building and Commercial Supremacy. C. H. Cramp.
The Dangers of the Farmers' Alliance. Senator J. T. Morgan.
Commercial Future of the Pacific States. William L. Merry.

Fortnightly Review.

The French Armies. With Map. Sir Charles W. Dilke.
Famine in Russia. E. B. Lant.
Irish Local Government. T. W. Russell.
The Free Stage and the New Drama. William Archer.
The Emancipation of Women. Mrs. Henry Fawcett.
Rudyard Kipling. Francis Adams.
French and English. Miss Betham-Edwards.
Slavery in Madagascar. Vazaha.
The Bard of the Dimbovitza. Frederic Harrison.
The "Interviewer" Abroad. Professor Dowden.

Gentleman's Magazine.

The Theology of Mr. Swinburne's Poems. Robt. Shindler.
Among the Algerian Hills. Dr. J. E. Taylor.
The Great Talkers of the French Revolution.—I. W. H. D. Adams.
Primitive Relics of London History. G. L. Gomme.
Kingfishers. Frank Finn.
Victor Hugo's Lyrics. Cecilia E. Meeker.
The Cutting-out of the *Hermione*. Fleetwood R. Pellew.

Girl's Own Paper.

Table Decorations all the Year Round. Constance Jacob.
The German Empress: Her Girl Life and her Present Work.
Countess A. Von Bothmer.
New Employment for Girls. Sophia F. A. Caulfield.
Girls' Outdoor Games from Over the Sea. Horace Townsend.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

The Ox-Bows of the Mississippi. C. W. Purington.
The Bush Negroes of Gambia. C. DeKalb.
Perry's Expedition to North Greenland.

How a Vessel Gets Into New York Harbor. J. W. Redway.
Ecce Montezuma. Charles H. Shinn.
A New Plan for Reaching the North Pole.
Did America Invent Smoking? C. C. Adams.
Explorers in Disguise.
Russell's Visit to St. Elias. Ralph S. Tarr.
Ptolemy's Maps. E. G. Ravenstein.
Some Impressions of the Canadian Mountains.
Glazier and the Mississippi Sources. With Chart.
The International Geographical Congress.
The Grand Falls of Labrador Visited.

Good Words.

David Robertson, Naturalist. With Portrait. W. Sinclair.
Algiers. C. Reginald Black.
Numbering the Dust. Dr. J. G. McPherson.
Cowper and his Localities.—Conclusion. Rev. Canon Benham.

Greater Britain.—October.

Why Should the Colonies Love the Mother Country? L. H. Berens.

Harper's Magazine.

Cairo in 1890.—II. Constance Fenimore Woolson.
Dan Dunn's Outfit (Railway Building). Julian Ralph.
Letters of Charles Dickens to Wilkie Collins.—III.
Stonewall Jackson. Rev. Henry M. Field.
The Treatment of Cancers and other Tumors. B. F. Curtis.
Africa and the European Powers. Arthur S. White.
The London of Good Queen Bess. Walter Besant.

Help.

The Next Step Towards the Civic Church.
A Proposed Civic Centre. With Full Report of Conference at Newcastle.
The Lantern Mission and its Future Organization.
Contemporary History Lectures.—No. I. The World Drama.

The Homiletic Review.

Eugène Bersier. Prof. Wm. C. Wilkinson.
The Ministry and Popular Education. Bishop J. H. Vincent.
Serial Preaching. Prof. J. O. Murray.
How Can Economic Studies Help the Ministry? E. B. Andrews.
Some Thoughts on Liturgics. Prof. F. V. N. Painter.

Indian Magazine and Review.—October.

Hygiene in the Zenanas of India. Surgeon-Gen. C. F. Francis.
Official and Social Relations Between Europeans and Orientals.
Marriage Customs in Ancient India. Dr. Peterson.
The Physique of Indian Students. Rahim Baksh.

Irish Monthly.

At Cork. Rosa Mulholland.
Dr. Murray as an Edinburgh Reviewer. With an Unpublished Letter of Thomas Carlyle.
Rose Kavanagh.—II. The Editor.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—October.

On Non-Hebrew Languages Used by Jews. Dr. A. Neubauer.
The Prayer-Book According to the Ritual of England before 1800. Professor David Kaufman.
Critical Problems of the Second Part of Isaiah.—II. Professor T. K. Cheyne.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.

Mounted Infantry. Lieut. J. A. Penn, Jr.
Formulas for Penetration of Armor. Lieut. L. G. Berry.
Facts Relating to High Explosives. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Farley.
Post Schools. Lieut. A. C. Sharpe.
Sea-Coast Ammunition Service. Capt. James Chester.
Battle Tactics. Capt. Frank H. Edmunds.
Artillery Service in the Rebellion. Gen. J. C. Tidball.
Coast Artillery Organization. Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart.
The Summary Court. Col. John Hamilton.
Range and Position Finding. Lieut. C. L. Best.
Rapid Field-Sketching. Capt. W. Verner.
Electricity for Military Operations. Maj. R. L. Hippisley.
Letters on Artillery. Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—September 30. (Quarterly.)

The Doncaster Meeting. W. Fram.
The Trials of Threshing Machines at Doncaster. W. Anderson.
The Trials of Cream Separators at Doncaster. J. A. Voelcker.
Miscellaneous Implements Exhibited at Doncaster. W. C. Brown.
The Farm Prize Competition of 1891. W. C. Brown.

Juridical Review.—October. (Quarterly.)

Portrait of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.
Assimilation of the Law of Sale. Prof. R. Brown.
Bills of Lading: a Mercantile Revolt. J. B. Sutherland.
The French Bar.—II. G. W. Wilton.

Leisure Hour.

In Spite of Herself. New Serial. Leslie Keith.
The Romance of Ancient Literature.—I. W. F. Petrie.
Tunis, Tripoli, etc.: The Land of the Corsairs. S. J. Weyman.
"Catholic Socialism." Book by F. S. Nitti. Helen Zimmern.
The Omnibus and Tram Horse of London. W. J. Gordon.
Methods of Philanthropy. Rev. Harry Jones.
Some Thoughts on the Poetry of the Century. John Dennis.
The Nebulae and their Place in the Universe. W. T. Lynn.

Lend a Hand.

Marriage and Divorce. Carroll D. Wright.
Leagues of Theosophical Workers. J. C. Ver Planck.
Purification of Water. Charles F. Folsom.
The Church and Poverty.

Library.—October.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Library Association.
Address by the President (Robert Harrison).
New Examination Scheme.
Report on Library Appliances.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Some Colonial Love-Letters. Anne H. Wharton.
Association Football. Frederick Wier.
The Evolution of Money and Finance. H. Cowperthwait.
The Restoration of Silver. John A. Grier.
A Talk with George Alfred Townsend.

Longman's Magazine.

The Spanish Story of the Armada.—III. J. A. Froude.
The Basking Shark. Sir H. W. Gore Booth.
Life in a French Province. Miss E. C. Price.

Lucifer.—October 15.

Theosophy and Christianity.
The Eighth Wonder. Madame Blavatsky.
My Unremembered Self.
The Seven Principles of Man.—Continued. Annie Besant.
An Outline of the Secret Doctrine.
The True Church of Christ.—Continued. J. W. B. Innes.
Life and Death. A. Keightley.

Ludgate Monthly.

Theosophy. With Portrait. Annie Besant.
The Tower and its Memories. C. R. B. Barrett.
Lord Mayors. E. Gowing Scopes.

Macmillan's Magazine.

Talma. A. F. Davidson.
The Rights of Free Labor. C. B. Roylance Kent.
Off the Azores.
Mozart's Librettist.—Lorenzo da Ponte. Mrs. Ross.
Cowper's Letters. J. C. Bailey.
Philanthropy and the Poor Law.

Magazine of American History.

Judge Charles Johnson McCurdy, 1797-1891. Martha J. Lamb.
One Hundred Years of National Life. J. H. Patton.
Introduction of the Negro into the United States. C. A. Stakely.
The Fashion for Learning in Queen Isabella's Reign. E. Spencer.
The Historic Games of Old Canada. Prosper Bender.
A Journey to New England in 1831. Hon. Wm. H. Seward.
Memoirs of the Siege of Quebec.

The Menorah Monthly.

Laurence Oliphant and the Colonization of Palestine.
The Baron de Hirsch Fund. Myer S. Isaacs.
The Sabbath Day of the Jew. Eugene Cohn.
A Future Life. Prof. Henry A. Mott.

Mind.—October.

Belief. G. F. Stout.
The Physical Basis of Pleasure and Pain.—II. H. R. Marshall.
The Festal Origin of Human Speech. J. Donovan.
Induction and Deduction. L. T. Hobhouse.
Dr. Münsterberg and Experimental Psychology. E. B. Titchener.

The Missionary Herald.

Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board, 1890-1891.
True and False Economy in Missions. Rev. N. G. Clark.
Responsibility Resulting from Missionary Growth. E. K. Alden.
The Cry of the Pagan World. Rev. Judson Smith.
Summary of the Report of the Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M.

The Missionary Review of the World.

Relation of Money to the Progress of Christ's Kingdom
Language of Nyassa Land in Relation to the Word of God.

Rev. L. H. Gulick. Dr. S. P. Leeds.
Foreign Missions from the Standpoint of Art. W. B. Green.
The Carry Epoch in Missions. Rev. D. L. Leonard.
Cuba as a Mission Field. W. J. Moman.
The Protestant Movement in Mexico. Eleanor P. Allen.
The Causes of the Disturbances in China.

Month.

The Pilgrimage to the Holy Coat of Treves. The Editor.
Catholic England in Modern Times.—I. Rev. John Morris.

Monthly Packet.

Journalism as a Profession for Women. Fanny L. Green.
A White Workroom. Emily C. Taylor.
The War of the Polish Election.
Finger Posts in Faery Land. Christabel Coleridge.

Murray's Magazine.

Mr. Henry James.
The First English Free Library and its Founders. John Taylor.
Mrs. Barbauld and her Pupil. E. C. Rickards.
Political Pamphlets by Men of Genius. F. C. Montague.

The National Magazine.

Explorations of North American Coast Previous to Hudson.
B. F. DeCosta.
Early American Literature. T. J. Chapman.
The Ohio Society, and Ohio in New York. J. H. Kennedy.
De Soto's Camps in the Chickasaw Country, 1540-41. T. H. Lewis.
Ancient Methods of Punishment in Massachusetts. F. C. Sessions.
The Pilgrims not Puritans, but Separatists. D. W. Manchester.
Were the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1598? Daniel Van Felt.

National Magazine of India.—August.

A Reply to Demetrius' Solution of the Eurasian Problem.
Orford.

The National Review.

The New Leader of the House of Commons.
A Styrian Novelist. Helen Zimmern.
The Chinese Atrocities. R. S. Gundry.
The Morality of Animals. C. Lloyd Morgan.
The Beginnings of Prince Bismarck. A Prussian.
A Temple of Silence. Evelyn Pyne.
Evolution and Equality. Ambrose Cox.
Land Legislation: A Plain Tale and a Warning. Gen. Burroughs.
A Somersetshire Valley. W. Creswell.
The Coming General Election.

Nature Notes.—October.

Rev. Percy Myles. With Portrait.
Shall We Destroy Wimbledon Park? Archibald Clarke.
Superstitions Regarding Wild Flowers in the Selborne Country.
W. M. E. Fowler.

Newbery House Magazine.

Church Progress in America.—Concluded. T. B. Preston.
The Paris Press and the Poor. Edmund R. Spearman.
Rev. Henry James Prince, Founder of Prince's Agapemone.
Editr' Sellers.
English Monuments and Epitaphs. A. G. Hill.
Wells and Well worship.

New Englander and Yale Review.

The Official Ballot in Elections. Henry T. Blake.
Ballot Reform in Pennsylvania. John B. Uhle.
Ten Volumes of Thoreau. Joshua W. Caldwell.
President Clap (of Yale College).
Weeden's Economic and Social History of New England.

The New England Magazine

The Home and Haunts of Lowell. Frank B. Sanborn.
The Westminster Massacre. J. M. French.
The Start from Delfshaven. Rev. Daniel Van Felt.
John Howard Payne's Southern Sweetheart. Laura Speer.
Why the South was Defeated. Prof. Albert B. Hart.
Lowell and the Birds.

New Review.

Excursion (Futile Enough) to Paris: Autumn, 1851.—Concluded. Thomas Carlyle.
Sir John Lubbock and the London County Council. F. Harrison.
Concerning Missionaries and the Troubles in China. C. K. Tucker.
The British Museum and the British Public. Dr. Garnett.
The Simian Tongue.—II. Professor R. L. Garner.
The Union of Italy. Spencer Walpole.
The Private Secretary: His Life and Duties.
Training: Its Bearing on Health.—Concluded. Sir Morell Mackenzie.
The Quintessence of Ibsenism. William Archer.
A Ramble in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. T. W. Legh.

Nineteenth Century.

On Spurious Works of Art. Sir Charles Robinson.
Unpublished Pages of Pepys's Diary. H. B. Wheatley.
The Christian Hell. James Mew.
Is Man the Only Reasoner? James Sully.
The "Mimes" of Herodas. C. Whibley.
Byron at Pisa. Mrs. Ross.
The Psychical Society's Ghosts. A. Taylor Innes.
The House of Commons and the Church. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
French Authors on Each Other. E. Delille.
Unpublished Pages of Pepys's Diary. Earl of Airle.
Life in a Jesuit College. H. Dziewicki.
Darwinism in the Nursery. Dr. Louis Robinson.
My Critics. Edward Dicey.

North American Review.

Russian Barbarities and their Apologist. Hermann Adler.
A Plea for Free Silver. D. W. Voorhees.
Are French Novels Faithful to Life? Madame Adam.
The Lack of Good Servants. Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.
Our Business Prospects. Charles Stewart Smith.
Women in English Politics. Justin McCarthy.
How to Improve Municipal Government. By the Mayors of Baltimore, Buffalo, and St. Louis, and the ex-Mayor of Boston.
What Americans Can Do for Russia. Sergius Stepniak.
Public and Private Debts. Robert P. Porter.
Italy and the Pope.—I. Ex-Prime Minister Crispi.

Outing.

With the Humboldt Trappers. Charles H. Shinn.
Field Trial Winners of 1890.—Concluded. E. H. Morris.
Florida Razorbacks. J. M. Murphy.
The Wild Goose in Nebraska.
The Running Broad Jump.—Concluded. M. W. Ford.
The National Guard of California. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.
A Plea for Style in Boxing. A. Austen.
Football of 1891. Walter Camp.
Canoeing on the Flathead. James Ollason.

The Overland Monthly.

Libraries and Librarians of the Pacific Coast. F. H. Clark.
Gwin and Seward. W. M. Gwin and Evan G. Coleman.
California Horse Farms.
Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln. J. M. Scovel.
The Administration of Law. E. A. Clark.
Hannibal Hamlin. Enoch Knight.
Calvin as Ruler. F. B. Perkins.
What is Practical Education? E. H. Woodruff.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—October. (Quarterly.)

Herr Schick's Reports.
Report of Excavations at Tell-el-Hesi. F. J. Bliss.
On the Monthly and Annual Mean Temperature of the Air in Palestine and in England in the Ten Years ending 1890.

Photographic Quarterly.—October.

The Transition Period. H. P. Robinson.
Photography and Research. J. Hall Edwards.
Choice and Treatment of Subjects. Rosario Aspa.
Nature's Light Scales as Rendered by Photography. H. D. Taylor.
Art. Dr. Alfred Paterson.
A Ramble in Spireland. Rev. T. Perkins.

Photographic Reporter.—October.

Order and Art. J. B. Gibbs.
A Few Notes on the Changes which take place during the Production of a Photographic Negative and Ordinary Silver Print. J. Davies.
Photography in Exploration and Surveying. Dr. J. Thompson.
The Optics of the Projection Lantern. W. Ratcliffe.

Popular Science Monthly.

University Extension. Prof. C. H. Henderson.
The Manufacture of Steel. Wm. F. Durfee.
Do We Teach Geology? Robert T. Hill.
Dress and Ornament.—III. Ornament. Prof. F. Starr.
Possibilities of Economic Botany. Prof. G. L. Goodale.
Lessons from the Census.—II. Carroll D. Wright.
Reef-knot Nets. Wm. Churchill.
The Ethics of Confucius. Warren G. Benton.
The Origin of Painting. M. Lazar Popoff.
High Life (Mountain Butterflies).
Sketch of James Curtis Booth. With Portrait.

The Presbyterian Quarterly.—October.

Calvinism and Confessional Revision. A. Knypner.
The Universal Book (The Bible.) J. B. Shearer.
Inspiration of the Scriptures. John Pym Carter.
God's Problem for the South. A. L. Phillips.

Study of the Bible in the Original Languages. W. L. McPheeters.
Calvinism and Calvinism and Infant Salvation. W. L. Nourse.
Alleged Discrepancies between the Books of Chronicles and Kings. Lewis B. Paton.
The Christian Endeavor Movement. James L. Howe.

The Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—October.

Eternal Retribution. Samuel H. Kellogg.
Simon Peter in the School of Christ. George T. Purves.
Hypothesis and Dogma in the Sciences. Charles W. Shields.
The "New Psychology." D. W. Fisher.
The Prophecies of Balaam. Lewis B. Paton.
The Vocabulary of the New Testament. J. Ritchie Smith.
General Synod of the Reformed Church in America. T. W. Chambers.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. W. Caven.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—October.

Richard Baxter and Puritanism. R. G. G.
The Synoptic Problem. Arthur S. Peake.
The Genesis of Free National Schools. John H. Bell.
Arthur Hugh Crough. J. W. Allison.
Apparitions and the Supernaturalism of Scripture.—II. H. Kendall.
The Battle of Bothwell Brigg: Before and After. Anglo-Scotus.
Christ's Bible: The Old Testament as Known and Quoted by Christ. A. L. Humphries.
Mohammedanism as I saw it During my Tour in the East. J. Ashworth.

The Quarterly Journal of Economics.—October.

The Element of Monopoly in Prices. J. A. Hobson.
The Catholic Church and Economics. John J. Keane.
The Kaweah Experiment in Co-operation. Wm. C. Jones.
Relation of Trades Unions to Apprentices. E. W. Bemis.
The Toronto Street Railway. Arthur H. Sinclair.
The Landed Theory of Profit. Achilles Loria.
The Statics and Dynamics of Distribution. J. B. Clark.

Quarterly Review.—October.

Archbishop Tait.
The Bodleian Library.
Abraham Lincoln.
Poaching.
Laurence Oliphant.
Taine on Napoleon I.
English Realism and Romance.
Warwick, the King-Maker.
Church Progress and Church Defence.
Executive Government and the Unionists.

Quiver.

About Church Bells. J. R. Rowbotham.
On the Top of Mount Vesuvius. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.

Review of the Churches.—October 15.

The Reunion of Christendom. Mr. Gladstone and others.
Leaders of Religious Thought and Action: The Bishop of St. Asaph and Rev. Dr. Brown.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Archdeacon Farrar.
Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. With Portrait. W. T. Stead.

Scottish Review.—October. (Quarterly.)

Witchcraft in Scotland. F. Legge.
A Retrospect on the Euxine and the Caspian. A. T. Sibbald.
Gaelic Historical Songs.
The Norse Discovery of America.
Beginnings of the Scotch Newspaper Press. J. D. Cockburn.
Scotch Divines and English Bishops. Florence M'Cunn.
The Former Proprietor of Abbotsford. Rev. P. J. Gloag.
Local Government and Administration in Ireland. O'Connor Morris.

Scribner's Magazine.

Explorations in the Sierra Madre. Carl Lumholtz.
The Federation of Australia. Hon. Alfred Deakin.
The United States Naval Apprentice System. A. B. Wyckoff.
The Ocean Steamship as a Freight Carrier. J. H. Gould.
The Picturesque Quality of Holland. Geo. Hitchcock.
The Proposed Trans-Saharan Railway. Napoléon Ney.
Mr. Lowell as a Teacher.

Strand Magazine.

W. S. Gilbert. Harry How.
The Charge of the Light Brigade. Private Jas. Lamb.
Notes on Jonathan's Daughter. Max O'Rell.
Portraits of the ex-Empress Eugénie. W. S. Gilbert, Dr. Samuel Smiles, Justin McCarthy, M. P., Charles Warner, Sir Morell Mackenzie.
Tennyson's Early Days. J. E. Rogers.
Smugglers' Devices.

Sunday at Home.

Tom Heron, of Sax. New serial. Evelyn Everett Green.
Modern Discoveries and the Christian Faith.—I. G. T. Stokes.
Home Teaching for the Blind. Anne Beale.
A Congregation Without a Choir.—St. James's, Holloway. J. S. Curwen.
The Religions of India Illustrated by their Temples. Rev. C. Merk.
The Late Wm. Haigh Miller. With Portrait.

Sunday Magazine.

Pleasant Memories of Ceylon. Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming.
Christ's Hospital and its Sons.—Conclusion. Rev. E. H. Pearce.
James Gilmour, Missionary. A. W. W. Dale.
Lago di Garda. W. C. Preston.
Modern Idolatry. Archdeacon Farrar.

Temple Bar.

Dickens as an Art Critic.
Eight Weeks' Service in the German Army.
Turenne.
Some Famous Border Fights.

The Treasury.

Biblical Archaeology and the Higher Criticism.
What is Truth? Francis L. Patton.
Rev. Edward Judson. R. T. Middleditch.
Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox. T. L. Cuyler.
The Science of Preaching.—III. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

The United Service.

Our Cavalry in Mexico. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lane.
Effect of Smokeless Powder on Future Wars. W. W. Knollys.
History of the U. S. Frigate Constitution. Capt. H. D. Smith.
Conquering the North Pole. J. C. Johnson.

United Service Magazine.

Field Marshal Count von Moltke on the Franco-German War of 1870-71.—I. General Wolseley.
The Dual Nature of Coast and Harbor Defence.
The Progress of Modern Tactics. Bouguislawski.
Manning the Navy. Capt. O. Churchill, R. N.
The Conveyance of Troops by Sea. Colonel J. S. Rothwell.
Forty-eight Hours in a Man-of-War. Constance Eaglestone.
Russian Central Asia. A Correction. Major-General M. E. Haig.
Our Military Weakness in India.—I. With Map. C. B. Norman.
Soldiers' Institutes. Major-Gen. Montgomery Moore.
The Recruiting Question.—VIII. J. Byrne.
Sandhurst and its Legends. Lieut.-Col. C. Cooper King.

Welsh Review.

To the Welsh People. The Editor.
The Drink Question and Legislation. Lord Carmarthen.
Love as the Begetter of Poetry. Hon. Stephen Coleridge.
The Redemption of the Welsh Episcopal Church. Rev. Elvet Lewis.
Samoa. Sir Thomas Esmonde.
The Movement for Free Schools. Thomas Ellis.

Westward-Ho!

The Opportunity for a New Magazine. Albert Shaw.
Farming in the Red River Valley.
English Travelling in the Fourteenth Century.
A Homely Issue (Money Lending). Nicolay Grevstad.
A Pictorial Diary. A Peripatetic Photographer.
Modern Methods of Illustration. W. H. Hyslop.

Work.

My Fiddle Case: How I Made It.
Labor-saving Appliances on the Manchester Ship Canal.
Artistic Lithography.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 2.

Bear-hunting in Siberia. (Illus.) V. Waldman.

Archiv für das Studium der Neueren Sprachen und Literaturen.—Quarterly. Brunswick. Heft 4.

Grillparzer and the Spanish Drama. R. Mahrenholtz.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. October.

Travel in Bosnia.—Continued. (Illus.) G. Pauli.
Female Beauty among Primitive Races. E. Metzger.

Daheim.—Leipzig. October 3.

Louise, Grand Duchess of Baden. With Portraits. L. von Petzold.
The Holy Coat at Treves. R. Bode.
Ignaz Brüll, Pianist and Composer. With Portrait.

October 17.

The late August Velhagen. With Portrait. R. König.
A Meeting with Moltke in 1890. Max Reichard.

October 24.

Madame Clara Schumann. With Portrait.
The Siberian Railway. With Map.
Oxford. G. Horn.

Deutsche Literaturzeitung.—Berlin. 7 marks quarterly.

October 17.

J. P. Mahaffy "On the Flinders Petrie Papyri." H. Diels.

October 24.

The Rise of Christendom, by E. Johnson. C. Siegfried.

Deutsche Revue.—Berlin. November.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XXX.
The Eastern Question and the Turkish Constitution. Lord Stratheden and Campbell.
Sixteen Years in the Workshop of Leopold von Ranke.—I. T. Wiedemann.
Cornelius and Kaulbach in Düsseldorf.—Concluded. H. Müller.
Dante and India. A. de Gubernatis.
Unpublished Letters of General Carnot to His Son, the Senator. A. Kleinschmidt.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. Quarterly. August-September.

The Ethics of Property in Land. Prof. J. Platter.
Paul Göhre's "Three Months as an Artisan."—I. Dr. O. von Springer.
The Bayreuth Festival.

October.

Paul Göhre's Book.—Continued.
The Agricultural Labor in Bondage and in Freedom.
Bayreuth.—Continued.

Frauenberuf.—Weimar.

No. 9. Nursing of the Sick. H. Welten.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 11.

Mozart and the Salzburg Festival. (Illus.) R. Genée.
The Mohammedan Fakirs and Their Miracles. Dr. A. Ullrich.
Laube's Poetic Youth. J. Proels.
Rudolf Virchow. With Portrait. P. Grawitz.
The Partition of Africa among the European Powers. With Map. B. Förster.
The Police and Crime in Berlin. (Illus.) P. Lingenberg.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. October.

John Henry Mackay, Zürich Poet. With Portrait. Gabrielle Reuter.
Kant's Ethics. J. Duboc.
Ideas and Ideals. Margarethe Halm.
The Mozart Festival at Salzburg. Marie Herzfeld.
Poems by John Henry Mackay. L. Kroidl and others.
The Bayreuth Festival. Oskar Paniza.
Christian F. D. Schubart. (1799-1791.) Representative of the Sturm und Drang Period. H. Solger.

Der Gute Kamerad.—(For boys.)

No. 1. The Channel Bridge. (Illus.)

Katholische Missionen.—Freiburg (Baden). 4 marks yearly. November.

The Armenian Legend of St. Theodore of Amasia. (Illus.) A. André.
Jakob Müller and the Goa Mission.—Continued.
Malo Island in the South Seas and Its Inhabitants. (Illus.) A. André.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. October.

Insurance against Sickness and Old Age in Practice. L. von Otzen.
Theodor Körner. A. Brachmann.
Count von Moltke.

Literarische Rundschau für das Katholische Deutschland.—Freiburg (Baden). October.

New Catholic Poetry. Review of Poems by Drives, Ludwiga, and others.
The Social Question and the Sermon. G. Keppler van Heemstede.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin. Quarterly. October 3.
Strindberg as Peasant Novelist. A. Kerr.
The Theosophic Madness in England. Karl Blind.

October 10.
Konrad Ferdinand Meyer, Poet and Novelist. Moritz von Stern.
Gustav Schwarzkopf, Realist, Novelist, Satirist, and Dramatist
—a Modern Juvenal. T. von Soenoky.
Stundism in Russia. C. Werchshagen.
The Realistic Movement in France Thirty Years Ago. E. Zola.

October 17.
Sexual Problems. F. Servaes.
Russian Art. Hermann Bahr.

Moderne Rundschau.—Vienna. October 1. (Second Edition
after confiscation, on account of articles by R. Fischer, B.
Rittner, and E. M. Kafka.)

Objectivity. Leo Berg.
The Emancipation of the Man. Marie Herzfeld.
Maurice Barrès. Loris. —T. von Soenoky.
The Condition of Labor in North Bohemia. Dr. Joachim.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna. October 1.
Marie Wilt. With Portrait. Dr. M. Dietz.
Theodor Körner and Music.—II. H. Glücksmann.

October 30
Grillparzer and Music.
Supplement on Organ Music at Church Services.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. November.
Marquis di Rudini and Italian Politics. With Portr.
Moltke as a Teacher.—I. Felix Dahn.
A Race Struggle in the New World. R. Grazer.
Robert Hamerling as a Philosopher. E. G. Lamezan.
The Theatre in England. W. F. Brand.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. October 7.
The Siege of Paris.
Napoleon and the Conquest of India in 1806. G. Roloff.
The New Schlegel-Tieck Shakespeare. M. Bernays.
Political Correspondence—Turkish Politics. England's Foreign Policy. The European Situation. The Manceuvres, etc.

Romanische Revue.—Vienna. September 15.
The New Nationality Politics in Hungary.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—(Salon Ausgabe.) Berlin. Heft 1.
Berlin Sixty Years Ago.—I. (Illus.) A. O. Klausmann.
Marcella Sembrich, Prima Donna. With Portrait.
Insomnia. Dr. S. Scherbel.
Nationality and Handwriting: Graphological Study.—I. (Illus.) W. Langenbruch.
The Secret of the Wolfenschloss. With Portrait of Princess Sophia Dorothea.
Electricity in the House. G. Stein.
The Wife and the Home.—I.

Heft 2.
Theodor Körner. (Illus.) A. Kohut.
Rudolf Virchow. With Portrait. Dr. G. Kern.
Berlin Sixty Years Ago.—Continued.
Nationality and Handwriting.—Concluded.
Arno Kleffel, Composer. With Portrait.
Ostrich Farming in South Africa. (Illus.) H. Ludwig.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques.—Quarterly. Paris. October 15.

The Growth of Nationality in the United States. E. Boutmy.
The Conversion of the English Debt. P. Le Mièr.
The German Protectorates: Organization and Administration. P. d'Or. eval.
The Negro Question in the United States. G. Pigeonneau.
The Political Situation in Austria. Karel-Kramer.
The Money of Indo-China. A. Arnaune.

Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse.—Lausanne. October.

Graphology. A. Glardon.
The Developments of Transatlantic Navigation. G. Van Murden.
Through the Caucasus. Notes and Impressions of a Botanist.—VI. E. Leiver.
Robert Buchanan. L. Quesnel.
Women in Politics. A. de Claparède.
Chroniques Parisian, German, English, Russian, Swiss, and Political.

Sphinx.—Gera (Reuss). October.

Immortality and Pre-existence. Dr. Hübbe-Schlieden.
Mancesa: The Mystic Training of the Jesuits. F. A. Schmid.
The System of Individualistic Monism. Dr. R. von Koeber.
The Death Penalty. Adolf Garf von Spreti.
Spiritualistic Experiences. A. Butscher.
The Early History of Somnambulism. C. Kieseewetter.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach (Catholic).—Freiburg (Baden). October 21.

The Philosophy of Scientific Socialism.—II. H. Pesch.
What Is the Origin of the Name "America"?—I.
Photography of the Heavens.—II. J. G. Hagen.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 4.
Count von Moltke's Letters to His Bride and Wife. With Portrait of Marie von Moltke, née Burt.—I.
The Valley of the Altmühl, a Tributary of the Danube. (Illus.)
The German Dailies. (Illus.) O. Klausmann.
Christian Friedrich. Daniel Schubart. (Illus.)
Erfurt. (Illus.)
Anna Luise Karsch, Nature Poetess. (Illus.) Dr. A. Kohut.
Arco, the Austrian Paradise. (Illus.)
Supplement—Full Steam Ahead! Novel by August Niemann. With Portrait.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 2.
On the Moselle. (Illus.) K. Kollbach.
The Körner Centenary. (Illus.) E. Gornse.
Sponges. (Illus.) M. Braun.
The Discovery of Pharaoh. (Illus.) Heinrich Brugsch.
The German Laws for the Protection of Workmen. Dr. L. Fuld.
Colombo. (Illus.) P. Neubaur.
Modern Realism. K. Frenzel.
Types from the Piazza di Spagna, Rome. (Illus.) C. Gurliitt.
Beggars and Begging. E. Marriott.
Marienburg and the Deutschordensschloss. (Illus.) E. Wichert.
Hermann Sudermann. With Portrait.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. November.

Henry Schliemann and His Work. (Illus.) A. Milchhöfer.
Richard Wagner and the Opera Chorus. O. Bie.
Bayreuth: Reminiscences. (Illus.) G. Horn.
Weimar's Society and Journal *Chaos*. (Illus.) Lily von Kretschmann.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. October 15.
Literary Life in Tyrol. Dr. A. Mayr.
Literature and the Theatre of To-day. Dr. A. Freiherr von Berger.
Hungarian Literature, 1860-1890. Dr. A. Silberstein.
London Street Literature. Annie Bock.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—Leipzig. October.
Anton Springer. With Portrait. W. von Seidlitz.
The Dome of Fünfkirchen and Its Restoration. (Illus.) G. Schaeffer.
Heinrich Weirring's Bronze Group of Nymphs at Karlsruhe. (Illus.) W. Lübke.
The Weber Gallery at Hamburg. (Illus.)
The Exhibition of Oriental Carpets at Vienna. (Illus.) O. von Falkel.
The Drinking Cup of the Town Veere, 1546. (Illus.) J. Lessing.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. October 30.
Twenty-one Years among the Normans.—III. Mme. Stenhouse.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.
The Dionysius of Praxiteles. M. Salomon Reinach.
Andrea Verrochio and the Tomb of Francesco Tornabuoni. Eugène Müntz.
The Cast of the Face of Henry IV. Germain Bapst.
Contemporary Artists. Paul Lefort.
Gothic Arts. L. de Fourcaud.
Thomas Lawrence. T. de Wyzema.

L'Initiation.—Paris. October 1.
Alchemy at Paris in the Middle Ages.
Vivisection. M. de Vèze.
The Life of a Dead Man—Continued. J. Lermina.

Nouvelle Revue.—October 1.
Carlyle's Journal of a Futile Excursion to Paris. T. Carlyle.
Europe and Alsace-Lorraine. Th. Funck-Brentano.

Co-ordination of Moral and Political Science. Courcelle Seneuil.
 The Algerian Insurrection of 1871. Alfred Rambaud.
 Diplomatic Bohemia. Prosper Mori.
 Contemporary Literature in Spain. Leo Quesnel.
 The Education of Woman. Madame Anna Lampérière.
 A Madman's Manuscript. F. Mazade.
 Protection and Free Trade in the Chamber of Deputies. Maurice Charnay.
 Théodule Ribot. Frederic Lolié.
 English Tactics. L. S. D.
 On Returning from Germany. Edouard Fustin.

October 15.

The Catholic Movement and General Politics. Jules Bonjean.
 The Algerian Insurrection of 1871. Alfred Rambaud.
 Racing Paris. Croqueville.
 The Civil War in Chili. Maximiliano Ibañez.
 Diplomatic Bohemia. Prosper de Mori.
 The Writing Mania. Antoine Albalat.
 Jealousy. Jean Pichard.
 Vines. D'Orenzoff.
 Boulanger, Parnell. Frederic Lolié.
 The Brisson Scheme. Commandant Z.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris. October 1.

Lohengrin. A. Soubies.

October 15.

The Modern Arab Theatre. J. D. Beckmann.
 Madame Melba, Prima Donna. M. Bourguet.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. October 3.

The Immortality of a Literary Name and the Immortality of a Literary Work. Paul Stapfer.

October 10.

Modern Ideas in the Books of M. de Vogüé. H. Bérenger.
 The Newspaper of Yesterday and To-day. E. Dubief.

October 17.

The Lessons of Boulangerism. P. Lafitte.
 English Policy in Egypt.

October 24.

The Manceuvres: Results and Moral.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—October 1.

My Cousin Antoinette. M. Mario Uchard.
 M. de Villèle. M. Charles de Mazade.
 The Tithe Agitation in Wales. M. Julien Decraix.
 A Monk in the Year 1000. M. Emile Gebhart.
 Syndicates and Workmen's Pensions. Duc de Noailles.
 Marshal Macdonald. M. Camille Rousset.
 Two French Missions to the Niger. G. Valbert.
 Victor Hugo after 1830. F. Brunetière.

October 15.

My Cousin Antoinette. M. Mario Uchard.
 Marshal Macdonald. Camille Rousset.
 The Main Conclusions of Contemporary Psychology. Alfred Fouillée.
 Freedom of Combination. Pierre Daresté.
 The Days of Marie de France. Joseph Bédier.
 France and African Slavery and the Right of Search. Arthur Desjardins.
 Economic Italy. Vilfredo Pareto.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris. October 1.

Jean Moréas and Georges Rodenbach. Poets. With Portrait. A. Bonneau.
 M. Bonvalot's Travels in Tibet. With Portrait and Map. G. Regelsperger.

October 15.

Manipur. With Map. J. Haussmann.
 Ballooning. (Illus.) W. de Fonvielle.

Revue de Famille.—Paris. October 1.
 The Evolution of the Operette. F. Sarcey.

October 15.

A College in the Eighteenth Century—The College of Vannes. Jules Simon.
 On the Authenticity of the Prophets. James Darmesteter.

Revue Française.—(Geographical.) Paris. October 1.

Father Huc and His Critics. H. d'Orléans.
 The Massacres in China. With Map.
 The Celestial Empire and Sir Robert Hart. L. Radiguet.
 The Sigi Incident. With Map. Le Nocher.
 Réunion and Madagascar.
 The Chinese Fleet.

October 15.

The Country of the Somalis.
 Madagascar: Cost of the Protectorate. L. Radiguet.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. October.

Signor Crispi.—Concluded. Comte Jos. Grabinsky.
 The Origins of Socialism. Prosper Saey.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. October.

Notes on the Pedagogue. M. Gréard.
 Thought-Reading.—Continued. J. Tarchanoff.
 Definition and Conception of the Words "Suggestion" and "Hypnotism." Dr. Bernheim.

Revue Mensuelle de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie.—Paris.

October 15.

The Past and the Future of Religious Thought. C. Letourneau.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. October.

The Labor Contract. E. van der Smiesen.
 The Declaration of War in 1870.—Concluded. F. Pichereau.
 France and Tonkin. L. Robert.
 The Social Movement. U. Guérin.
 Brother André: Episodes of the War of 1870-71. Capt. Blanc.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris. October 3.

The French Exhibition at Moscow. A. Moreau.

October 10.

Births in the Rural Districts of France. A. Dumont.
 Crime, Climate, and Food. L. Proal.

October 17.

Bacteriological Institutes in France and Abroad. E. Duclaux.
 The Life of Aquatic Insects. L. C. Miall.
 Cholera in Spain in 1890. M. Hauser.
 A Universal Time at the Geographical Congress at Berne. E. Mareuse.
 The Great Wall of China. E. Martin.
 The Right Hand: Left-handedness, according to Sir Daniel Wilson.

October 24.

Births in Rural France.—Continued.
 Artificial Rain. M. Houston.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. October 15.

On the Universality of the Social Question. A. Toubeau.
 An Idealistic Sociology: Review of M. Tarde's Book.—Concluded.
 The Fabian Society.—Concluded. J. Magny.
 Socialism and Catholicism. A. Veber.
 Lohengrin. Gervaise.
 The Social Movement. A. Veber.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Nuova Antologia.—October 1.

Letters and Documents of Baron Bettino Ricasoli. G. Finali.
 The Future Conclave. R. de Cesare.
 Treaties of Commerce. V. Ellena.
 Duke Charles Emanuel of Savoy. G. Boglietti.
 The 20th September: A Sketch. Paolo Fambri.
 Theodore Körner. G. Chiarini.

October 16.

Aristide Gabelli. E. Mari.
 Contemporary Socialism. G. Boccardo.
 The End of an Irish Agitator. (A biographical account, in which Parnell is compared to Mark Antony.)
 October Second and Its Consequences. R. Benghi.
 Molke and the War of 1870. S. Zanelli.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—October 1.

Baron Bettino Ricasoli. A. Gotti.
 A Maritime Florence. A. V. Vecchi.
 The Allegoric Greyhound of the "Divina Commedia." G. Fenardi.
 The Holy Land. A Good Friday on Mount Calvary. Carlo del Pizzo.
 The Divina at Milan Illustrated by C. Boito. A. Galassini.
 The Question of Divorce at the Third Legal Congress. X.

October 16.

A Milanese Statesman of Last Century, Pietro Verri. G. Boglietti.
 On the Origin of the Temporal Power. A Dialogue. G. Cassani.
 The Crimean Expedition.—Continued. A. di Saint-Pierre.

Rassegna delle Scienze geologiche in Italia.—Vol. I., No. 1.
September 30.
The Eruption of Vesuvius on June 7, 1891. H. J. Johnston
Lava.
The Earthquake in Verona. A. Govian.
The of Plus VI. and the Second of Subiaco.
Geological Notes on the Island of Linoia. G. Trabucco.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—October 3.
Sacred Music and Ecclesiastical Prescriptions.
The Encyclical of the Holy Father, Leo XIII.—Conclusion.
October 17.
The Encyclical Letter of the Holy Father on the Rosary. (Latin
and English.)
The Vatican in the Autumn of 1891.
Recent Excavations in the Necropolis of Vulci.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Revista Contemporánea.—September 30 and October 15.
On the Antiquity and Importance of Spanish Periodical Literature. Don Juan P. Criado y Domínguez.
The Year's Art and Literature at Valencia.—Concluded. Don
J. Casañ.
Torrents and Repopulation. Don Jori Secall.
Forms of Government.—VIII. Don Dannap Isern.
The Descendants of Apollo. Don Luis Canovas.
The Beginnings of Spanish Poetry. Don Juan Pires de Guzman.
A Visit to Gibraltar. Don Eliseo Guardiola Valero.
España Moderna.—October 15.
**The Letter of Christopher Columbus, Relating Discovery of the
New World.** José M. Asensio.

Faust in Music.—IV. Arturo Campion.
Elegy to the Memory of My Daughter Carmencita. Poem.
Calixto Oynela.
The Siege of Gibraltar, by the Second Count of Niebla (1493).
José de Guzman el Bueno y Padilla.
L'Avenç.—September 30.
Popular Anthropology.—IV. Illusions and Delusions. Ignasi
Valenti Vivó.
Good Ink.—Literary Style. J. M. Guardia.
In the Woods. Poem. Josep Franquesa y Gomis.
The Roman Tomb at Floret. (Illus.) E. Canibell.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.
Dr. Kollwijn's Life of Bilderdijsk. Prof. A. Pierson.
Dutch Dykes on French Foundations. R. P. J. Tuteln Nolthenius.
The 21st Netherlands Linguistic and Literary Congress. L.
Simons.
On Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens."—I. Dr. H. J. Polak.
Johannus Borboom, Dutch Artist. H. L. Berckenhoff.
**Cromwell's Attempt to Bring About Coalition between the
Dutch and British Republics.** Prof. W. G. Brill.

G. A. Wilken, 1847-1891. Prof. W. van der Vlugt.
Five Poems. Hélène Swarth.
Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.—October.
David Joseph Bles. Dr. Jan van Brink.
The Prevention of Consumption. J. W. Deknatel.
Vragen des Tijds.—October.
Pope Leo XIII. and the Labor Question. Mr. S. Van Houten.
Insurance for Workmen in Contracts. R. Tuteln Nolthenius.
Government Coffee Culture in Java. L. Wessels.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Tilskueren.
The Border: a one-act drama. Axel Strenbuch.
What May Be Expected from the Trade Law Commission.
J. Schovelin.
A Modern Restaurant in an Old.
Charles Baudelane. Johannes Jorgensen.
The Theatres. Wilhelm Moller.
Nordisk Tidekrift.
The Light of the Future. D. Isaachsen.
**Some Extracts from the History of the Devastations on the
East Coast of Sweden.** S. J. Boethius.
Niels W. Gade. Angul Hammerich.
Skilling Magasin.—No. 39.
Jules Grévy. With Portrait.
Germany, France, and European Politics in General. M. de
Blowitz.

No. 40.
Finland and Her Men: I.—Agathon Meuranm. With Portrait.
Suomalainen.
Eilef Petersen, Artist. Andreas Aubert.
The Art of Cookery among the Esquimaux. Dr. F. Nansen.
No. 41.
Les Mechlin. With Portrait. (See No. 40, Finland and Her
Men.)
Through Siberia in Winter-time. George Kennan.
Jenny Lind.
Boulangier. A. Raeder.
Parnell.
From Forest, Mount and Sea. Gustav Skråger.
Dagny.—Stockholm. No. 6.
Woman in the Post-Office Service.
Country Life in Sweden. Clarinda.
Items on the Woman's Suffrage Question.
The Holy Birgitta's Fifth Centenary Anniversary.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Fi.	Fireside.	Nat.	Nationalist.
A. A. P. S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	Nat. R.	National Review.
A. C.	Australasian Critic.	G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	Nat. M.	National Magazine.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G. B.	Great Britain.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
All W.	All the World.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	N. E.	New Englander and Yale Review.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	New R.	New Review.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	G. W.	Good Words.	N. H.	Newbury House Magazine.
A. R.	Andover Review.	Help.	Help.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
A. Rec.	Architectural Record.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
Arg.	Argosy.	High. M.	Highland Monthly.	O. D.	Our Day.
As.	Asclepiad.	Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atalanta.	H. M.	Home Maker.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	H. R.	Health Record.	P. F.	People's Friend.
Bel. M.	Belford's Monthly.	Hy.	Hygiene.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	Photo. R.	Photographic Review.
Bk.-wm.	Bookworm.	I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	P. L.	Poet Lore.
B. P.	Beacon of Photography.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	P. Q.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	P. R.	Parents' Review.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	J. M. S. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. A. E. S.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Pay. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Ch. H. A.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Ch. Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	K. O.	King's Own.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	R. R.	Review of Reviews.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.	Lamp.	Lamp.	S.	Sun.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.	L. H.	Leisure Hour.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
Cas. M.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
C. Rec.	Charities Review.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Str.	Strand.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Syd. Q.	Sydney Quarterly.
C. W.	Catholic World.	M.	Month.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Tim.	Timber.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	Treas.	Treasury.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	U. S.	United Service.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	Mia. R.	Missionary Review of World.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Ed. L.	Education (London).	Mia. H.	Missionary Herald.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Ed. R.	Educational Review.	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.	W. H.	Westward Ho!
Ed. B.	Education (Boston).	Mon.	Monist.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
Eng. M.	Engineering Magazine.	M. P.	Monthly Packet.	Y. E.	Young England.
E. H.	English Illustrated Review.	M. R.	Methodist Review.	Y. M.	Young Man.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mur.	Murray's Magazine.		
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.	N. A. R.	North American Review.		
Esq.	Esquiline.				
Ex.	Expositor.				
F.	Forum.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the November numbers of periodicals.

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"REAL GHOST STORIES."

THE announcement was made in the November number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS that in some early number of the Magazine there would appear, as a "Census of Hallucinations," a collated series of fresh instances of fairly well-authenticated apparitions. This undertaking in Mr. Stead's hands has entirely outgrown the compass of a Magazine article, and the "**Real Ghost Stories**" are in the press as a separate and distinct publication. The volume will contain more than a hundred pages of the size of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and will be sold everywhere on the news-stands for 25 cents. It will be sent from this office, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents. It may be expected to appear about December 15th. Mr. W. T. Stead has accomplished, in this editorial task, one of the most remarkable of his many notable feats. Says one who is entitled to an opinion, "The work will attract to the problems of psychical phenomena a greater measure of popular attention than anything ever before written." Address

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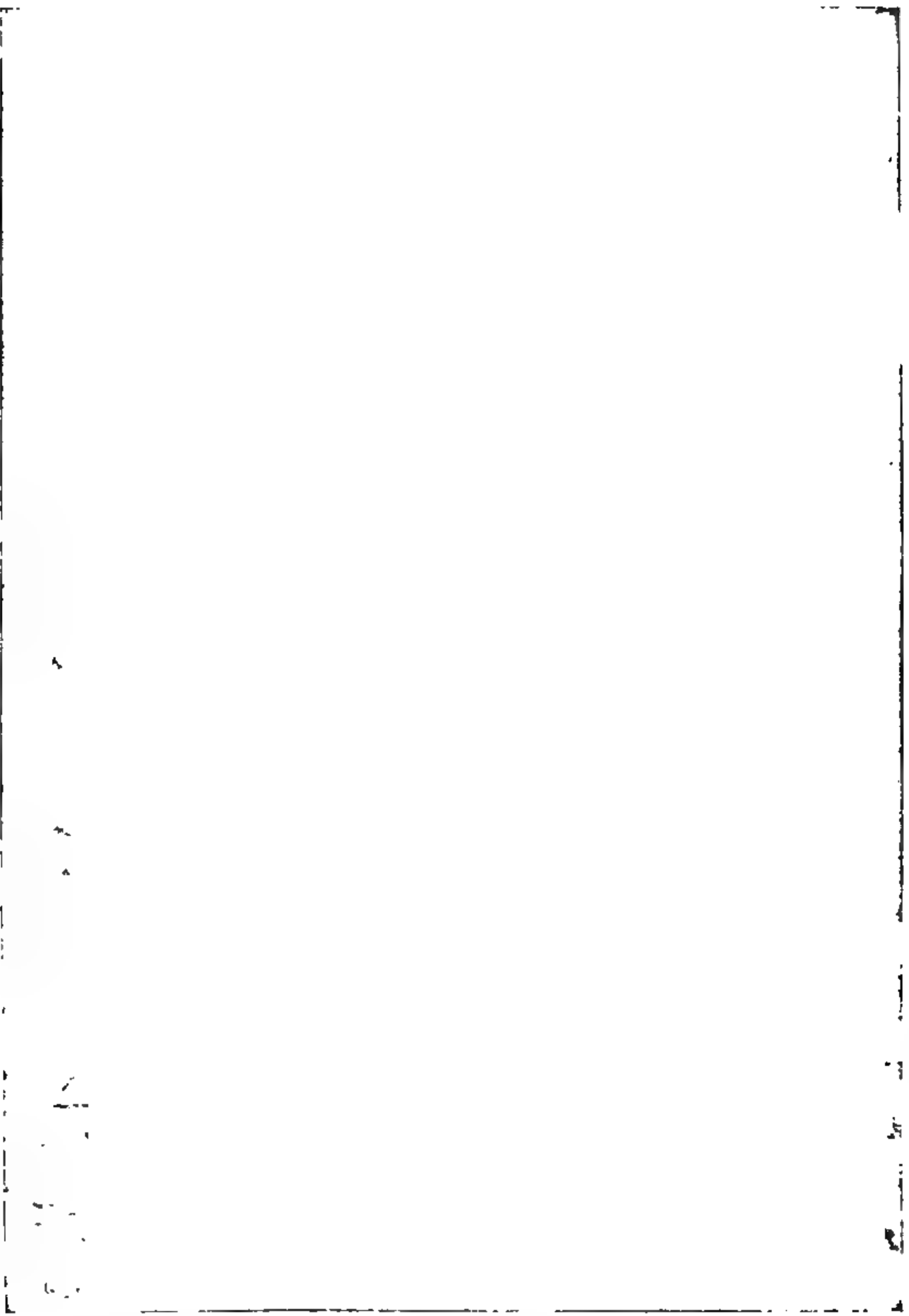
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AMERICAN EDITION—ALBERT SHAW, EDITOR.

The Review of Reviews is published simultaneously in London and New York. The English Edition is edited by W. T. Stead, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

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FROM A PAINTING BY J. G. SHOWN

A THOUGHTFUL MOMENT.

(See page 742.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1892.

No. 24.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Send the
Lottery
to Africa.*

It is said that at Monte Carlo there is a suicide for every day of the gambling season. The deadly fascination of this paradise of high play is felt in every part of Europe, and even in America. Wealth is drawn thither from the uttermost parts of the earth, and sacrificed, along with character and good name, and, too often, with life itself, for the benefit of a shrewd, fattening herd of private speculators. The concessions that render gambling the lawful and official program at Monte Carlo have about twenty years more to run. The proprietors, meanwhile, are netting several millions of dollars a year in dividends. When the end comes at Monte Carlo it is understood that the scene will simply be shifted across the Mediterranean to Algiers, where an enterprising Connecticut company has already secured the needed charters and concessions, and where, a quarter-century hence, they will open a new gamblers' paradise, more alluring and magnificent than any yet known. The slave-trade has been scourged out of the rest of the world and compelled to confine itself to the Dark Continent. It would be well if publicly-chartered gambling and some other accursed institutions that disgrace Europe and America might be driven to Africa for a final fighting-ground. Public sanitation is making such headway that it has become practically possible to exclude from America and Europe certain horrible forms of disease that work ravages in parts of Africa and Asia. In like manner we may be selfish enough to wish that certain forms of moral disease might also be forced outside our quarantine lines. We might well wish that the Louisiana lottery company would join the Connecticut exploiters of *roulette* and the Monte Carlo system and retire to North Africa. From the days when New England profited most by her rum exports and her participation in the slave-trade down to these days, when New England men are proposing to re-establish Monte Carlo in Algiers, the United States has been responsible for no public evil of a more subtly demoralizing nature than the Louisiana State Lottery.

*The Issue
National,
Not Local.*

The pending campaign in Louisiana, desperate as it is, must not be regarded as a merely local affair. It concerns every State and Territory in the Union. The Louisiana State Lottery is a national institution, in the sense that it prosecutes its business in every nook and corner of the land. It is alleged that ninety-seven per cent. of its receipts come from outside the State in which it is domiciled. At least it is an undisputed fact that more than ninety per cent. of all that it receives from the sale of tickets for its monthly and semi-annual drawings is money beguiled from the people of other States. The lottery men themselves are urging this consideration upon the people of Louisiana as an argument in favor of the perpetuation of a concern that brings so much money into the State. The annual receipts of the company are variously stated at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Somewhat more than one-half of this sum accrues from the great monthly and semi-annual drawings, and the rest comes from the daily drawings. About half of what is received is distributed in prizes to the holders of winning tickets. Thus, if a great syndicate of investors should be formed to buy up all the tickets that are issued in a given year, in order to monopolize all the benefits, the balance sheet at the end of the period would show that for more than \$40,000,000 invested only \$20,000,000 had been received back. When the thing is looked at in this way, the gigantic nature of the swindle is obvious enough. But most of the money is taken from the wages of comparatively poor and ignorant people. The colored people of the South are inveterate purchasers of lottery tickets, and the working classes throughout the land are the principal victims. The company is accused of systematic cheating in its treatment of its patrons; but this aspect of the question is incidental and wholly immaterial. The wrong and demoralizing thing is the lottery itself. Even if it distributed all of the money except a small percentage for expenses, it would still be a nefarious institution that ought to be outlawed. Its terrible power, however, lies in

recruits enough to prevent the passage of the bill over the Governor's veto by the necessary two-thirds majority, the attempt would have succeeded. The people of the North-west were almost as rudely surprised and shocked by the bold attempt as if it had been seriously proposed to legalize human slavery or to introduce polygamy. It appeared that the omission of the clause from the constitution had been part of a deep-laid plot. The whole scheme had been undertaken by agents of the Louisiana Lottery Company, with a large corruption fund, and with the connivance or active aid of certain prominent Dakota politicians and subsidized newspapers. So complete, for a time, seemed the capture of North Dakota, and so wide-spread seemed the demoralization of the politicians and the press, that friends of public morality throughout the Northwest were almost in despair. The defeat of the ugly conspiracy was by a fearfully narrow margin.

The Situation in Louisiana. The reason why the Louisiana millionaires gamblers attempted to capture North Dakota is easily explained. The term of their charter in Louisiana was to expire at the end of 1894. They had solemnly agreed not to seek a re-charter. In 1879 they had concurred, as the price of immunity up to 1895, in the adoption of a clause in the revised constitution of the State, forbidding all lotteries after the beginning of 1895. They were looking around for a new resting-place from which

GEN. GEORGE D. JOHNSTON OF LOUISIANA.

the fact that its proprietors are making something like \$20,000,000 a year in profits, the bulk of which sum for a series of years they could well afford to spend in corrupting voters and legislatures, buying up the press, and hushing the protests of moral and religious teachers by their heavy donations to all sorts of philanthropic and ecclesiastical objects.

The North Dakota Episode. The constitution of nearly every State in the Union prohibits the legislature from ever chartering or licensing a lottery. New states in framing constitutions, and old ones in revising their organic law, have come to insert anti-lottery clauses as a matter of course. North Dakota, in adopting a new constitution two years ago, was an exception to the rule. The matter was not discussed. Everybody seems to have supposed that the clause was there. It was not intentionally omitted by the convention that drafted the instrument. Its absence never reached the public consciousness until in the early months of 1890, without previous warning, a bill was introduced in both houses of the North Dakota legislature to charter a great lottery company for a long term of years, in consideration of a large sum of money to be paid annually into the State treasury. And it at once appeared that a clear majority in both houses had been secured for the measure. But for the incorruptibility of the Governor, who held the veto power, and of a minority in one of the houses that gained

GOVERNOR F. T. NICHOLLS OF LOUISIANA.

to continue their work of wholesale plundering. To be sure, they had not at all despaired of breaking down the Louisiana constitution and securing a renewal of their charter; but they wished to make themselves perfectly safe by establishing a branch elsewhere that might, if necessary, be made the main institution. Their failure in Dakota, while it turned their attention to the states of northern Mexico, strengthened their determination to hold Louisiana. They have bought up the Legislature with perfect ease, and have persuaded it to pass a bill amending the constitution by granting the Louisiana State Lottery Company an extension of charter until the year 1920, in consideration of the payment by the company into the State treasury of \$81,500,000, in annual instalments of \$1,250,000. Governor Nicholls vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his head. The matter must now come to a vote of the people; and the April election will decide it. The lottery forces seem overwhelmingly strong, and nothing short of a great uprising of the American people can avert the impending calamity.

Prompt Assistance Wanted. Let not the men of the North take unction to their souls and say that they are more virtuous than their Louisiana brethren, and are absolved from responsibility. It was Northern adventurers and gamblers who, in the chaotic reconstruction period, in the year 1868, created the existing Lottery. Northern money has poured into its coffers. But for the accidental existence of constitutional clauses which afford protection, there is more than one Northern State whose virtue might easily fail under an attack like the one made upon Dakota. It is not strange that Louisiana is so deeply in the toils. The colored half of the population is very largely controlled by the lottery interest, and the press and most of the influential elements of New Orleans are implicated. Governor Nicholls, Gen. George D. Johnson, Colonel Vincent, and their fellow-members of the Anti-Lottery League in Louisiana are fighting, with a pluck and spirit that were never surpassed anywhere, against frightful odds. They are appealing to the North for moral and financial aid. They have as good a right to ask and expect money from New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and everywhere else in the country, as from New Orleans. This Lottery is a national evil. The nation is responsible to no small degree for its existence, and will be still more deeply responsible for its perpetuation. Money is not wanted for corrupt purposes, but for the legitimate work of disseminating anti-lottery literature and organizing the most effective crusade that is possible. Not a day should be lost by the men and women of any community who realize that it is their plain business to help in this crisis that involves national honor and morality.

The Question of Silver. An irresistible majority of the members of the present Congress are in favor of a simple, unconditional return by the United States to its old-time policy of free-silver coinage. If, then, no such action shall be taken,

Congress will deserve credit for extraordinary self-control. The leaders of opinion in the Democratic party have concluded, from a study of the November elections, that tariff reform must be made the principal plank in the Democratic program this year, and that Mr. Cleveland must be supported on that plank. Mr. Cleveland and many of the eastern and northern Democrats are committed to the anti-silver side. It is held, therefore, that to press the silver

HON. CHARLES J. FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

question now would be divisive, and would render probable the defeat of the Democratic party in the autumnal elections. It is from very pronounced friends of free silver that the counsel has gone forth to postpone the coinage question for the sake of party harmony. While many western Republicans are for free silver, the Republican party as a whole is in favor of a conservative monetary policy and an "honest dollar." Naturally, the Republicans would not dislike, from the party stand-point, to see a free-silver bill pushed through Congress by the Democrats and vetoed by the President. Meanwhile, the administration stands quite loyally by the silver-purchase enactment of the last Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, declares himself of opinion that the new silver policy was of great benefit to the country last year when the London stringency led to the withdrawal of \$72,000,000 of gold from America. Under this policy the Gov-

ernment is obliged to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly at current rates, and it pays for the bullion in Treasury notes of full legal-tender character. Up to November the Government had bought nearly 66,600,000 ounces, at an average price of \$1.08 per ounce, the prices paid having ranged from 96 cents an ounce up to \$1.21. Experience in the working of the present law convinces Mr. Foster that free coinage in the absence of an international agreement would bring so much foreign silver here as to prevent silver from rising to parity with gold, and therefore to degrade us in practice to a monometallic silver basis.

troubles. Nothing more is heard of the Italian dispute. Our Department of State is dealing with its various items of business in a way that merits public confidence. Not only is Mr. Blaine showing himself highly qualified for the portfolio of foreign affairs, but the President also is obviously expert to an unusual degree in matters of an international character. The assistant secretary, Mr. Wharton, is a recognized authority in international law and diplomatic usage, and his presence in the department has been of great advantage in the numerous delicate and difficult tasks that have presented themselves.

The President's Message. President Harrison's third annual message to Congress is a simple, comprehensive, and faithful presentation of the chief questions of present national concern. It may be regarded as partisan only in the sense that it is a review of the labors of a Republican Congress and a Republican administration by a Republican chief executive. No attempt is made in it to emphasize unduly the importance of the work accomplished or undertaken by the party in power. It is remarkably free from any apparent endeavor to create the issue in the approaching presidential campaign—a temptation which has not always been successfully resisted in third annual messages. Not simply the one, two, or three administrative departments, the workings of which could be turned to the best political account, are selected, but the operations of all have been thoroughly examined and are plainly set forth without distinction. This much is to be said of the message, whatever one's opinion may be of the Harrison administration itself.

The Work of the Departments. The work of the State Department during the last year has, it would appear from results announced in the message, been conducted with efficiency. Reciprocal trade arrangements have been concluded with Brazil, with San Domingo, and with Spain for its possessions in the West Indies, and similar negotiations with other countries have been advanced; an agreement to submit the Behring Sea question to arbitration has been finally reached, and Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France have been effectively urged to open their ports to inspected American pork. President Harrison's reference to the Valparaiso affair in which American sailors were maliciously attacked, one killed and a number severely wounded, is firm and dignified. If a satisfactory response is not soon made to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this outrage, or further needless delay intervenes, he declares his intention to send a special message to Congress asking for such action as the circumstances may make necessary. Dissatisfaction with Mr. Egan as Minister to Chili would seem to exist chiefly, if not exclusively, within the United States. No official complaint from Chili of the conduct of our Minister or of any of our naval officers has been received at Washington. There is reason to believe, in view of the strained relations between the two countries, that

HON. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Our Diplomatic Affairs. All parties concerned are to be congratulated upon the agreement to submit the Behring Sea questions to arbitration. Great interest must centre in the conference between our Government and representatives of the Canadian administration with reference to a reciprocity trade arrangement. A satisfactory reciprocity treaty with Mexico seems to be practically assured. The difficulty with Chili bids fair to have a solution honorable to both countries. After all the floods of abuse heaped on Minister Egan upon general principles, every report that has the earmarks of truth upon it seems to confirm the opinion that Mr. Egan has conducted himself with remarkable discretion and propriety throughout all the Chilean

had the Chilians cause for complaint, however slight, they would not have been slow in officially notifying us. The embarrassing position in which our Government has been placed by its inability to guarantee to resident foreigners in this country judicial investigations of crimes, as evidenced by the New Orleans affair last March, leads the President to suggest that offences against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States should be transferred from State to Federal courts.

The Tariff, Silver, and the Gerrymander. Regarding the McKinley Tariff act the President says, "There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class, to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation." To this indirect endorsement of the McKinley measure it might be replied that the abundant crops of the last year in the United States, together with the short yield of other countries, have enabled the country to prosper in spite of the tariff. His recommendation, however, regarding both the existing tariff and silver measures, that they should be given a full trial, is reasonable. A radical change in either of these measures at the present time would surely work disaster to the business of the country. Certain it is that should the present Congress pass a free silver bill it would receive the President's veto, as would also, of course, a new tariff bill. Gerrymandering, now so extensively practised by both the great political parties, is denounced as our chief national danger. His stand on this question has been commended by leading Democratic journals, as well as Republican, throughout the country. Friends of clean and efficient administration, regardless of party affiliations, will be gratified to know that civil service reform, which during the first two years of the present administration was greatly advanced, has in the last year been extended to the Indian Department.

The Speakership Contest. The election of Mr. Crisp to the Speakership of the House of Representatives is pretty generally regarded as a triumph for the anti free-trade and the free-silver factions of the Democratic party, although Mr. Mills' supporters, who during the contest urged that such would be the natural significance of his selection, now appear to be deriving some comfort from the fact that the Georgian has not publicly declared himself upon the silver question, and from the somewhat vague assurance in his speech of acceptance that he would take no step backward on the tariff question. The choice may, it is true, have been determined on considerations of relative fitness of the candidates for the office, as indeed many hold, but the fact that the candidature of Mr. Crisp was supported by leaders of the Democracy known to favor free coinage and a moderate revision of the tariff, and opposed by other leaders of the party avowedly for limited coinage and a tariff for revenue

only, is not without meaning. As to Mr. Crisp's qualifications for Speaker there can be little doubt. He is an able man and a skilled parliamentarian.

Canada's Trade Position. From his London point of view, Mr. Stead writes as follows upon the relation that the United States bears to the Imperial Federationists' projects of a tariff union of Great Britain and her colonies: "Col. Howard Vincent, who has just returned from Canada full of the idea that we must fight fire with fire, and that there is no way of keeping Canada within the Empire except by a system of differential duties, has induced the Conservative Caucus to pass a resolution in that sense; but no power on earth will be able, or ought to be able, to keep up forever a double belt of custom-houses directly across the North American continent. A differential duty might be a very good thing if the United States entered the new Zollverein, but we can do nothing in that direction if the Americans are left outside. And if we do nothing it is by no means certain that Washington may not be able to outbid us when the question comes up as to whether the English-speaking world in the Antipodes and South Africa is to regard New York or London as its natural capital."

THE LATE DOM PEDRO, EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Affairs in Brazil. Brazil has entered upon that stormy path of revolution and pronunciamientos so familiar to the republics of South America. The old Emperor was King Log, no doubt, but he at least oppressed no one, interfered with nobody, and

was perfectly happy in following the pursuits of a scientist. While he reigned he may not have governed; but the golden fillet of the imperial diadem at least kept the huge, ill-compacted congeries of provinces known as Brazil within one political ring-fence. His authority, also, so long as it existed, saved the Brazilians from dictatorship on the one hand and from insurrec-

EX-PRESIDENT FONSECA OF
BRAZIL

tion on the other. All that is now at an end under the republic. Marshal Fonseca, following in the evil footsteps of the presidents of the Argentine and of Chili, first involved his country in financial difficulties, and then endeavored to extricate himself by establishing a dictatorship. Instantly Brazil began to disintegrate. The province of Rio Grande do Sul raised the standard of revolt, the navy joined the insurgents, and, after a time, in response to a dep-

utation from the fleet, which had shown a dangerous readiness to bombard Rio into submission, Fonseca retired. The constitution is restored and order is re-established. But that little episode cost Brazil more in hard cash than all the imperial trappings would have cost till the end of time. And yet one would not care to argue seriously for a restoration of monarchy. As for Dom Pedro, he had just passed his sixty-sixth birthday when, on the morning of December 5, he died at Paris, as the result of a fever that had not been thought very dangerous.

Political
Progress in
England.

There are some confirmed pessimists who question the reality of progress; and Mr. Balfour last month stated in the hearing of the students of Glasgow the misgivings with which philosophic doubters regard the destinies of man. Without attempting to follow Mr. Balfour into his lugubrious speculations as to what may be a thousand years hence, Englishmen may at least take comfort from the fact that there and now progress, and progress in the right direction, is unmistakable. It is true that a Conservative government is now in office, and has just completed the redistribution of offices by making Mr. W. L. Jackson Chief Secretary of Ireland, Sir John Gorst Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Curzon Under-Secretary for India. That fact in itself is sufficient to darken the whole horizon of many good Liberals, who cannot conceive that Liberalism can advance unless Liberals are in Downing Street. But even if we accept as the standard by which to measure the progress of our time the extent to which the Conservative occupants of Downing Street have assimilated themselves to the likeness of their Liberal predecessors, there is much to reassure the doubting and give fresh heart to the timid.

They Are
All Radicals
Now.

If ten years ago a stalwart English Radical had been told that in 1891 an administration would pass a more Liberal Land Bill for Ireland than ever John Bright ventured to ask for in his most audacious moments; would establish Free Education; would refer a dispute with America to arbitration; and would devote itself sedulously to preserving peace in Europe; that on Lord Mayor's Day the prime-minister could declare that there is not in the horizon a single speck of a cloud which contains within it anything injurious to the prospects of peace—he would naturally have assumed that the Radical millennium had dawned at last. If he had been told further that the annual caucus of the party in power would meet at Birmingham to demand the establishment of a Labor Minister and the encouragement of Labor candidates; to pass with loud cheers by an overwhelming majority a motion in favor of Woman's Suffrage; and to listen to declarations in favor of using the public credit in order to increase the number of peasant proprietors in Great Britain, he would have had no doubt whatever but that his friends were in office. If, however, he needed any further assurance that the Gov-

MR. W. L. JACKSON,
Chief Secretary for Ireland

ernment had passed into the hands of the party of Cobbett and Bradlaugh and Peter Taylor, he would have found it in the fact that the Home Secretary was haranguing Lancashire operatives on labor questions, and that the Secretary to the Treasury was stumping the country in favor of Old-age Pensions and of bringing the people back to the land, and that at the same time the prime-minister was declaring that free trade in this country was founded upon a rock. Suppose that in some beatific vision an old Radical had seen all this (say) in 1879, he would have been ready to have sung *Nunc Dimittis*, with a tranquillity of soul only ruffled by a passing sigh over the dire fate which had so utterly extinguished the Tory party.

The Deformed Transformed. And yet, although all these things are so, the Radicals of to-day are inclined to stone any Liberal as a traitor if he ventures to recognize with gratitude the transformation which the spirit of the age has wrought in the Conservative party. This is absurd and unjust, but it is doubly absurd and unjust on the part of those whose cry is "measures, not men." The ministerial speeches in November were, on the whole, very good. Mr. Matthews, who, unfortunately for his party, seems to have been allowed to open his mouth again after the Government had enjoyed the benefit of his prolonged silence for years, talked a little nonsense about the "havoc" that the Newcastle program would work in the nation; but for the most part the ministerial speeches have been singularly sane and sensible. As for the National Union of Conservative Associations at Birmingham, it was in some respects more advanced than the Liberal Caucus at Newcastle. As a matter of fact, the only questions which divide the parties are Home Rule and Disestablishment. On almost every other question the Unionists are as radical as the Liberals, and in some points—notably woman's suffrage—much more so, although they rather jibe against Irish local government, and approve of a customs union for the empire.

British Foreign Policy. Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day was admirable, chiefly because of the clear and unmistakable emphasis with which he said aloud to all the world that on the Egyptian question there was practically no difference of opinion in England. They were in Egypt, and there they should stay until they had done the work for which they had slaughtered so many of their fellow-men. They cannot afford to allow all the carnage of their successive campaigns in the Nile Valley and the Red Sea to be converted from justifiable homicide into wanton murder, merely because French journalists dip their pens in gall and Mr. Labouchere clamors for evacuation. They will come out of Egypt when they have accomplished the task which they undertook to perform. Until then, all the chafing and intriguing and menaces of the French only serve to root them there the more deeply, and to postpone

indefinitely the possibility of their departure. All this, and more also, Lord Salisbury said on Lord Mayor's Day with dignity and decision. This was excellent, not merely because of its immediate effect in Egypt, but because it was a clear and unmistakable proclamation to all the world that Lord Salisbury has every confidence that Lord Rosebery, when he enters office next year, will carry out the foreign policy to which the nation is now committed.

Russia in the Pamirs.

It is not so certain that Lord Rosebery would pursue the same dignified and pacific policy as Lord Salisbury in the coming discussion of the delimitation of the Anglo-Russian frontier in the Pamir. There is an evident disposition, despite the testimony frankly offered as to the friendliness and courtesy of the Russian frontier officers by Mr. Littledale, at the Royal Geographical Society, to get up a sore between the two empires on the question of the Pamirs. The subject is one which is eminently calculated to tempt the Russophile into a blunder. The Russians have "the upper sources of the Oxus" laid down by the English Foreign Office as the line of demarcation in these remote regions, and this gives them that justification which the English will ultimately recognize, but which the Russophobe persists in ignoring. England is not going to threaten Russia with war because she holds to the demarcation laid down in 1872-3. Lord Salisbury recognizes this. Hence his emphatic declaration about the absence of even a speck of a cloud on the horizon threatening peace. It is to be hoped his successor will be equally sensible. Penjdeh and Batoum are, however, uncomfortable words to recall on the eve of a change of ministry.

English By-Elections.

For a change of ministry there will be at the general election beyond all question. South Molton settled that finally. Since the beginning of the year there have been in Great Britain elections in sixteen constituencies, which were contested in 1885, 1886, and 1891. The result shows that the polls have almost exactly approximated to the balance of strength registered in 1885. On the gross poll in the elections that year the Liberals had a majority of 8,495 in the sixteen. In 1886 this was transformed into a minority of 12,237. This year the majority has been almost restored, and now it stands at 2,887. Of all the by-elections, that at South Molton was the most decisive. In 1885 the Liberal majority was 2,001. In 1886 this was transformed into a Unionist majority of 1,202. Last month the by-election gave a Liberal majority of 2,901. The rural voter in South Molton, being largely under the Methodist or Bible Christian influence, voted for the candidate who went for Local Option and Disestablishment, with the result that the Unionist cause received a blow from which it is still reeling. East Dorset showed a less favorable result; but the Unionists themselves recognize in the by-elections the handwriting on the wall portending doom.

are at this moment practically and deservedly supreme in Ireland.

*Morals in
Politics.*

It would be well if England's spiritual pastors were to take a leaf from the book of the Irish Catholic hierarchy. If her bishops had been as faithful as the Archbishops Walsh and Croke, England would not this day be scandalized by the impudent candidature of Sir Charles Dilke in the Forest of Dean, or the not less offensive intrigues which are going on in trades councils to foist this tainted co-respondent upon the Labor party as their Heaven-sent leader. Heaven help the Labor party if it is befooled into acquiescing in such intrigues! Its destination in that case would, as Carlyle would have phrased it, indeed be elsewhere.

*English
School
Elections.*

Last month most of the great English towns, from London to Gateshead, re-elected their school boards. So far as can be seen at present, they leave the *status quo* pretty much as it was before. The old feud between unsectarians and denominationalists remains unhealed, and neither party has gained ground. One may have won a seat here, only to lose it elsewhere. Women seem to be elected in much the same sparing proportion as heretofore. Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Ashton Dilke—now Mrs. Russell—did not offer themselves for re-election in London. Women candidates seem to have met with a fair measure of success, but nowhere has it been attempted to return a school board composed of equal numbers of men and women. The much-dreaded dominance of the fair sex, which haunts the imagination of some men, seems a long way off. The one exception to the rule of the *status quo* is supplied by the London elections. The advocates of reaction, as opposed to the advocates of progress, returned stronger from the polls than they have been since the school board was created. Thirty-two to twenty-two is a working majority which will probably do a good deal of practical mischief within a certain limited area.

MR. J. E. REDMOND.

Defeated Candidate for Mr. Parnell's Seat in Parliament.

*Irish
Politics.*

South Molton is not the only election which reassures the Home Rulers. The return of Mr. Alderman Flavin for Mr. Parnell's seat by a majority exceeding the combined votes of the Parnellite, Mr. Redmond, and the Unionist, showed decisively that the Irish electorate is governed by solid common sense. There was a good deal of shillalah play before the poll was taken; but the issue in Ireland is decided not by black-thorns, but by ballots. The horsewhipping of Mr. Healy by Mrs. O'Shea's nephew was a somewhat picturesque incident, which will continue to enliven Unionist orations for months to come. But it is a mere garnishing; the essence of the situation is not in the horsewhip, but in the ballot-box. And Cork shows that the Parnellite party is as unsubstantial as an angry spook. It haunts the scene of its former triumph, but it can no more win elections than a ghost can guide a plough. The only chance left to the Unionists is to pretend that the result is an indication of priestly domination. When priests represent both the moral law and the dictates of sound political expediency they deserve to "dominate," for their "domination" is but the categorical imperative of the conscience and the reason, and that of course is the real reason why the Irish hierarchy

MR. ALDERMAN M. FLAVIN, M.P. FOR CORK.

M. de Giers' Mission.

The dupes at Paris who persisted in deluding themselves with the notion that the Czar has committed himself to the support of France against her enemies in Europe have been sorely disquieted last month by declarations of M. de Giers. After leaving Italy, the Russian Foreign Minister came to Paris, and from Paris he went to Berlin; and wherever he went he spoke the plain common sense which he was ordered to speak by his imperial master. What he said everywhere was the same, namely, that the Czar wanted peace, and meant to have it; that the *rapprochement* with France was desired by him chiefly because he thought it would increase the security for peace; and that nothing was further from his desire than to take up any attitude that would endanger the tranquillity of Europe. When M. de Giers says this, every one knows that he is but repeating the words of the Czar, for, as M. de Giers has said of himself, "I am nothing and nobody. I am simply the pen and mouth-piece of my imperial master."

maintenance of peace. His speech ought to give an effectual quietus to the alarming reports set afloat by the French and their friends. "I am as firm as a rock (*felsenfest*) in my conviction that the personal intentions of the Emperor of Russia are the most peace-loving in the world." The Cronstadt interview he said he believed would never have taken place if the Russians had not been convinced that the French had now got a Government that could be depended on to keep the peace. The stronger a government is, the more secure its neighbors feel that it will be able to prevent incidents developing into war. The Cronstadt interview was intended to minister to the *amour propre* of the French, in order that it may make them less nervous. As this is the explanation we have given from the first of that famous incident, it is satisfactory to have the accuracy of this interpretation solemnly affirmed from the German tribune. Another thing which General Caprivi said deserves to be specially mentioned. For the last four years Bismarck, and Bismarck's reptiles in the press, in London and in Germany, have kept Europe in a state of perpetual alarm about the alleged massing of Russian troops on the western frontier. General Caprivi now for the first time tells us the simple fact. He said: "Those who were disquieted by the condition of the Russian frontier would do well to study a map. It would be found that the Russian troops were at least 800 kilometres distant from the frontier. If a similar circle were described on the other side the German and Austrian troops within the space would be found to be even more numerous than on the Russian side."

The Trouble in China.

The question whether blood is not thicker than water may come up for swift practical decision before long if the rising tide of Manchu rebellion is not checked by the Great Wall. According to the telegrams from the Far East, the rising in Manchuria is sufficiently serious to have inflicted defeat upon the imperial troops, and to have entailed the massacre and torture of some three hundred Christians. The local authorities within 850 miles of Peking have declared themselves unable to afford the Protestant missionaries any protection, and Li Hung Chang is said to be seriously alarmed. The Manchu rebels, even if aided by an anti-foreign rising in China itself, may be dispersed. But if they succeed, not only the English and Americans, but all the European powers, will have their hands full to save the foreigners and Christians from a worse than Decian persecution. The probability, however is against the outbreak of a wide-wasting conflagration in China. These old empires do not blaze up like dried stubble which is the growth of a single year.

The possibility of a sudden crisis in China, such as would certainly ensue if Peking were to be seriously threatened, is one of the contingencies, however, which must not be lost sight of. Both England and the United States are ill-prepared at

ARCHBISHOP WALSH OF DUBLIN.

Caprivi in the Reichstag.

General Caprivi, Prince Bismarck's successor, made a much more reassuring address in the German Parliament after M. de Giers' departure than any which have been made by his predecessor. The German Chancellor was very specific, and full of a placid confidence in the

the present time to respond to the sudden calls that would certainly be made upon them by a catastrophe in China.

Storm and Earthquake. November was a month of violent storms on sea and land. European shores were strewn with wrecks, and the gale was so high that in several instances on the English coast the life-boats could not be launched. The survivors

Australian Progress.

The past year has in one way and another brought a wholly new prominence to Australia. Heretofore the Australians have been counted too remote to participate in the current life and thought of the rest of the world. But they have compelled the world to recognize them, and it has found them so interesting that it will never again neglect them. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which perhaps circulates more largely than any other periodical in Australia, may rightly claim a considerable credit for having brought antipodal matters prominently into the foreground. The political and social experiments of the Australian colonies are teaching older countries many valuable lessons. The labor movement there has been pushed with remarkable ability and energy, and advanced views upon most subjects are generally entertained.

Political Prospects Abroad.

As the old year draws to a close, men naturally peer forward if so be that they can discern anything through the murk. Prince George of Wales seems likely to recover from his fever, but in politics nothing is very clear except that all the statesmen prophesy peace and that all the people are dreading war. The new year will bring the British general election, which will show what the people think, first about Home Rule, and secondly upon the Labor program. The speeches of ministers and ex-ministers seem to indicate a growing determination of politics to agrarianism. Mr. Balfour professes a passionate desire to see more yeomen on the land, and it will not cost the author of the Irish Land Act many scruples to make a heavy draft upon British credit to satisfy the land-hunger of the laborer. Meanwhile, the tendency toward Socialism goes on apace. General Caprivi said, in the course of his remarkable speech, that "it was not impossible that next winter the Government would lay proposals before the Reichstag for the better employment of the increasing populations." That may mean anything or nothing. The Kaiser is almost an incalculable force.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

of the *Benvenue*, a three-masted vessel that sunk off Sandgate, were sixteen hours in the rigging before they could be rescued. The need of connecting the protective life-saving establishments with cable and telegraph was very forcibly illustrated. Disastrous as were the storms and floods which afflicted the western world, they were mere flea-bites compared with the terrible catastrophe that overwhelmed great districts in Japan. At the end of October a great earthquake was felt throughout no fewer than thirty-one provinces. As one result, river embankments were destroyed, so that in one district alone 850 miles will have to be reconstructed. The cone of the sacred mountain Fusi-yama was rent in twain; boiling mud spouted up in the midst of towns; hundreds of temples perished; 5,000 persons were killed, or burnt alive from the fires that always follow an earthquake which tumbles buildings of wood and paper down upon the stoves or open fires, in one prefecture alone 150,000 persons were left destitute. In America the elements have been more orderly than usual, and 1891 has been a year of exceptional immunity from violent storms and catastrophes of nature.

Politics at Home.

The year that is dawning will be greatly occupied with the presidential election. During the first months of the year a large number of State legislatures will be in session. There will be United States senators to elect, redistricting to effect, ballot laws to improve, and various legislative matters of engrossing local interest. In April, Louisiana will hold her critical election and decide for or against the lottery. Congress will be sitting through about half of the year, and each side will endeavor to make capital for use in the congressional and presidential elections of November. The year will be full of agitation of questions having to do with immigration, naturalization, and the alarming influx of foreign unskilled labor. In many parts of the country educational and municipal problems will create local storm centres. In short, the year 1892 will be full of interest for the observer of American life and public affairs.

GOVERNOR KINTORE OF SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

GOVERNOR JERSEY OF NEW SOUTH
WALES.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON OF TASMANIA.

FIVE AUSTRALASIAN GOVERNORS.

THE LATE REV. OSCAR C. M'CULLOCH.

A Practical Philanthropist. There has not been in this country a more active and successful preacher of the "new philanthropy" than the Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, who died December 10 at Indianapolis in the prime of his days. In his own city he was the friend of the poor, and the church he built by his tireless energy was the centre of its charitable activity. He called it the "Church of the Divine Fragments," for into it he gathered people of every shade of belief. A worthy epitaph is written in the list of projects which he set on foot in the city of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana. He organized the charitable resources of the city; started a society to look after the children; and was largely instrumental in securing free kindergartens, district nursing, and a workhouse for paupers; in establishing free baths, and in sending sick children to the country. He also organized a Dime Savings and Loan Association and was author of the bill for creating the Indiana State Board of Charities and the Board of Children's Guardians. He showed in this field a skill in organization and direction which in another field would have made him a great political or military leader, or a most successful business man. He is most widely known as the President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Indianapolis in May last, and as the author of the "Tribe of Ishmael," a study in social degradation. He will be missed not only in Indianapolis, but in the State and national councils, where his influence has been a dominant one in recent years. He has done much to make the charity of his country

more helpful, less harmful. It may be said of him as Degerando said of Joseph Tuckerman, speaking highest words in his praise as a philanthropist, "He knew the difference between poverty and pauperism."

An International Charity. In the midst of international bickerings and rumors of bickerings, it is refreshing to mark the spirit shown in the proffer of a cargo of flour by American millers to the starving peasantry of the Russian Empire. A few weeks ago the *Northwestern Miller*, of Minneapolis, proposed the sending of such a cargo, and when assured by the representative of the Russian Government at Washington that such a gift would be received and the flour properly distributed, this enterprising paper began a subscription in Minneapolis—where nearly 8,000 sacks were subscribed in an hour—and has sent an appeal to all the millers, mill furnishers, grain men and flour merchants of the country. It is estimated that 43,000 sacks will be needed to make up the cargo, and if millers in other parts of the United States give as generously, the 43,000 sacks will be moving toward the sea-board in a short time. Each miller will be asked to send his contribution to New York, and the Russian Government has promised to provide transportation from this port to Russia. The Governor of Minnesota has made an official appeal to the grain growers and millers of his State in behalf of the starving peasants, and it is expected that the Governors of other States will make similar appeals, thus giving support to the movement begun by the millers. A more appropriate Christmas present to Russia could not be made.

A Faithful Public Servant. The late Senator Preston G. Plumb, of Kansas, whose portrait appears in the succeeding department, was one of the most saliently vigorous and robust figures in National Politics. A typical Westerner in principles and personal characteristics, he had, through downright perseverance, fought his way from an apprenticeship in a printing office to a position of great influence in the Senate of the United States. Senator Plumb's third consecutive term would have expired in 1895. His work in the Senate was largely on the Committee on Appropriations, and as Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands. A life-long Republican, he had served his party with indefatigable energy and eminent success. He had a prodigious capacity for work, but killed himself overtaxing it. He was a Marcus Porcius Cato in his incessant exertions for economy, for frugality, and in the outspoken hatred of decrepit formulas and tinselled shams.

Other Speculations. Mr. Edison is holding out a prospect of an electric railway along which cars will speed, one or two every few minutes, at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. Mr. Crookes has been appalling the imagination of the electrical engineers by telling them of the enormous potentialities of energy stored up in matter. And then comes the declaration of that strange genius, Keeley, that he has discovered the secret of liberating the

enormous energy that is locked up in every atom. A certain vibration, he says, ruptures the envelope in which the molecules revolve, and he is then able to utilize the liberated energy. Of course, if Keeley is right, we are on the eve of a revolution compared with which the utilization of steam was as nothing; and it must be admitted that Mr. Crookes and other men of science have at least enabled ordinary mortals to admit the possibility that "there may be something in Keeley, after all." As for workable airships, they seem to be very near at hand; and the age of great inventions is only just opening

Death of Lord Lytton. The death of Lord Lytton on the 24th of November removes from

the scene a picturesque and somewhat grandiose figure, who inherited a famous name, and left behind him a memory which is tainted with the odium of the unjust invasion of Afghanistan. It seems strange that so prosaic and practical a nation as the English should ever have entrusted their destinies at home and in India to two such theatricalities as Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton. They certainly had to pay dearly for that temporary aberration from common sense. Of Lord Lytton, the best that can be said is that it is to be hoped in time the Afghan crime may be forgotten, and that much of his influence in social life may follow its author into oblivion. Lord Lytton's appointment to the French Embassy was a mistake; but, fortunately, nothing arose during his tenure of office to make England suffer for the caprice which sent Lord Lytton to what used to be regarded as the most important diplomatic post on the Continent. Lord Dufferin is generally spoken of as his successor, nor would it be possible to name any one of diplomatic service who is better qualified for the post. In America Lord Lytton has always been best known as "Owen Meredith," who wrote "Lucille" and other poetry that an improving public taste no longer fancies.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

v

M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrives in Paris.... A basis of settlement of the Virginia debt reached by the Olcott committee and the State commission... Cornelius N. Bliss elected president of the American Protective Tariff League to succeed Edward H. Aminidown, resigned.

November 20.—The Farmers' Convention at Indianapolis ends its session; no radical steps taken.... Secretary Proctor presents his annual report to the President.... The police repulse disorderly strikers in the coal districts of Pas-de-Calais, France.... The Russian Government consents to lend the Central Famine Committee 50,000,000 roubles, without interest.

November 21.—The Chilean Congress considers a program to improve the finances of the country.... Brazil's insurgents threaten to march on Rio Janeiro.... Cabinet ministers of Spain resign and Señor Canovas del Castillo charged with the formation of a new ministry.... Shocks of earthquake at Patras and throughout the Peloponnesus.... Imperial ukase prohibiting the export of wheat from Russia published.... Yale defeats Harvard in a foot-ball game at Springfield; score 10 to 0.

November 22.—M. de Giers leaves Paris for Berlin.... A new ministry formed in Spain under the leadership, as before, of Señor Canovas del Castillo.... The Judge of Crimes is reported to have concluded his examination at Valparaiso, Chili, of the attack upon the *Baltimore's* crew.

November 23.—Minneapolis selected as the place for holding the next Republican National Convention, and June 7, 1892, as the date.... Revolt of the navy in Brazil and resignation of President da Fonseca.... The French miners on strike refuse to accept the proposal to submit their troubles to the arbitration of a board to be appointed exclusively by the Government.... Severe storms throughout the Eastern States.

November 24.—Arguments heard in the governorship contest case in Connecticut.... Much property in Tennessee destroyed by a tornado.... The Archbishop of Aix convicted of the charge of sending an objectionable letter to the French Minister of Justice, and fined 120 francs... M. de Giers received in audience by the German Emperor at Berlin.

November 25.—Peixotto, the new President of Brazil, issues a call summoning Congress to reassemble on December 18, 1891.... The International Emigration Conference opened in Paris; England and Russia take no official action in the conference.

November 26.—Thanksgiving Day observed throughout the United States.... General Fonseca resigns from the army and retires to private life.... It is decided by the law officers of the British Crown that the Newfoundland Bait act is unconstitutional.... Mr. Balfour installed rector of the University of Glasgow.... Labor Congress opened at Lyons.... Conference of Irish Nationalists held in New York.... Yale defeats Princeton at foot-ball, by a score of 19 to 0.

November 27.—Chancellor von Caprivi defends the foreign policy of Germany in a spirited speech; he denies that he is about to resign.... Figaro to be prosecuted by the French Government for raising a subscription to pay the fine imposed on the Archbishop of Aix... In New York the stock broking firm of Field, Lindley Wiechers & Co. assign; liabilities reported \$2,000,000; alleged insanity of senior member.

HON. STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

(Appointed United States Secretary of War, Dec. 17, 1891, to succeed Hon. Redfield Proctor, resigned.)

November 16.—The French Chamber of Deputies approves the tariff of 25 francs on salted meats as fixed by the Senate.... Many thousand miners in the coal-fields of the Department of Pas-de-Calais, France, go on strike.... Ex-King Milan renounces all his legal and constitutional rights in Serbia.

November 17.—The Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union holds its annual session at Indianapolis, Ind.... The W. C. T. U. Convention in session at Boston choose officers; Miss Frances Willard re-elected president.... Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States assembles at Washington, D. C.... Much damage done by tornado along the coast of New Jersey.... Property to the value of \$1,500,000 destroyed by fire in St. Louis, Mo.... Palo Alto breaks the world's stallion record, trotting a mile over the Stockton (Cal.) track in two minutes eight and three-quarters seconds.... The German Reichstag reassembled.... Strike of match-makers at Versailles.

November 18.—The Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in session at Washington discusses the question of socialism.... The Junta assumes control of the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul and prepares for war.... Distributions of prizes at the French Academy.... Several tin-plate works in South Wales close their doors.

November 19.—Admiral Jorge Montt unanimously chosen President of Chili by the Electoral College....

November 28.—Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, called to order in the Reichstag for animadverting on the Emperor and Bismarck.... Funeral of Lord Lytton in the English church at Paris.... Conservative majority cut down in the by-election at Dorset.... Annual meeting of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

November 29.—Insurgent victory in China; four thousand Government troops defeated.... Operatives' Peace Congress at Rome, presided over by Signor Maffi.... Reception of King of Denmark at Berlin.... Wreck of the slave brig *Tahiti* between San Francisco and Mexico and 270 lost.... Mrs. Besant lectures on theosophy in New York.... Secretary Noble's report submitted to the President.

November 30.—End of the wide-spread strike among French coal miners.... The Supreme Court at Leipsic decided that as the Holy Coat at Treves is revered by many Catholics, and as the veneration of relics is part of the ritual of the Church of Rome, it is a punishable offence to publish statements stigmatizing the exhibition as a humbug.... The Rio Grande do Sul defies the Government and refuses to reinstate the former officials.... Complete returns from Japan show that the great earthquakes of the last days of October probably brought a loss of life amounting to 12,000 or 15,000 souls.... Chinese rebels reported to be marching upon Peking.

December 1.—Commercial treaty signed between Germany and Belgium.... A surplus of 9,000,000 lire announced for the coming fiscal year in the Italian budget—the first case on record of a surplus in the history of Italy.... Austria announces her intention of taking part in the Columbian Exposition, notwithstanding America's commercial attitude.... More trouble among the Tennessee miners.

December 2.—Chinese rebellion appears on later advices to be rather local.... Mr. Goschen propounds a new financial scheme for increasing the Bank's store of currency.... Project for union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.... Launching of armored cruiser No. 2 from Cramp's ship-yard, Philadelphia.

December 3.—Defeat of rebel forces in Manchooira claimed for the Imperialists.... Berlin suffering from epidemic of influenza.... The New York Chamber of Commerce demands a permanent census bureau.

December 4.—In New York a "crank" enters Russell Sage's office, and upon being refused a large sum of money, explodes a quantity of dynamite, wrecking a portion of the building and killing himself and another man.... Renewed disturbances in China; the Imperialists request naval protection.

December 5.—Formal decree published authorizing the admission of American pork into four French ports.... Commercial treaties with Austria and Switzerland announced on the program of the Reichstag.... Trains snow-bound in a tremendous blizzard raging in the North-western States.

December 6.—Secretary Tracy, in his annual report to the President, speaks with pride of our progress in building up the navy during the past year, and hopefully of the year to come.... Mrs. Besant lecturing before large audiences in New York on theosophy and occultism.... Seventy three miners killed by an explosion of fire-damp in a mine at St. Etienne, France.... Duke of Clarence, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is betrothed to Princess Mary of Teck.

December 7.—Crisp of Georgia nominated for the Speakership of the House on the thirtieth ballot.... The election contests in New York State to be decided by the Court of Appeals.... President Peixotto issues a manifesto accusing

Fonseca's Government of high treason.... Progressing development of a European Zollverein under German influence.

December 8.—Trouble in Persia over the prohibited use of tobacco.... Dr. Welti resigns from the Presidency of the Swiss Republic.... The English Court of Appeals makes a decision in the celebrated Maybrick insurance case, awarding the money to Mr. Maybrick's brothers.... In Africa the French are attempting to connect Algiers with Senegal by railway and telegraph line.

December 9.—Funeral of Dom Pedro in Paris.... France to demand reparation from Brazil for the killing of fifteen Frenchmen by Fonseca's agents.... The annual message of President Harrison read in Congress, and Secretary Foster submits his annual report.

December 10.—The Liberal conference to consider moral reforms meets in London.... Chancellor von Caprivi in the Reichstag makes a vigorous appeal for the proposed commercial treaties.... A fierce gale rages in Europe.... The State Dairymen's Association announce from their meeting at Oswego that they shall address Congress on the evils of the oleomargarine traffic.

December 11.—Turbulent scene in the French Chamber.... M. Flaquet given the lie for his assertion that Pius IX. was a Free-Mason.... Earl of Dufferin succeeds the late Lord Lytton as British Ambassador to France.... Mr. Gladstone addresses the Liberal delegates on rural reform.... Rebel forces crushed in China.... Hippolyte proclaims an amnesty.... Publication of the diplomatic correspondence resulting in the admission at reduced rate of American pork and grain to German markets.

December 12.—Chili's foreign minister asserts that there is much misunderstanding in the *Baltimore* affair, and that justice will be done the United States.... Excited discussion in the French Chamber over the proposed separation of Church and state.... Judge Barnard, of New York, decides the Dutchess County contested election cases in favor of the Republicans.

December 13.—Michael Davitt wounded in a fierce election riot at Waterford City, Ireland.... The London advisory board approves of the American plan to settle the Virginia State debt.... Reports that reciprocity treaties have been concluded with Trinidad, Barbadoes and Demerara.

December 14.—American Federation of Labor convenes at Birmingham, Ala.... The State of New York begins extensive preparations for the part it is to play in the World's Fair.... France breaks off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

December 15.—In the Pope's allocution he affirms that the Church is encompassed with enemies, and appeals to all Catholics for united defence of the Papacy.... More Donnybrook exhibitions in Ireland; John Dillon wounded.... Rumors that Brazil and the Argentine will join the European Zollverein.

OBITUARY.

November 16.—Dr. John Clarkson Jay, of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., grandson of John Jay.... General Charles Nicolas Lacretelle, a soldier in the Crimean War and a member of Marshal MacMahon's corps in the Franco-Prussian War.

November 17.—Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, of the United States Navy.... Mr. William Hooper Ross, of New York City, United States Consul at St. Petersburg, 1850-54.... Colonel William W. Scott, of Georgia.... Baron Joseph Doepller, President of the Austrian Supreme Court of Military Justice.... Duchess of Gra-

Laguayra, N. J., one of the founders of the Red D Line of steamers to Venezuela.

November 27.—Commodore William Rouckendorff, one of the oldest officers of the United States Navy.... Christian Berg, leader of the Radical Opposition at Copenhagen.

November 28.—Major Richard P. Hammond, a wealthy and prominent pioneer of California.... Sir James Porter Corry, Bart., member of the British House of Commons for the middle division of Armagh.

November 29.—Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, president of Mount Holyoke College.... John Lockwood, of Troy, N. Y., an hydraulic engineer of high reputation.... George Wheaton Allen, of Columbus, Ohio, known as "Land Bill" Allen, the recognized originator of the land bill by which it was sought to give all settlers coming to Ohio in the early days 160 acres of land.

November 30.—Archduke Henry of Austria, cousin of the present Emperor... Dr. Levi Ives, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Connecticut... Richard Power, member of the British House of Parliament.... Edwin De Leon, Consul-General of the United States to Egypt during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.... Major George W. McKee, of the United States Army.... The Rev. James Herrick, for over thirty-five years missionary of the American Board to Southern India.... Ex-Governor James M. Johnson, of Georgia.... The Rev. Samuel Adams Deams, a prominent Unitarian minister of Boston, Mass.

December 2.—Captain J. Hotch Parker, of the United States Revenue Marine... Louis Boerlin, Swiss Consul at Chicago.

December 3.—William Harry Hoy, Earl of Erroll....

THE LATE WILLIAM J. FLORENCE.

mont, *née* Mackinnon.... Rev. Frederick Koenig, pastor of the Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran Church, New York City.

November 18.—Alvan Duval, ex-Chief Justice of Kentucky.... Lieutenant-Commander Joseph Marthon, of the United States Navy.

November 19.—William J. Florence, the actor.... Isaac R. Diller, ex-Consul of the United States at Florence.... Jediah Bowen, of Ripon, Wis., who is credited in Flower's history with being the founder of the Republican party.

November 20.—Gilbert A. Deane, Republican State Senator-elect from the Fifteenth District of the State of New York.... Judge Silas M. Clark, of the State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.... Dowager Viscountess Falmouth.

November 21.—Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., President of Harvard University from 1862 to 1888.

November 22.—Judge Joseph Spraker, of Spraker's, N. Y., prominent in political and social affairs in the Mohawk Valley.... Maud Estelle Dailey, Sister Superior of the Order of St. John, New York City.... Sister Thérèse, the Superioress of the Sisters of Providence, in charge of the Asylum of St. Jean de Dieu, Longue Pointe, Quebec.

November 23.—Governor A. P. Hovey, of Indiana.... Dr. Phineas Parkhurst Wells, an eminent homœopathic physician of Brooklyn, N. Y.

November 24.—The Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Earl of Lytton, British Ambassador to France.... Captain Joseph Steele, a well-known seaman.... Alfred Haggis, Deputy Chairman of the London County Council.

November 25.—Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, Bishop of Carlisle, Eng.

November 26.—Dr. Hegel, ex-President of the Supreme Prussian Ecclesiastical Council.... Henry Boulton, of

THE LATE GOVERNOR ALVIN P. HOVEY, OF INDIANA.

Signor Cadorna, President of the Italian Senate.... Chief Rabbi Wolff, of Denmark.

December 4.—Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil.... Colonel "Dick" Taylor, of Chicago, a veteran of the Mexican War and a personal friend of both Lincoln and Douglass... Judge Wiley P. Harris, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Mississippi.... M. Lemonier, president of the International League of Peace.... Dr. Charles D. Smith, of New York City, a well-known physician of the old school.... Daniel C. Birdsall, of Hartford, Conn., for several years proprietor of the *Hartford Telegram*.... Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, of the Twenty-first United States Infantry.... Captain Joseph Keefe, of the Fourth United States Infantry.

December 5.—Edgar P. Wadhams, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

December 6.—Judge Rufus P. Ranney, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, generally acknowledged to be the best authority upon constitutional law in the State.... Captain James Jones, of Baltimore.... George Hall, of Newark, N. J., who printed the first issue of the *New York Tribune*.... Miss Mary E. Lattimer, of Philadelphia, an author of note. M. J. Charles Adolphe Alphand, Director of Public Works of Paris.... Wolcott Balestier, the young writer and author.

December 7.—Mrs. Mary Helen Peck Crane, of Asbury Park, N. J., a prominent worker and officer in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.... Edwin E. Holt, a prominent citizen of Minneapolis, Minn.... William H. Jackson, of Elizabeth, N. J., a well-known inventor.... Circuit Judge F. D. Irvine, of Farmville, Va., a former law partner of Governor McKinney, of Virginia.... Right Rev. John N. Calhoun, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Louisiana.

December 8.—Marcellus Lovejoy Stearns, ex-Governor of Florida.... Colonel William W. Clapp, for many years editor of the *Boston Journal*.... Judge Cyrus E. Davis, a prominent lawyer of Niagara Falls.... Zuinglino Grover, for thirty-three years principal of the Dearborn Seminary, Chicago.

December 9.—Harris C. Hartwell, ex-President of the Massachusetts Senate.... Dr. Frank Donaldson, a noted specialist in throat and lung diseases and a professor in the Maryland University of Medicine.... Major Milborne F. Watson, of the United States Army.

December 10.—Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, pastor of the Plymouth Congregationalist Church of Indianapolis, Ind., and one of the greatest philanthropists and workers in charitable movements in the country.... Charles B. Evarts, a prominent lawyer of New York City, eldest son of ex-Senator Evarts.... James Yerger, a prominent lawyer of Jackson, Miss., son of the late Chief Justice William Yerger.... General Sir Lewis Pelly, K. C. B., of London.... Joseph Otis Glover, one of the foremost lawyers of Chicago.

December 11.—The Rev. Alanson A. Haines, of Ham-burgh, N. J., pastor of the Presbyterian church and army chaplain in the civil war.... Louis de Bebian, one of the best known French residents of New York City.

December 12.—Miss Julia A. Ames, editor of *The Union Signal*, of Chicago, the official organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.... Judge Garrett G. Ackerson, of Hackensack, N. J.

December 13.—Sanford Hazen, of Ripon, Wis., one of the eight brothers comprising the Hazen band, who accompanied the log cabin on its journey in the campaign for William Henry Harrison.... The Rev. George Crosby Smith, president of Drew Ladies' Seminary at Carmel, N. Y.... James Henry Grovesteen, the veteran piano manufacturer.... Ex-State Senator William Lewis, of Hamden, N. Y.... George G. Blanchard, of Placerville, Cal., Republican candidate for Congress at the last election.

THE LATE SENATOR PRESTON B. PLUMB, OF KANSAS.
(Died Dec. 30, 1891.)

December 14.—Surgeon Melancthon L. Ruth, of the United States Navy.... Nathaniel A. Horton, editor of the *Salem (Mass.) Gazette*.... John H. Richardson, a prominent citizen of New Orleans.... Judge Josiah Minot, of Concord, Conn., a former law partner of President Pierce... Joel B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.... William Gorman Wills, the well-known dramatist.... C. C. Bliss, of Little Rock, Ark., a prominent Republican leader during the reconstruction period.

December 15.—Edmon Sheppard Conner, of Rutherford, N. J., one of the oldest American actors.... Sister Mary Frances Bunting, Superioress of Mount De Sales Seminary, Baltimore.... Archduke Sigismund of Austria.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

We reproduce from *Judge* this month a typical Gillam cartoon representing Mr. Blaine as the melancholy Prince with the first line of the soliloquy in his mouth, while half a dozen courtier aspirants of the baser sort lurk in a corner. There is something peculiarly felicitous and appropriate in the representation of the Republican leader as the lonely Hamlet, set apart from his party by his unique and mighty personality.

The irresistible products of Bengough's pen, which we take from *Grip*, explain themselves. That illustrating the appeal for manhood suffrage we can well imagine the effect of on the workman's mind. Uncle Sam's tariff wall is sneered at in a second, and the speaking attitudes of Abbott and Blaine in a third strike, the same note of Canadian independence of the United States.

The caricatures of the month include one or two from *Il Papagallo* which are more felicitous than usual. The cartoon representing John Bull as Macbeth in the midst of a double set of weird sisters is novel and ingenious; note especially the Italian picture of Ireland, and Home Rule as a witch with a serpent in her grasp. Prussia makes a curious Banquo, while France and Russia feed the flames and the witches' caldron. The little sketch of the Triple Alliance as three dogs baying at the clouds which hide the moon is simple but comical. The German sketch of the situation in Brazil dates from before the time when King Stork was himself gobbled up by his successor. The cartoon "To the Polls," expresses with vigor and truth the issues before the electors—issues the true significance of which the result showed they did not mistake. The cartoons from Australia about General Booth's triumphal tour speak for themselves.

BERNHARD GILLAM OF "JUDGE."

"JUDGE'S" NOTED CARTOONIST.

IT was in 1886 that Bernhard Gillam went into partnership with W. J. Arkell and bought *Judge*. Since then he has been building up a fine Roland for the Democratic Oliver, *Puck*. So far as concerns the full-page tinted cartoons proper, Mr. Gillam's special province on *Judge*, few find them a whit behind the efforts of the great Keppler in *Judge's* older rival. Mr. Gillam received his art education in England. He was born a humorous artist; in fact he couldn't help it. Even when his ambition was to become a great painter of historical pictures his expansive canvasses provoked "inextinguishable laughter" from audiences whose plain duty it was to be reverently serious. If Mr. Gillam has made a virtue of necessity in becoming one of the foremost cartoonists of the country, he has accomplished it with a success which is enviable. His historical period was succeeded by portrait-painting, and in 1890 he came to *Harper's Weekly* as the colleague of the immortal Nast, after which he passed through phases of *Frank Leslie's* and *Puck* which might well fit him for bringing *Judge* to its present success. Mr. Gillam is a young man, but thirty-five, and may well expect new worlds to conquer in his career.

FRUITS OF THE FRANCHISE ACT.

The Dominion election lists are now being revised under an act which discriminates against the poor and industrious, and is in every respect iniquitous and tyrannical, as well as monstrously expensive. Away with it, and give us manhood suffrage!—From *Toronto Grip*, Nov. 26, 1891.

MUTUAL PLEASURE.

BLAINE. "Er—it would h m!—suit my convenience very much, Mr Abbott, if—er—aw—that is to say, if your Commissioners didn't come to Washington until well, not for the present."

ABBOTT. "Nothing, I assure you, Mr. Blaine, could meet our views more precisely than to serve your convenience in the manner you suggest!" From *Grip*, Toronto, Dec. 12, 1891.

OUT AGAIN

From *Puck*, Dec. 16, 1891.

Salvation stock is "humming,"

Every day,

Utopia nearer coming—

So they say:

Now when Booth has banked his cash

And has cooked the devil's hash,

He'll wave his blood-red mash

And away!

—From the *Queensland Boomerang*, Oct. 10, 1891.

THE NEW VERSION OF THE STORY OF PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

PERSEUS MENRO: "Um! Don't think I'll rescue her this trip!"

—From the *Melbourne Punch*, Oct. 8, 1891.

TO THE POLLS:

"After which of these figures will you march to the polls?"

—From *The Weekly Freeman*, Dublin, Nov. 7, 1891

THE WORLD'S AUCTION.

From the *St. Stephen's Review*, London.

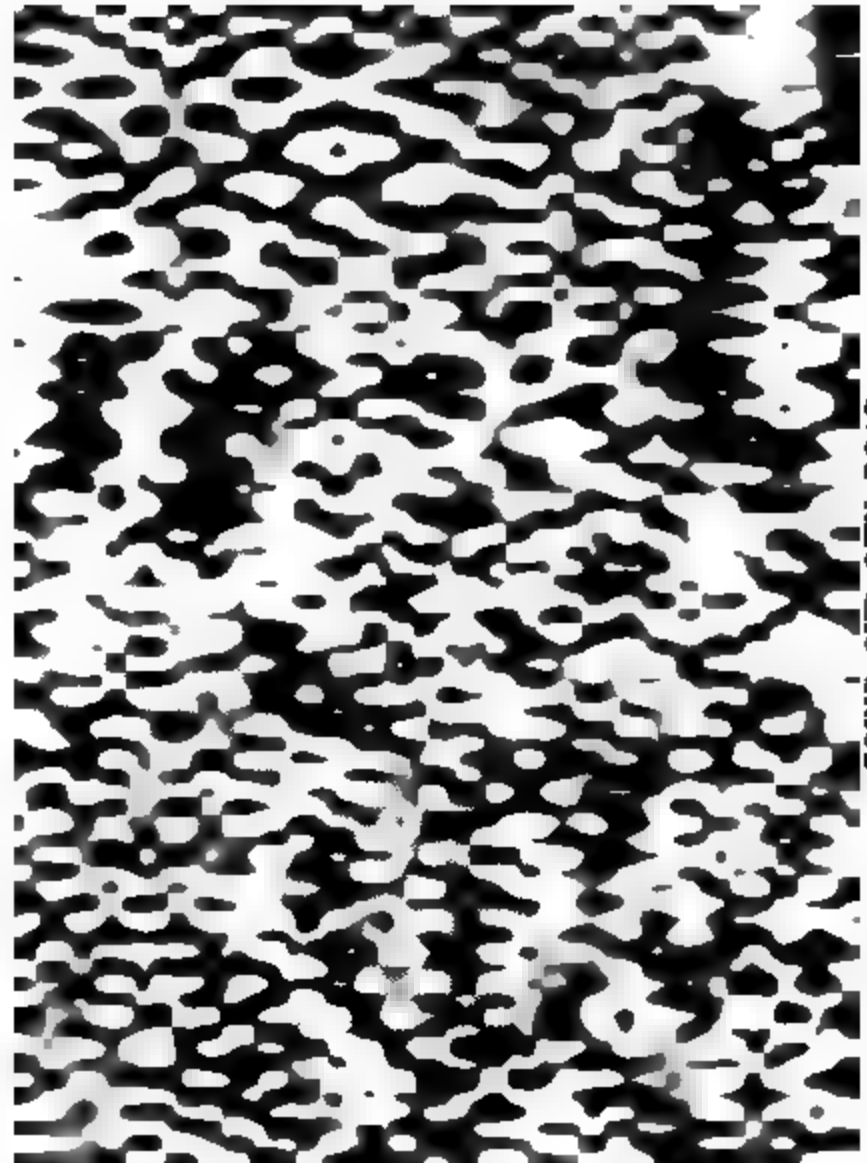
THE DOGS WHO BARK AT THE CLOUDS WHICH HIDE
THE MOON.
From *Il Papagallo*, Rome, Nov. 7, 1891.

KING LOG AND KING STORK IN BRAZIL.
From *Beiblatt zum Kladderadatsch*, Berlin, Nov. 22, 1891.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.
From *Moonshee*, Nov. 14, 1891.

MACBETH AND THE WITCHES.

seek predictions
they are mock-
who predict for



GOING OUR OWN ROAD.

CHAPLAIN: "Don't mention it, Jonathan. We are entirely independent of you. In fact, your tariff wall is rather a good thing for us."—From *Toronto Grip*, Dec. 12, 1891.

THE CZAR AND RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

CHARACTER SKETCH FOR JANUARY. BY W. T. STEAD.

THE two portly volumes in which Mr. George Kennan has compressed the sum total of his observations on Siberia naturally direct public attention of the Western World to Russia and its ruler. Mr. Kennan is an American traveller who has done good service both to Russia and to humanity by turning upon Siberia and its exiles the electric search-light of a first-class American journalist. His pictures of life in Siberia, and especially of life in the convict and forwarding prisons in Siberia, have undoubtedly made a deep and painful impression upon the public mind; that impression will be deepened by his collected letters, and possibly the majority of those who read these illustrated volumes will regard them as a conclusive condemnation of a system under which such horrors are possible. At the same time, it is well to remember that all things in this world are comparative, and that it hardly does for us of the English-speaking race, with the memory of our Australian convict settlements and the system of convict labor in mines which still exists in some of the Southern States, to draw too hasty conclusions concerning a political system merely because its prisons are overcrowded and its convicts are ill-treated. Of course to Westerns, even to those Westerns who haughtily refuse to establish anything of a representative system in Hindustan, where we have twice as many subjects as the Russian Czar, governed on a system which is as utterly opposed to the democratic idea as the Government of Russia itself—the Russian system stands condemned on first principles. In Russia there is no Parliament, nor is there a free press, nor has the nation as a whole any of the constitutional apparatus which, to the English-speaking man, seem the first essential of civilized government.

IF GEORGE KENNAN WERE CZAR!

Nevertheless, it would be very interesting to know what Mr. George Kennan would do if he were to wake up one fine morning and find that he had changed skins with Alexander III., autocrat of all the Russias. I venture to predict that, whatever else he did, he would not do one thing which many superficial observers consider to be the great *desideratum* in Russia. Mr. Kennan would not introduce the American Constitution, with its machinery of ballot-boxes, Senate, and House of Representatives, into a country where not one man in ten can read, and not one man in a hundred would have the remotest idea as to what to do with his vote if he had one.

If Mr. Kennan would not do this, still less would any intelligent Englishman who is familiar with the shortcomings of the parliamentary system, a system which Mr. Greenwood and M. de Laveleye tell us in almost so many words is breaking down before our

MR. GEORGE KENNAN

eyes. That is an exaggeration, no doubt, but constitutionalism is so far from being a universal specific and panacea for all the evils of maladministration that we really ought to begin to look with a little sympathetic interest at the immensity of the problems which confront the Emperor of Russia. While admitting all that can be fairly said against the abuses of the system over which the Czar presides,

we may well rejoice that the Russian Government has at its head a ruler as cautious, as resolute, and as devoted to peace as Alexander III. To put yourself in his place is the first rule for judging anybody.

• If the Friends of Russian Freedom, with whose general principles every one must sympathize, were to be called together in Washington or London to reshape the constitution of Russia and to remodel the institutions of the nation according to their own sweet will and pleasure, they would, perhaps, be able to appreciate better the difficulties which confront the autocrat of all the Russias than they seem to do at the present moment.

Seldom has there been a greater contrast between the semblance of power and its reality than that which continually confronts the occupant of the

in theory and upon paper—with the actual impotence of the Czar to make any serious impression upon the great evils which afflict his people, we are reminded of the luckless king of Persia who, when the triumphant Moslems overran his empire and made him prisoner, was left to starve in his own treasury. All round that Persian monarch were heaped diamonds, and emeralds, and topazes, and pearls of incalculable value; wherever his eye turned he saw nothing except gold and silver and precious stones—but with the wealth of Ormuz and the East about him, the wretched man perished with hunger and thirst.

THE HUMAN GLACIER OF MUSCOVY

I brought back from Russia a sense not of the omnipotence of the Czar, but the very reverse. The

ALEXANDER III., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Russian throne. Nominally the Czar is the Vicegerent of the Almighty; his will is omnipotent throughout the whole of Northern Asia and Eastern Europe, his slightest word has the force of law. There exists no institution with authority to withstand his ukase, nor is there within the whole of his vast dominions a noble or demagogue among all his subjects whom he could not destroy with a wave of the hand. The greatest army in the world would march unhesitatingly even to defeat and destruction if he chose to lift his finger, and upon the meanest income of the poorest of his peasant subjects he can levy what tax he pleases. From Archangel to Odessa, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, there exists no journalist upon whose pen the Czar does not keep control; nor is there any department of human activity, religious or secular, in which the Czar has not the sovereign right of arbitrary intervention. Yet as we contrast this illimitable po-

MARIE-FEODOROVNA, CZARINA OF RUSSIA

Czar, as he would be the first to confess, is often as powerless to effect reforms and check abuses as he is to modify the rigor of the Russian winter or arrest the advance of the Russian influenza. Those who have never been in Russia do not realize the immensity of its area, and the absence of those elements which, in America and England, are relied upon to effect changes and to initiate reforms. There is an inertia about that great mass which is like the *vis inertia* of a glacier. If Stepniak, or Prince Krapotkin, or George Kennan were Czar to-morrow, they would no more be able to transform the country or eradicate the evils which are continually being held up to the execration of the world than M. de Lesseps or Edison would be able to quicken the march of the Rhone glacier. They might, no doubt, clean it a little here and there, and cut a gully, a trench, or a tunnel, but the vast mass would baffle all that dynamite or elec-

tricity could effect. To bring Russia into line with Western ideas they would have to use the imperial prerogative as unsparingly as Peter the Great. Peter, that mighty Titan, flung himself headlong at the task. Not once in five centuries do we find a human being of such stupendous energy: his thoughts were thunder-bolts, his resolves were like earthquakes, before which institutions and kingdoms crumble into dust. but how little, comparatively, he was able to effect! He almost pulled Russia's head off her body in his attempt to twist it round from the Orient to the Occident; but many students are of the opinion that Russia's progress would have been all the more steady if the pace had not been forced by that revolutionist on the throne. Such, at least, is the opinion of the present Emperor and the men who are around him. Not in revolution, but in evolution, not in the violent forcing of Western and English ideas upon an Eastern and Slavonic people, but rather in permitting the silent growth and development of the genius of the Russian race, is their path of duty. Of one thing we may be certain, and that is that the Friends of Russian Freedom would have to apply many more pounds pressure per square inch in the shape of autocratic authority in order to get the Russians to march their way and keep step to the music of Western civilization than the Czar needs to apply to keep his people jogging along in their ancient ruts.

WHAT THE CZAR WANTS TO DO.

It is no use swearing at the Czar, and saying that he is autocratic and omnipotent, and therefore he ought to reform his prison administration and root out all the social and administrative evils which are the plague of Russia. The Czar may or may not be fully alive to the necessity of doing these things, but there is no doubt as to the Czar's desire to

extirpate what he considers to be the evils which afflict his country. If the Czar believes anything in the world, he believes, first, that his people should not be swept away by millions by the famine and famine typhus; secondly, that what the Russians call the Jewish cancer should not be allowed to eat its way into the social and industrial life of the nation; and, thirdly, that the Orthodox Greek Church should be protected against the ravages of Protestant Non-conformity. The Czar may be mistaken upon all three points. It may be that the famine is a blessing in disguise; it may be that the Jew is the brain of Muscovy, and the Stundists may be the sole hope for the regeneration of the empire. But whether the Emperor be right or wrong does not concern us at present, all that I wish to insist upon is that there is no mistaking the passionate earnestness with which the Czar desires to combat the famine, to extirpate the Jew, and to suppress Stundism, but before all three he stands as powerless as if, instead of being the Imperial Autocrat of All the Russias, he were the humblest moujik in his dominions. What wonder, then, if he would sometimes feel in the bitterness of his soul as if he were but a mockery monarch with a pasteboard diadem and a reed for a sceptre!

THE FAMINE ON THE VOLGA.

The famine which is afflicting the provinces of the Volga is one of those disasters which the imagination fails to realize. In India, from time to time, we have had experience of the consequences which follow a failure of the crops. In the lifetime of this generation Orissa was visited by a famine which swept away the luckless cultivators of the soil literally by the million. But the disasters which depopulate provinces are but little thought of when these provinces are peopled by Asiatics and Afri-

cans. It is only when the destruction falls upon white-skinned men, living within the European or American system, that we appreciate somewhat of its significance. The famine prevails over a vast district, far larger than the whole of the United Kingdom, inhabited by a population as great as that of England and Scotland. It is the scene of sufferings which, if they took place in a thickly-peopled Western country, would inevitably produce revolutionary outbursts—outbursts directed not so much against any particular form of administration as against the order of the universe which allowed human beings to starve and pine and die for sheer lack of sustenance. In Russia, with the exception of a few great cities here and there, the population is almost entirely rural; villages scattered here and there in the midst of great steppes do not afford material even for successful jacquerie. The Russian peasants are, besides, the most long-suffering in Europe. Inured to hardship, accustomed to privations, baked by the sun in summer and half-frozen in winter, they acquire a stolidity and passivity unknown to the more volatile and nervous populations of Western Europe. The accounts which reach us from time to time from the estates on which resident land-owners or government officials are maintaining a hand-to-hand struggle against the

shillings per head, and that whole herds of cattle have been slaughtered for lack of fodder, after having been reduced to mere skin and bone. The nomadic instinct of the Russian peasant asserts itself at such times as this, and the population of whole villages wander forth to seek bread or death. They die by the way-side, or come to villages as hunger-stricken as their own. There is no food to be had, and it is to be feared that long before next summer Russia will have lost far more subjects than could have perished in the bloodiest campaign. But against such a scourge what can the Czar do? To feed a province is difficult enough even when there are railways and canals and rivers stretching like a network into every nook and corner of the smitten district, but to ration a whole nation spread over a country in which the rivers are frozen, where railways practically do not exist, and where the draft cattle have perished in the early days of the famine, what can be done? Before such catastrophes czars and ministers recognize the impotence of man in the presence of great inert forces of nature.

THE NEW EXODUS.

Upon the question of combating the famine, the Czar is at one with all the civilized world. That is not the case in relation to the Jews. The enforced exodus of the Russian Jews, or rather of the infinitesimal fraction of Russian Jews who live outside the pale within which alone the Jews are allowed to live, has brought down upon the Russian Government the execration of the press of England and America. The opinion of the Russians, if we may speak broadly of an inorganic mass in which public opinion does not exist, is that the Jews are an evil element in the body politic. There is little doubt that if the anti-Jewish laws were to be submitted to a plebiscite they would be approved by an enormous majority of the Russian people. The Jews in Russia are at the present moment confined to certain provinces in the south-west which cover an area nearly eight times the size of England and Wales. This territory is regarded by the Emperor and by most of his subjects to be a sufficiently large slice of the fatherland to be infested by the Jews, whom they regard as social parasites, demoralizing every community into which they penetrate—a species of human vermin which every government should seek to extirpate for the general good. This idea is no doubt mediæval, like many other things in Russia. Our forefathers held the same opinion down to the days of Oliver Cromwell, and at this moment the chiefs of the two greatest organizations which exist at the present moment on the Continent of Europe, the Roman Church and the German Empire, are very much inclined to agree with the justice of the Russian verdict. But whether the Czar is right or wrong, whether the Jew is the economic salvation or the incarnate perdition of a state, there is no doubt as to the passionate and resolute determination of the Czar to destroy what he would describe as the Jewish plague. But against him are arrayed the same



THE SHADED PORTION OF THE MAP SHOWS THE TERRITORY TO WHICH THE JEWS OF RUSSIA ARE CONFINED.

famine are heart-rending in the extreme. The cattle have died by the thousand. Russian stock becomes lean and haggard even in the best of times during the winter, and it is not surprising to learn that purchasers have been sought in vain at two or three

silent forces which baffled Pharaoh in ancient Egypt. The inexhaustible fecundity of the Jewish race is more potent than the ukases of all the czars. With bayonet or with bludgeon a hundred Jews may be driven out of Moscow or St. Petersburg. Baron Hirsch, taking up the pious rôle of Moses or Aaron, may transplant hundreds of thousands every year to new lands beyond the seas, but the Jewish cradle, which is never empty, will fill up all vacant places, and at the end of ten or twenty years of exodus, forced or voluntary, there will be more Jews in Russia than there are to-day.

PERSECUTION OF THE STUNDISTS.

The third enemy whom the Emperor fears, and against which he is wielding all the forces at his disposal in Church and state, are the Stundists. The Stundists are Protestant Nonconformists, whose services used to last an hour, and who are called Stundists from the German word *stunde*, which signifies an hour. They are what we would call in England evangelical dissenters, and correspond to our Methodists and Baptists. They are but feeble folk, who are proscribed by law. Propagandism, which is the vital breath of all such creeds, is forbidden under stringent pains and penalties. They have no places of worship, no powerful hierarchy; their members are humble peasants, whose only literature is the Bible and whose only liturgy is their hymn-book, yet they are spreading in the south of Russia at a rate which fills the official custodians of the orthodox Ark of the Covenant with dismay. M. Pobedonostzeff, the procurator of the Holy Synod, a man zealous, intelligent, and conscious according to his lights, stands, like Archbishop Laud, near the right hand of the Czar. Sovereign and minister are united in a holy or unholy zeal against the Stundist heretics. The other day in appointing a new bishop the Emperor instructed the newly-appointed prelate to spare no effort to combat the sect of the Stundists, which was spreading in every direction. Those of us who have learned the lessons of our own history and remember that Archbishop Laud brought his sovereign to the block—but not before his persecuting policy had founded a new England beyond the sea, where all the Nonconformist and democratic ideals were to be realized in Church and state—watch the unequal struggle between the Czar and the Stundists with sympathetic interest. These Stundists, if the Czar did but know it, are the hope of Russia; they are creating the moral sentiment and stirring individual religious conviction upon which alone will it be possible to rear a stable edifice of progressive and civilized empire. Their persecution and banishment to the Caucasus and Central Asia, their imprisonments and fines, and all the petty malevolences of the hierarchy, are but as the persecution of the Christians at Jerusalem that followed Pentecost. But for that persecution Christianity might have perished in its cradle, whereas the malice of the intolerant Sanhedrin scattered the seed of life

through the whole of Western Asia. Annas and Caiaphas have their representatives in M. Pobedonostzeff and his episcopal vassals. Few things seem more certain in Russia than the fact that the number of Stundists will have multiplied many times before the Emperor Alexander is gathered to his fathers.

PRISON REFORM.

If, then, the Emperor is so powerless to effect the objects upon which his heart is set, is it to be wondered at that he is impotent to execute reforms the need of which are much more clearly felt by Western Europeans than by the Russians? No doubt the Czar would admit, as M. Galkin-Wratski admitted to me when I discussed the matter with him in St. Petersburg, the state of the prisons in Russia and Siberia is a disgrace to the empire. There are many other things besides prisons that are very disagreeable, and those who recall Mr. Carlyle's savage diatribes against model prisons in this country need not be surprised if Russian administrators feel that the first charge upon the exchequer is for the amelioration of the condition of the non-criminal population rather than the improvement of the jails. The normal condition of the factory workers in many of the Russo-Polish towns, and of many of the peasants in Russia itself, could easily furnish materials for a series of pictures quite as startling as any of Mr. George Kennan's pictures of Siberia. It is very horrible to us Westerns to see prisoners sleeping side by side on bare boards, without opportunities for change of raiment, without any privacy, a hundred men and boys huddled together like wild beasts behind the iron bars of a cage; but the prisoners probably prefer it to solitary confinement, and many a regiment has no other sleeping-place than the raised wooden bed on which prisoners lie. It is well to take as a corrective of Mr. Kennan's narrative M. de Windt's report and Dr. Lansdell's descriptions, but I make no attempt to palliate or condone the enormities to which Mr. Kennan bears testimony. No person who has been a prisoner himself ever feels disposed to side with the authorities against those whom they keep under lock and key. Brutal, underpaid, and overworked officials exist in every country, and they of necessity abound in countries which, like Russia, are so vast that the supervision of the central authority is necessarily lax and intermittent.

MORE PRISONS WANTED.

But that is not the only cause of the evils which Mr. Kennan describes. Russia needs more prisons. Russia has outgrown her prisons, and the prisoners suffer in consequence. Overcrowding means death. In the Black Hole of Calcutta, death swift and merciful; in ordinary prisons, death by slow torture, aggravated by every form of disease and every accompaniment of horror. Russian philanthropists point triumphantly to the abolition of the knout. It would be a much truer philanthropy to restore flogging as a substitute for imprisonment, until, at least, they have built sufficient prisons to furnish healthy

cells for the prisoners. Russians shudder at our gallows, but think nothing of the slow doing to death of hundreds by overcrowding, exposure, and underfeeding.

SIBERIAN PRISONS AND LONDON SLUMS.

M. Galkin-Wratski, the chief director of the prisons of the empire, is a humane and intelligent man, who, like the Czar, is sincerely anxious to see the abuses ended which Mr. Kennan describes. Alas! it is not enough to be humane and intelligent. You must also have money wherewith to carry out your reforms, and energy and authority enough to compel the sluggish and corrupt official to execute your will. The slums of London and the dives of New York fill our czar, Public Opinion, with shuddering horror. In these dens fester all the diseases of the body politic, and every day and every hour innocent children are damned into this modern inferno. But our great czar, Public Opinion, with all the apparatus of ballot-boxes at his back, seems powerless to make an appreciable indentation upon this seething mass of human misery. London and New York are the richest cities in the world, but the task seems beyond our strength. As we look at our slums, the Russian Czar looks at his Siberian prisons. They are deplorable, no doubt, in some places, and he is trying to mend them as means and men are afforded him. But a root-and-branch revolution—no, that is as impossible for him to contemplate as it is for Lord Salisbury to contemplate the rebuilding of the slums of London.

POLITICAL EXILES.

"Yes, but," some impatient reader will exclaim, "what nonsense all this is about more prisons! What is wanted is not more prisons, but fewer prisoners. If the Czar would only stop exiling men by administrative order or imprisoning political offenders, there would be abundant room left for all the ordinary criminals." Mr. Kennan would not say that, because Mr. Kennan knows his facts. Out of an empire of 120,000,000 souls, 17,000 pass as exiles every year into Siberia. For the sending of 15,000 of these the Czar has as much or as little responsibility as Queen Victoria has for the sending of the drunks and disorderlies of London to Holloway Jail. If Dr. Spence Watson were made supreme warden of the Siberian frontier, with absolute authority to liberate every exile who did not in his opinion deserve imprisonment for non-political crime, he would not find ten per cent. worthy of his intervention. In 1887 there were only 165 political exiles sent to Siberia. I say nothing to excuse exile by administrative order or political imprisonment. I merely remind those who are raging about the state of the Siberian prisons that if every political prisoner were liberated to-morrow, and no one was ever sent to Siberia who had not fully qualified, according to English or American notions, for a convict jail, it would not appreciably lessen the horrors of overcrowding.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Czar is not Peter the Great, and however much we might wish him to be Peter Redivivus, if it were put to the vote of the masses of his subjects there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of his being as he is rather than Peter. In that sense the Czar is a democratic sovereign. The one idea of his subjects is that if anything goes wrong it is because the Czar has too little power, not because he has too much. In one respect the world has good reason to rejoice that the power of Alexander III. is absolute. The one organized force in Russia is the army. The Russian officers constitute an educated, disciplined body of men, whose professional training and whose natural instincts lead them to desire war. The Russian army will not have its magazine rifles before 1894, and till then even the Russian fire-eater probably would prefer to postpone war. But after the new rifle is in the hands of every private, then "To Berlin, to Vienna, or to Constantinople!" So say the Russian Jingoers, and it is easy to see that if the Czar were weak or warlike, Russia would be a menace to the peace of Europe. Fortunately, however, neither General Obrutscheff nor General Vannofsky nor General Gourko nor General Dragomiroff count for anything excepting so far as they are supported by the Czar. Alexander III., although a million of men would march at his bidding, is obstinately, resolutely, fanatically peaceful. Not until his successor sits on the Russian throne will Europe know how much it owes to that strong silent man who, for the last ten years, has earned for himself the blessing of the peacemaker.

Alexander III. is his own foreign minister. When I remarked to M. de Giers that his policy had inspired even the English with confidence in the honesty and sincerity of his desire for peace and good relations, he hastened to interrupt me in order to declare that in everything he had done he only represented the Emperor. Hence the immense importance which attaches to the personality of the Czar. As long as he reigns it will be his convictions, his ideas, which will influence the course of Russian foreign policy; and it is with him that we have to do.

"Of all the Russians," said to me M. Suvorine, the editor of the *Novoe Vremya*, "the Emperor is by far the most distinctively Russian." "That is interesting," I replied; "because of all the Russians he seems to me most to resemble an English gentleman." Alexander III., from the point of view of the *entente* between England and Russia, is almost an ideal emperor. If you could imagine a human being who was *au fond* Lord Hartington, and at the same time imbued with the religious temperament of Mr. Bright and the intense domesticity of Lord Granville, you would conjure up a conception which is as nearly as possible the English equivalent of the Russian Emperor. There is in him a deep natural piety, such as that which forms the background of the Quaker soul; he is devoted to his

wife and children, but his intellectual type most closely resembles that of Lord Hartington. That is to say, his is a mind not viewy—not given to speculation—a mind solid and sure, practical and sound—which brings to the consideration of every question when it arises, but not before, the business-like common-sense and strict integrity of purpose which characterize the leader of our Liberal Unionists. It is the mind of a man who is capable both of inspiring and of reposing confidence—an honest man, who endeavors to see things from the standpoint of justice, and then who automatically, *sans phrase*, tries to do right.

In the Russian Windsor at Gatschina, by the sea side at Peterhof, or in the Danish home at Copenhagen, the Emperor delights for a time to forget the cares of state in the society of his wife and children. He is perfectly idolized by his family, and all those who serve him in any way are overflowing in praise of his kindly, unassuming disposition. A devoted husband, whom not even his worst enemies have ever accused of a single fault against his wife, he is a most affectionate father, the companion and friend of his boys. Few more pleasant scenes were described to me during my stay in Russia than that of the Czar of all the Russias officiating as master of the children's revels in the happy family party that assembled last autumn at Copenhagen, superintending all their games and participating in all the boyish sport. There was no romp so great as he. There were the English children,

would wrestle with the Czar and try to throw him over. But although the struggle lasted until the whole party streamed with perspiration and the gardens rang with merry laughter, the Emperor never was thrown. The Greek princes are as sons of Anak, but the Czar is as Hercules for strength

M OBRUTSCHEFF,

Chief of Staff of the Russian Army.

and muscle, and "Uncle Sasha" always stood his ground.

"UNCLE SASHA" STANDS HIS GROUND.

And as it was in the pleasant playground in Denmark, so it is in the great affairs of state in Russia. Alexander III. stands his ground. All agree in declaring that although he is slow to move, deliberate in the extreme in making up his mind, when his resolution is once taken and his foot is once put down, no consideration on earth will induce him to take it up. Only on one condition will he reconsider a decision once formed. If it can be proved to him that he has been misinformed, if he is convinced that what he believed to be a fact, and which was allowed to influence his policy as such, was no fact, but a fiction, then, with the honesty and sense of justice which are his pre-eminent characteristics, he will frankly and publicly own himself in the wrong. Of this the most signal illustration was afforded the world when Prince Bismarck convinced him that he had been deceived by the forged despatches from Bulgaria. It was rather a painful confession, which a weak man would have made grudgingly, and after which he would have modified as little as possible the policy based upon his mistake. Not so Alexander III. He felt that he had unwittingly been unjust to Prince Bismarck, and he acknowledged it, and frankly readjusted his policy in favor of Germany.

M PIERRE VANNOFSKY,
Russian Minister of War

and the Greeks, and his own: and a royal time they seemed to have had of it. To these princes and princesses his imperial majesty was merely "Uncle Sasha," and it was "Uncle Sasha! Uncle Sasha!" all over the place. Sometimes he would stand up in the midst of the merry throng and challenge the youngsters to pull him down. One after another, and then all together, the bevy of princes and princesses, grandchildren of the King of Denmark,

A STRONG MAN WITH SHORT VIEWS.

The Emperor is a strong man who takes short views. He sees what he believes to be his duty from day to day, and he does it honestly to the best of his ability, in the spirit of the maxim that

M. JOSEPH GOURKO,

Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Varsovie.

"sufficient to the day is the evil thereof," and in the faith that strength sufficient for the day will be given him from on high. It is a different feeling from that which prompted Metternich's saying, "*Après moi le deluge*," for the Emperor feels that he and his are in the hands of God—who alone sees the end from the beginning, and will find tools to carry on his work when the day comes for that work to be done. That deep, silent, but abiding conviction has grown much upon the Emperor of late years. In his youth, when he never expected to ascend the throne, for which his elder brother, to whom he was passionately attached, was carefully trained and educated, while his own education was comparatively neglected, he was full of high and buoyant spirits, headstrong and vehement. But since his brother's death, and the shadows of the great responsibilities which overhang the throne darkened over him, he has become more and more deeply impressed with a sense of the invisible and eternal world into which at any moment he may be hurled. The Emperor was summoned to the throne by dynamite, and also lives and reigns in the constant shadow of the fate which overtook his beloved father. People do not speak about it, but the shadow is there, and the Emperor knows it, but he goes about his daily work cheerful and unperturbed. When in 1887 the Nihilist attempt of March 13 came within a hair's-breadth of success, the Emperor displayed the most absolute self-command. The whole imperial family was to have been blown up on their way to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. When they went to the service in commemoration of the death of Alexander II, it was at the station that the Emperor was informed that he had just escaped by the skin of his teeth from a catastrophe similar to that which had destroyed his father. He

went down to Gatchina with his wife and children, laughing and talking in the carriage as if nothing had happened. Not until the children had left for the palace, and the Emperor and his wife were driving alone through the park, did he break the news to the Empress. She, poor thing, of less iron nerve than her husband, broke down utterly and wept. Small wonder that a woman to whom thus suddenly has been revealed the charged mine over which she has so lightly passed shuddered with horror. Not so her husband. "I am ready," he said simply; "I will do my duty at any cost."

HIS TRUST IN PROVIDENCE.

The Emperor does not seem bowed down or crushed beneath the imperial load, the full weight of which neither he nor any one can adequately realize. He stands erect and joyous; cheerful without bravado, with the simple open face of a man who has preserved amid all the affairs of state the heart of a little child. Those who know him well say that he is totally free from that worrying fretfulness, that wearing anxiety, which is incompatible with sincere faith in the providence of God. Not by his own will or of his own choice was he called to this perilous post, from which he can only be relieved by death. Until he is relieved he will hold it, often painfully conscious of his own shortcomings, but nevertheless doing his duty as best he can, according to his lights, and leaving the rest to God. As for Nihilist plots and foreign intrigues, and all the endless coil of imperial business, it is all in the day's work, which he discharges, so far as he can see it is his to do, with the composure of a philosopher and the serenity of a Christian.

THE PEACE-KEEPER OF EUROPE.

The Emperor has a horror of war. He commanded, as Czarowitz, the army of the Lom in the

M. DRAGONIROFF,

Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Kiev.

Bulgarian campaign, and he saw enough of the realities of campaigning to recoil with his whole soul from the thought of war. The kindly human affections of a good *père de famille*, which are so strong

in him, intensify the repugnance with which he contemplates any and every disturbance of the peace. It is his ambition, one of his ministers remarked to me, not to be a great sovereign, but to be the sovereign of a great people, whose reign was unstained by a single war. He is not for peace at any price, but for peace at almost any price compatible with national honor and the defence of the interests of Russia, which have been committed to his care. Since he came to the throne, his voice, his influence, his authority, have constantly been devoted to prevent war. He is the natural ally, alike by constitution and by conviction, of any power that honestly seeks to maintain the peace.

Hence the Emperor's desire for a good understanding with the two powers in Europe which have everything to lose by war and nothing to gain. At the very beginning of his reign he met the German Emperor at Skiernewicze, to renew those ties which had for nearly a hundred years bound Germany and Russia in a natural but informal alliance. By that understanding he remained until the forged "proofs" of Bismarck's duplicity alienated him from his German friends. But after the demonstration of the forgery, the Emperor has gladly sought to renew the former intimacy with his next door neighbor, and to link Russian with German influence in the maintenance of the *status quo*. His hope is that Russia and Germany may get back to the position in which they stood at the Skiernewicze interview; and unless Bismarck is more hopelessly committed to the Austrian alliance than is probable, considering his shrewdness, the Russian-German *entente* ought not to be far off. Personally he is not much in love with the Kaiser Wilhelm. The shouting Emperor grates upon his nerves. But the Emperor is notoriously desirous of coming to a good understanding and a hearty working agreement with England, Russia, Germany, and England—if these three hold together, they will, he is convinced, maintain the peace of the world. Whether these three powers will hold together depends of course upon England.

THE MOTIVE OF THE FRENCH ENTENTE.

The Czar has no love for France or the French Republic. He distrusts the republic on account of its republicanism and the support which the republican Left has frequently given to Poles, Nihilists, and other enemies of his dynasty. But he distrusts it still more because of the constant change of ministers. "France—what is France? To-day M. Constans, to-morrow M. Clémenceau. All that is certain is that the prime minister to-day will be in opposition to-morrow, and with such a people what can we do?" That was for several years the attitude of the Czar. When, however, the French became more settled, when General Boulanger was effaced, and when the fall of Bismarck gave some prospect of tranquillity to Germany, the Czar deemed it possible to consolidate the peace of Europe by putting France under bond to keep the peace.

If Russia and France have made friends publicly,

it is in order that the Czar may have an inside veto upon all French designs of war. The Cronstadt *rapprochement* was sanctioned by him in order to strengthen his control over French policy, in order, in short, to render it impossible for France to go to war for the lost provinces, and at the same time to render it impossible for Germany to menace France with extinction. When the French ambassador at St. Petersburg last year ventured to suggest that the incident of the Empress Frederick's visit might be utilized as an occasion for war against Germany, he went away with a flea in his ear. The Czar takes seriously his rôle of peace-keeper, and his acceptance of French overtures was prompted chiefly by a desire to increase the security Europe enjoys against war. General Caprivi, it may be remembered, has publicly indorsed this view of the case.

There is one danger arising out of the character of the Emperor which it is necessary to state frankly and recognize without reserve. At present, notwithstanding the policy which England has pursued both in Central Asia and in Bulgaria, he has not lost faith in the possibility of coming to terms with England. Open hostility, frank and resolute opposition, he can understand; but trickiness, bad faith, and falsehood—with these he has no patience. Once let him be convinced that England's word is false as a dicer's oath, and that England is capable of accepting, let us say, the ideal of the Cyprus Convention and living up to it, and he will sorrowfully but resolutely turn his back upon the hope of an English *entente*. When once this takes place, wild horses will not bring him back to his present position. When the Emperor is satisfied that he has been wilfully deceived, he is done with the deceiver once for all. No considerations, even of imperial interests, can induce him to palliate a lie or to condone a fraud. Whatever we have to do with this man, it will be well to deal with him straightforwardly, speaking the truth and acting honestly and above-board, as he will certainly deal with us. Otherwise we shall make shipwreck of everything.

This is, however, by the way. The Emperor is too familiar with the trouble caused central governments by the license of distant subordinates to cherish any ill will against England for the scurvy part which we played in attempting to steal a march upon Russia in thrusting the Afghans forward to Penjdeh. At St. Petersburg there is only one opinion on the subject, which the Emperor shares—that our commissioners wished to bring about war.

The Emperor thought war was being forced upon him, and he made ready for it, deciding, it was said at the time, that he would, if need be, surrender the whole private fortune of his family to relieve the finances, as an example to his subjects: but no one was better pleased than he when the difficulty was arranged and the frontier delimited. How Mr. Gladstone, of all men, could ever have forced him so near to a collision is one of those abysmal mysteries which are beyond the plumb line of the Russian mind.

HIS FEELING ABOUT BULGARIA.

More serious is the difficulty about Bulgaria. The Emperor's action in relation to Prince Alexander is so striking an illustration of the idiosyncrasy of his strongly-marked character as to justify my referring to it, even after what I have said of Russian policy in Bulgaria. The Emperor's breach with Prince Alexander was due to two causes, either of which was fatal. He is convinced that the Battenberg lied to him, lied deliberately, and of set purpose to deceive. From his childhood the Emperor, like his sister the Duchess of Edinburgh, has had an almost physical horror of a lie. When he detects any of his ministers in deceit, that man ceases to be a minister, and no ability or genius is allowed to atone for that one cardinal crime. When Prince Alexander, who had already excited prejudice against himself by placing Nihilists in office, was caught out in a lie, the Emperor would have no more to do with him. Over and over again Russians have told me how much they regretted this exceeding severity on the part of their Czar. Why could he not make terms with Alexander when he grovelled at his feet? they ask, and then they say, with a sigh: "We would have it at once, and it would have been a good thing for every one, but of course it was no use thinking of such a thing with our Emperor. When once a man has deceived him he never trusts him again." The fact is that the Emperor regards such conduct as Prince Alexander's as men in society regard cheating at cards—a kind of sin against the Holy Ghost, which, once committed, can never be forgiven or atoned for, either in this world or in that which is to come.

Apart, however, from this revolt at the duplicity of the Prince, the Emperor felt that his conduct in condoning the revolution of Philippopolis, which united Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria, touched his honor. There is something almost Quixotic in the Emperor's sentiment of honor. He wished, like every Russian, to see Eastern Roumelia united to the Principality; but he had undertaken that there should be no alteration in the *status quo* in the Balkan. Suddenly the *status quo* is revolutionized in the direction of his wishes, and the revolution is approved by the Prince whom Russia placed on the throne. Instantly in Vienna and Pesth voices were heard accusing the Emperor of bad faith, of connivance in the insurrectionary movement. These accusations fell upon the Emperor like a sword-cut. If there is one thing more than any other to which he attaches supreme importance, it is the maintenance of an absolute truthfulness; if there is one point on which he is sensitive, it is a reflection upon his honor. Prince Alexander's conduct in accepting the union of the Bulgarians gave color to the doubt cast upon his word and the suspicions of his good faith to his neighbors. That was decisive, and to wipe off this reproach, the Emperor painfully set himself to oppose the very political consummation which he most desired, and broke irrevocably with the Prince whose conduct had exposed him to suspicion.

HIS LOVE OF TRUTH.

This action of Alexander III. in opposing the union of the Bulgarians because to have approved of it would have implied acquiescence in a breach of faith is very characteristic of the just man who sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not. As he acted in this question, so he will act in others. He will sacrifice his interests to his honor, and oppose the realization of a cherished object of Russian policy rather than consent to it at the price of a stain upon his fair fame as a man of honor and a gentleman. It is Quixotic if you please; but to the Emperor it is simply duty. He distrusts long views. He is dominated ever by the practical duty which lies ready to his hand. When any particular act seems to him clearly wrong he will not do it, be it never so convenient. The conscience of the Emperor and his conviction that the future is in the hand of God, who will set him his task and show him His will from day to day, are factors of the first importance in estimating the future course of European politics.

The Emperor is eminently a healthy man. He is the *mens sana in corpore sano*. "He has a good head," I remarked to an ambassador in St. Petersburg. "And what is of even more importance," was the reply, "he has got a good stomach." He is not nervous and does not get into fidgets. All his habits are regular. In the morning he reads his letters and meets his ministers, M. de Giers on Tuesday, the minister of the interior on Thursday, M. Wischnegradsky on Friday. At 1 he lunches with his wife and children. Then at 4 or half past, after transacting other business, he goes out for a stroll in the woods with his boys. Sometimes he fells trees, but, unlike Mr. Gladstone, he equally enjoys sawing them into lengths. In winter-time he helps in clearing away snow from the ice-hills. In the evening he dines. No one in all Russia leads a simpler, healthier, more natural life. He is a level-headed, conscientious, sure footed sovereign, conscious of such responsibilities as he has realized, and only afraid of doing that which seems to him to be wrong. For the good relations of England and Russia and for the peace of the world, it is simply of inestimable importance that so steady and self possessed a man should be dictating the policy of Russia.

It will be well if the present year were to bring with it an obvious and visible sign of the good feeling and cordial relations that exist between the two empires, in the shape of a visit of the English fleet to Cronstadt and a return visit of the Russian fleet to Portsmouth. Nothing would be more popular on both hands than such an interchange of courtesies. After our old ally in the Crimea has sent her fleet on a mission of peace and friendship to Russian waters, we ought not to be long in following suit.

WHAT, THEN, SHOULD BE DONE?

Again, I hear the impatient Friend of Russian Freedom protesting against making friends with

M. WISCHNEGRADSKY,
Russian Minister of Finance.

M. POBEDONOSTZEFF,
Procurator of the Holy Synod.

M. DE GIERA,
Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

a despot, a persecutor, a Jew-baiter, the head of a system responsible for Mr Kennan's horrors. That protest may be all very well, but what are you to do? You cannot annihilate Russia. Neither can you undertake its government. If you were to consult its people, by any apparatus of ballot-box you please, they would vote for more power to the Czar. On this point there can be no doubt, since even "Stepniak" affirms it. "Stepniak" deplores this superstition of the Czardom as the bane of Russia, but he frankly admits that it exists as a living reality. He says.

"The people repose implicit confidence in the Czar's wisdom and justice. He is absolute master of the life and property of every man within his dominions, and no exception may be taken to his orders. The occasional blunders made by the Czar, however heavy they may be, must be borne with patience, as they can be only temporary; the Czar will redress the evil as soon as he is better informed on the matter."

It might be better for Russia if Mont Blanc stood where Moscow stands, just as it might be better if the peasants all believed in parliamentary institutions. But the facts being otherwise, it is well to recognize the facts and try to make the best of them.

THE CZAR TRIBUNE.

The faith of the Russian peasants in the Czar has its counterpart in the faith of the Emperor in the Czardom. Often faith lingers among the rustics when it has died out in the objects of their devotion. In Russia the Czar believes in the Czardom, the present Emperor at least as much as any of his predecessors. Not that Alexander III is an optimist. It is somewhat difficult to be an optimist on a throne to which you have been called by the bomb of the assassin. A saying of his is repeated in St. Petersburg which sheds a ray of somewhat sombre light upon his character. One of his brothers was talking to him

once about the inextricable tangle of human affairs, and expressed very emphatically a similar opinion to that which made Alphonso of Arragon famous. If he were ruler of the universe, for instance, he would alter many things, and, in short, reconstruct the affairs of this world on an altogether new and improved pattern. The Emperor listened to him for a time, and then said, "I do not think so. As God made it otherwise, He must know best. But for my part, if He should end it all to-morrow I should be very glad."

Not a particularly cheerful observation to fall from a vice-regent of the *bon Dieu*, but characteristic of the serious-minded ruler who is daily confronted with the insoluble problems of this confused and confusing world. He has a great seriousness of mind, a deep conviction as to the responsibilities of his position, and a steady determination to do his duty as he sees it from day to day, leaving the rest to the Higher Power in whose hands an Emperor is as but a Moujik, and the affairs of the greatest of the kingdoms of the world are but as the waves of the sea which He holds in the hollow of His hand.

The Emperor believes firmly in his tribunitial character. It is the theory of the Czardom that every Russian, without distinction of rank or station, has a right of formal appeal to the Emperor direct.

The burden of responsibility which rests upon him would crush any one who realized it, we do not say entirely, but even to the extent of ten per cent. Yet it is quite possible that he feels as if it were, to a certain extent, a flinching from his duty to seek to lessen it. The Czar will never run away from his autocracy, as some Englishmen have run away from the task of maintaining the Union, not from any conviction in favor of Home Rule, but from sheer weariness and cowardice.

Not to save himself would Alexander III. lessen by a single iota the weight of his imperial crown.

But if he should once see that the assertion of a minute and embarrassing responsibility for all the details of the affairs of daily administration tends to injure the nation over which he rules, he would not hesitate for a moment in removing the injury, even although it lessened his responsibility.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER BAG.

The Emperor's letter-bag is almost the only means by which the mass of his subjects can make known to the man who is their natural and appointed tribune their grievances or their complaints. The department of the imperial chancery which attends to this tribunitia side of the Emperor's daily work is presided over by General de Richter, one of the best men in Russia. General Richter is from the Baltic provinces, a Lutheran, and a sincerely pious and devoted Christian. He commanded in Sebastopol during the Russo-Turkish war, as a general

him, is an indication that Alexander the Third is a better judge of men than some of his critics are disposed to admit.

THE CZAR'S SECRETARY.

"That portfolio of General Richter," said a dashing young officer whom I met on my way to Gatchina, "should be made of waterproof, for it is watered with tears of the suppliants of a whole nation." General Richter is the Sandalphon of the empire. He listens to the sounds that ascend from below—

"From the spirits on earth that adore,
From the souls that entreat and implore
In the fervor and passion of prayer,
From the hearts that are broken with losses
And weary with dragging of crosses
Too heavy for mortals to bear."

He is the doorkeeper of the earthly Providence whom men call the Czar. He has to read the petitions, to receive the petitioners, to be the ear and the voice of the Emperor. It is heart-breaking work; for after all, the extent to which a sovereign, even when he is an autocrat, can intervene between mortals and adverse fortune is very limited; and yet, as Titus said, no man should approach the person of Cæsar and go away unsatisfied.

OUR CZAR PUBLIC OPINION.

It was this aspect of the imperial responsibility which made me feel so keenly the analogy there is between General Richter in Russia and the editor of a newspaper in England. There is probably no mortal in England who receives so many petitions from the aggrieved, or is so constantly invoked as a *deus ex machina* by the suffering and the oppressed, as a newspaper editor. In our free democracy the editor is the keeper of the ear of King Demos. "If you will but take up my case," so runs the familiar and constantly repeated formula, "public opinion will be roused, and I shall get my rights. If you will but show up this injustice, let the light in upon that abuse, call attention to some scandal"—"If, if." Alas! for the delusions of popular superstition. Public Opinion, our great Czar, can interfere but fitfully, and more or less at hap-hazard, in the redress of individual grievances. All the petitions in General Richter's portfolio—what are they to the endless stream of complaints, of protests, of petitions of all kinds with which our press teems? And our Public Opinion, omnipotent as it is when it is fairly roused, cannot concern itself about all these things at once. Now and then it will bestir itself, and some particular sufferer is snatched from ruin by its intervention, or some measure is forced through Parliament by its potent voice, but as a whole, Public Opinion is a somewhat inert force, which only occasionally interferes directly in the righting of wrongs. And therein Public Opinion resembles the Emperor. The great machine of the state goes on automatically; the law courts meet and administer justice, the taxes are collected, the railway trains start, the tram cars run through the

GENERAL DE RICHTER, The Czar's Secretary.

in the artillery. Few men whom I met in Russia impressed me more favorably. An honest and more straightforward man never breathed, or one more full of all the better and nobler aspirations of humanity. He has an office under him which is concerned with answering petitions and attending to applicants for the imperial intervention. To him the Emperor refers the 106 petitions per day which arrive on an average every twenty-four hours, and to him come, in long queue, the petitioners who seek to bring their troubles before the Emperor. He is as it were the Czar's secretary, and no better man could be found for the place. A high-minded man of stern integrity, his selection for the responsible post which he occupies in the imperial *entourage*, and the confidence which the Emperor places in

streets, and all the world and his wife get breakfast every morning without much interference from governments, whether set in motion by czars or by Public Opinion. And the great collective joys and sorrows of humanity, births and marriages and deaths, disappointed love, broken health, pestilence, famine, blighted ambition, bankruptcy, and insanity, all the great matters which make up the warp and woof of our lives, are beyond the control of the most puissant of Emperors. He is but a fly on the rim of the teacup in which the waves of our feverish existence make their mimic storm.

THE CZAR AS THE RUSSIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nevertheless, although this minimizing estimate of the Emperor's position may be strictly correct, there are undoubtedly many things in which he can interfere, and interfere with effect. If he does not interfere no one interferes, for the Czar of Tribune is the only authority who can be evoked to prevent the injustice that is done by those who act in the name of the Czar, the chief of the executive power. He is the Russian House of Commons—the representative of the common people. I was very much impressed by the remark made to me by a Moscow Liberal who was arguing in favor of a limited franchise for the election of a National Assembly. I objected that any such system would of necessity leave all the peasants without a single representative. "Oh," replied my Liberal, "they need no representative in any assembly, for the Emperor represents them." But for the due fulfilment of his rôle as House of Commons, it is necessary that he should have eyes and ears and tongue independent of the administration of which he is at once the supreme head and the only check.

WHY NOT AN ASSEMBLY?

How can that be done? He who can solve that question solves everything. The ordinary solution which is suggested by the working of systems of representing government in the West is that of summoning a representative assembly. The Zemskie Sobory, or consultative assembly, which Russians always invoke when they are pressed on this subject, would no doubt enable the Czar to take counsel with his people, and

BARON DE HIRSCH.

form some better idea than he can at present of the wants of his subjects. But for a time that scheme is in abeyance, and it is perhaps too long a stride to take at once. "You are summoning a States-General," was the answer to General Ignatieff's proposal to assemble an immense

GENERAL IGNATIEFF,

The Czar's most distinguished subject.

concourse of three thousand delegates in the Temple of the Saviour at Moscow; and it is easy to understand that an autocrat would hesitate before consenting to the establishing of anything resembling a parliament within his dominions. Since then Russia has been receding rather than advancing in the path of progress, and that which would have been a daring stride when General Ignatieff fell, must appear a reckless leap in the dark to the men who now surround the throne. Besides, the Czar does not see the advantage of summoning an elected assembly. He sees its dangers and its drawbacks. But he fears, not unnaturally, that its tendency would be—especially if, as many reformers propose, it were elected by a more or less limited constituency of the intelligent classes—not to give eyes and ears to the Czar to enable him the more efficiently to exercise his high prerogatives, but rather to set up a rival and conflicting authority within the empire, which would paralyze the autocracy. This may appear desirable to those who hate the autocracy, but the autocrat can hardly see things in that light. And as the first condition of any change in Russia is to convince the ruler of Russia that it is useful and necessary, it is no use harking back perpetually to the Zemskie Sobory, or to any parliamentary apparatus whatever. The time for that may come hereafter; it has not arrived to-day.

The Russians do not seem to take kindly to representative institutions. The City Councils of Moscow and St. Petersburg are the nearest approach to parliaments to be found in Russia. It is very difficult to secure the attendance of the members, and frequently in Moscow, I was told, no business can be transacted, because they cannot get together a quorum.

The Zemstvoes, or rural assemblies, can hardly be said to have justified the expectations with which their establishment was hailed. The peasants have never taken kindly to these institutions, which, while intended to be a link between the people and the Czar, have come to be a barrier between them. The peasants are compelled, on pain of a legal penalty, to send delegates; otherwise they would, in many cases, ignore the Zemstvo altogether. These delegates are compelled to attend—a provision which excites great dissatisfaction. In "*Anna Karenina*" Count Tolstoi satirizes the futility of the Zemstvoes; and in this the novelist represents faithfully the views of the peasants, whom he reveres. A land-owner who had held high office in the Imperial Ministry assured me that if the franchise were limited to those who cared for it, hardly any peasants would vote in the elections for the Zemstvo. The Russian peasant is very much of the opinion of the Chinese who, hearing some Europeans eagerly discussing a political question, asked with wondering amazement why they gave themselves so much trouble about such matters. "Were not the mandarins paid to settle them?" It is silly to keep a dog and then to bark yourself; so the Moujik does not see the sense of having a government, and then having to do, or rather to pretend to do, the governing himself, at a great loss of time and expense. The rival candidates bully, cajole, and corrupt the village starostas, and then secure the support of the delegates by keeping them alive and supplying them with vodka.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

What, then, can be done? I discussed this subject with many of the leading statesmen and diplomats in St. Petersburg in the summer of 1888, and the net result of these conversations I embodied in my book "*Truth About Russia*," from whose pages I have freely drawn in this character sketch. Briefly, the suggestions were as follows:

1. The Czar to grant a bill of rights giving every Russian absolute right (1) to be furnished within one week of arrest of particulars of the charge against him, and (2) to be released at the end of six months, if he has not to be brought to trial before the expiry of that period. The Czar to retain the right to suspend these rights in any particular case, but only in his direct personal responsibility.

2. The Czar to appoint ten, twenty, or fifty of the

most trustworthy Russians to go in circuit in his name, and with his authority to hold Czar's courts, take in complaints against officials, to see that the jail delivery was regular, and to report direct to the Emperor of the state of things in their circuit.

3. The Czar to create an official weekly paper, edited by his own editor, who should be a statesman of cabinet rank, in which 1,000 persons throughout the empire, say the mayors, presidents of Zemstvoes, heads of the various religious bodies, chairmen of chambers of commerce, and representative peasants, should have a right to set forth at reasonable length their petitions for the redress of grievances. All such petitions to appear unless suppressed by the personal, direct order of the Emperor. Such a paper should also be the popular university of the whole empire, bringing every week to the door of every peasant the wisest thoughts, the ripest culture, and the most useful information bearing upon the events of the day that could be collected by the ablest writers in Russia.

These suggestions may seem fantastic to some, but they at least combine two things—redress of grievances, and the lack of the autocratic power of the Czar. Together with these practical measures, the Russian Government might—indeed, it must if the empire is not gradually to drift to disintegration and decay—make these fundamental changes:

- (1) Instead of regarding everything as forbidden unless specifically permitted, everything should be permitted that is not specifically forbidden.

- (2) All capable subjects should be (a) educated and (b) admitted, without restriction as to religious tests, to the service of the Czar.

The Emperor Alexander III. is not likely, I fear, to move in the direction which I have indicated. He is cautious and indisposed to change, especially to change in accordance with Western views. I do not blink his shortcomings. I deplore the shortsightedness that prompts the persecuting policy with which M. Pobodonostzeff has brought discredit upon his reign; and I deeply regret that the Czar has not more of the consuming energy of a reformer. But take him with all his limitations, and we shall hardly find in all Europe a man who more honestly endeavors to do his duty according to his lights, or one whose long life and authority are more earnestly to be desired by the civilized world than Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias.



RESIDENTIAL CLUBS FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

SOME serious effort is about to be made in London to remove one of the greatest of the minor evils of urban life. Every year in increasing numbers multitudes of young men and women come up to the great cities from the country to make their way in the world. They are usually compelled to shift, as best they can, in lodgings or boarding-houses without anything that could by any stretch of imagination be called home. In olden times it was not so. The apprentices, three or four hundred years ago, lodged together in the houses of their employers; and the ar-

tial chambers on a co-operative principle have met with some degree of success.

Now, however, a fresh attempt is about to be made to supply the want on a scale somewhat commensurate with the need. A beginning has been made toward establishing a residential club for young men on a vacant piece of ground near Kennington Park, South London, close to the Oval cricket ground, which will accommodate between four and five hundred young men. By the kindness of the architects we are permitted to publish a view of

FRONT ELEVATION OF KENNINGTON PARK MANSIONS.

range, although in many respects far from ideal, nevertheless did not leave young lads without an abiding-place, with some one *in loco parentis* to look after them. The old apprentice system, however, has disappeared. In some large houses of business a system still prevails by which many young people are boarded and lodged on the premises, and this supplies to some extent, although very imperfectly, a substitute for the arrangement of bygone days. But for the majority of clerks and young people of both sexes employed in business, private lodging or boarding houses supply the indispensable requirements of a place in which to sleep and eat; beyond that they are sadly deficient in the requirement of a home. This want has long been recognized, and one or two attempts which have been made to establish residen-

tial clubs as it will appear when it is completed, and if the program of its projectors is carried out, it may begin a new era in the lodging and homing of young people in towns. The building is to be fitted up throughout in first-class style. There will be on the basement a large storeroom for the accommodation of bicycles and tricycles. On the ground-floor will be reception-rooms, libraries, and conversation-rooms, together with smoking-rooms and billiard-rooms. On the first floor there will be a spacious restaurant, with breakfast-rooms, dining-rooms, and ample accommodations for meals at a very moderate tariff. The prices have not yet been settled, but there is some talk of letting the supply of provisions by contract, and placing the whole of the cooking under the control of a first class French chef. Th-

rest of the building is devoted to single rooms, all of which will be lit with electric light and accessible by elevator. The rooms will vary in rent from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a week, furnished, with 25 cents extra for incidentals. This will cover everything, including light, fires, service, and baths. The rooms, according to the plan at present decided upon, will be very tasteful. The bed in every room will stand in a recess, and will be curtained from view in the daytime.

It is proposed to hold a conference upon the subject at an early date, when suggestions will be considered. There are many points which demand consideration, and which, it is hoped, will be solved in accordance with liberal ideas. Take, for instance, the question of the admission of women. From the Hampden Club, the only institution of the kind which at present exists in London, women are sedulously excluded. The whole establishment is a gigantic monastery. Female servants are admitted as being indispensable, but females other than servants are excluded almost as severely as on the Island of Solovetsk, where the monks of the Greek Church take such elaborate precautions to prevent their masculine solitude from disturbance by the other sex that they refuse to allow even a cow or a hen to set foot on the sacred island. If not quite so bad at the Hampden Club, they are well advanced in that direction. In the new residential club it is proposed so far to relax the rule as to permit ladies to enter the reception-rooms on the ground-floor; but a grave difference of opinion exists as to whether or not they can be permitted to enter the restaurant dining-rooms or breakfast-rooms. This restriction, of course, is of the devil. A young man who comes to town ought to have a place where he can take his mother, his sister, his cousin, or his sweetheart, and it is monstrous to propose to establish a residential club, which is primarily a home for young men in London, and at the same time to deprive members of all opportunity of meeting their female relations and friends even in the dining-rooms. Of course any reluctance to recognize such a human necessity would go far to impair the success of the institution from the outset. Providing that sensible regulations can be made, that is to say, providing that regulations can be reduced to a minimum, and the place can be made as much like a home as possible, there is no reason why the Kennington Club should not be an immense success. Its promoters calculate that they will be able to pay five per cent. dividend upon their capital, and yet provide amply for all the wants of those they accommodate. Already they have more applications for accommodations than they can supply, and they are, therefore, taking steps to establish other clubs on the same principles in different parts of London. Two are to be established in the city, and others at Highbury, Kennington, Chelsea, and elsewhere. It is proposed to convert the entry of the Highbury Club, which will be built in a region where there is more available space, into a court-yard with lawn-tennis ground, and to provide a spacious swimming bath.

This is all very well, but it deals with the least pressing part of the social problem of providing suitable accommodation for our young people. Girls need such clubs far more than men; and any one can tell, who will make the experiment of going round to seek lodgings for a single woman, that for one place that will take in a young woman there are a dozen that will take in a young man. And the solitude that oppresses the young man is absolutely nothing compared with the loneliness which a young girl feels in London or New York, when she has no friends or home, and feels herself a desolate, forlorn unit in the midst of millions of strangers. We would not go across the street to help establish a residential club for young men, if its promoters were not pledged to follow it up at once by establishing a similar institution for girls. There are some co-operative homes for women in London, but they are more or less strangled by absurd regulations, which are never insisted upon in similar institutions provided for the other sex. As the wages of women are lower than those of men, a residential club for girls will have to fix a lower rate of payment; but still there is plenty of scope for the establishment of many institutions of this kind, and the need is growing.

The promoters of the new scheme intend to erect a residential club for young women in close proximity to their residential club at Kennington for young men, and, as far as possible, the rules and regulations of the two establishments will be the same. It is preposterous to say that young men may come in at any hour of the night, but that young women must be at home at 11 o'clock, or be fined if they stay out after that time. A girl is under far heavier obligations to avoid scandal than a young man, and if she cannot be trusted with a latch-key neither can he. Of course the same rules as to the admittance of the other sex to reception-rooms and dining-rooms would prevail in both institutions. If these institutions are able to fulfil but one-half of what the promoters promise, they will revolutionize the lodging accommodation of our great cities. There is no end to the developments which may arise if once you can establish under a common roof communities which, while enjoying, if they choose, as much privacy as if they were in residential chambers, can secure at the same time all the conveniences and advantages of a first-class hotel. The ordinary objection of Mrs. Grundy, that if young men and young women are allowed to mix in common rooms there will be no end of love-making, flirtation, and the like, may be admitted. There will be, no doubt, a great deal of flirtation and love-making. It would be a very sour world in which there was nothing of that kind of thing. But in reality the frequent meeting of the sexes is a safeguard to both girls and young men. The desire with young people for society and relaxation after the day's work is but human. Better, then, that they should find it in a healthy, natural, and innocent way among themselves, than be driven to seek it in places where so-called pleasure becomes a trap.

THE CHILD PROBLEM IN CITIES.

BY JOHN H. FINLEY.

THERE is no social principle more hopeful on the one hand, more dismal of contemplation on the other, than that which assures to age the character formed in the first years of life; which makes man heir to childhood's influences as well as to natal proclivities, which makes the reformation of a life next to hopeless where its right formation might have been easy. This principle is the key to the city's problems of poverty and vice. The child problem is, in fact, the whole problem of charities and correction, and in its solution will be solved for the next generation all those questions which are to day the subject of study and discussion by economists and philanthropists.

The problem begins simply enough with the entry in the city's register, "Born, a child," but before the student is done with it he has traversed the whole field of municipal government, has discussed every factor in the problem of society, and in the record, "Died, a man," is brought face to face with the question of human destiny.

I. CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

In the city of New York, 1890 (and New York City's problems are repeated in the small or the large in every great city of this country and of other countries), there were in the tenement houses, according to estimate, 163,712 children under the age of five years. The estimated total number of children under five years in the city in the same year, was over 182,000; that is, of the total number of children under five years of age, eight-ninths lived in tenement-houses.

By a tenement house, in this sense, is meant any house occupied as the home, or residence, of three or more families living independently of one another and doing their own cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, etc. But the tenement house in which, perhaps, one half, if not more, of the tenement-dwellers live, was defined in the following manner in a court of justice some years ago, and is stated by Mr. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," to be as true for to day as it was then: "It is generally a brick building, from four to six stories high on the street, frequently with a store on the first floor, which, when used for the sale of liquor, has a side opening for the benefit of the inmates and to evade the Sunday law. Four families occupy each floor; and a set of rooms consists of one or two dark closets used as bedrooms, with a living-room, 12 feet by 10. The staircase is too often a dark well in the centre of the house; and no direct ventilation is possible, each family being separated from the other by partitions.

Frequently, the rear of the lot is occupied by another building of three stories high, with two families on a floor." In these rear tenements alone 100,000 persons lived in 1889.

The physical ills and the moral evils to which these badly-built, badly-arranged houses make their tenants heir are aggravated by other conditions, which borrow, in turn, a part of their vitiating character from the tenement-house itself, the own mother of the city's slum, whose father is the greed of the landlords.

OVERCROWDING.

The first of these conditions is the overcrowding, the literal packing, of population in these great foul dwellings; and poverty in its hunger and greed in its passion are not careful of the family—an institution in whose sacredness we believe society's pillars rest. Men, women, and children are crowded in these places like animals in a pen. In some quarters the population has risen to the rate of 330,000 souls to the square mile. Here are individual instances cited from Mr. Riis and other authorities: Two small rooms in a six-story tenement hold a family of father, mother, twelve children, and six boarders. Nine persons live in a room 10 feet square, and a small hall room adjoining. Fifty eight babies and 38 children over five years of age the Board of Health found in one house; in another, 101 adults and 91 children; in another, 89 children; still another 170 children called their home. In certain quarters, at least, there is scarcely a room without one or more "boarder" occupants; some with above half a score sleeping on cots or upon the floor.

TENEMENT-HOUSE INDUSTRIES.

The problem is still further complicated and the evil still further aggravated by the tenement-house industries. New York has factory laws which prescribe a limit of hours to labor of children, which forbid the employment in factories and shops of children under sixteen, unless they can read and write English, and of all children under fourteen. But the tenement-house has provided a way of escape from these wise and humane restrictions. The brute "sweater," himself the creature of exigency, presides over industries which once a goddess wise and gracious called her own. His shop is the tenement-house. "Here the child may work, unchallenged by the law, from the day he is old enough to pull a needle." His immediate usefulness invites evasion of the compulsory education law, and he finds no time to learn the language whose knowledge is essential to an intelligent exercise of the rights of the citizen. Thus it comes that there are whole colonies in the heart of New York where the Eng-

lish tongue is practically unknown; for to the hindrances which the poverty or greed of the parent places in the way of the education of the child the city adds one in its failure to provide sufficient school accommodations for all, so that it cannot consistently compel attendance upon school when there is not room for the pupil.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The following statistics have been collected from reports of the President of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools under date of October 1, 1890:

The legal school age is from 4 to 21 years. The limit of age for compulsory attendance upon school is 14. The estimated population between the ages of 5 and 14 years is as follows: Grammar, 103,000; primary, 168,000; total, 271,000. The estimated school population between the years of 14 and 21 is 208,000. Of the population between the ages of 14 and 21 there are taught in the public schools 18,000; in the nautical, corporate, and evening schools, 18,000; in the parochial and private schools, 20,000, in the colleges and academies, 4,000. These make a total of 60,000.

If every one of the school population between the ages of 5 and 14 years should apply for admission to the public schools, and every class room and main room should be filled to its legal limit, there would remain 84,000 unsupplied with school accommodation. Accommodations would also be needed for the 18,000 over 14 years who have actually been taught in the public schools. Hence the apparent deficiency in the school accommodations would amount to 102,000 sittings. Taking into consideration the estimated attendance in other schools, etc., the deficiency amounts to about 100,000.

It is stated on credible authority that half the school boys, or more than half, leave school by the age of eleven years in the great cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Brooklyn, New Orleans, and other cities. On the same authority, more than half the children, even under the best organized school systems, do not attend school more than three years. Thus in the formative period of life the child is left largely to the conditions of his own home, which have just been described, and the street

THE STREET AND THE SALOON

There are other factors in the problem already difficult and complex. The home life from which the non working child is crowded by the "boarder" is as badly substituted and supplemented by the life of the street, the realm of the never empty garbage and ash barrel, the school in which the worst examples are the teachers, the polluting channel of physical disease and moral contagion. Into the street from the home is a natural step; from the street into the saloon, which stands on every corner, is the next. "The law prohibiting the selling of liquor to minors," says Mr. Riis, "is about as much respected in the tenement house district as the ordinance against swearing." "Fostered and filled by

the saloon, the 'growler' looms up in the New York street boy's life, baffling the most persistent efforts to reclaim him. There is no escape from it; no hope for the boy once its blighting grip is upon him. Thenceforward the logic of the slums, that the world which gave him poverty and ignorance for his portion 'owes him a living,' is his creed; and the career of the 'tough' lies open for him—a beaten track, to be blindly followed to a bad end in the wake of a 'growler.' "

Such is the cradle of the tenement-house child in the city of New York; such are the conditions in which its life is fostered; such are some of the factors, themselves the results of remoter causes, of the great child problem.

II. PROGRAM OF WORK: FOR THE CHILD IN ITS HOME.

The labor of the public and of the individual in changing these conditions of child life divides on the line that the public, the State, shall do only what it can do better than the individual; and in the program I shall briefly present the line will be drawn, not in extension of the generally conceded domain of the State, but rather in broadening the territory of individual enterprise and effort.

IMPROVED TENEMENT HOUSES.

The tenement-house is one of the factors which cannot be entirely eliminated. It has come in answer to a demand which schemes of transportation and transplantation in the country have failed, and will fail, to meet. The temples of Mammon must be converted into "homes" on the same foundation. This must be the first step in the solution of the problem. The State's part is the enactment of laws which will, under rigid enforcement, insure a requisite amount of air and light to each tenant, oblige compliance with sanitary regulations, and compel such arrangements as will permit of family isolation. Certain foreign cities have gone even farther than this—have torn down old tenements and erected new and improved dwellings in their stead. The corporation of Liverpool a year ago completed a block of dwellings containing two hundred and seventy one tenements, fitted with all conceivable conveniences, and enclosing a court for children's playground, etc.; and it may be noted that it rents these tenements for about one third the rate at which an equal amount of floor-space is rented in some of the worst parts of New York City, and at a profit. But with us, at any rate, the building must be done by private enterprise, under State restriction. We have had examples in New York to show what individuals content with 5 per cent., instead of 30 or 50 or 100 per cent., can do. Mr. White in Brooklyn and Miss Collins and others in New York have afforded a practical demonstration of the profitableness of improved tenement building. The report of the Tenement House Building Company of New York, lately published, shows that while the rental capacity of their "model tenements" is

much less than other tenements, by reason of wide entries and large courts, and while a loss has been entailed by refusal to rent premises for store purposes and for factory labor, these tenements yielded a net income of 4 per cent. in 1890 on capital stock, and a larger per cent. is assured for the coming year. Christian capitalists would do well for themselves and for thousands of others in such investments; and it must rest with such or with others, for whose lack of beneficent motives the law must substitute compulsion, to change this condition of child life which vitiates all others. One obligation of wealth, one serious duty of citizenship, is, indeed, neglected, when one-half the children of our city are compelled to live in tenements whose death-rate is greater than in these better tenements. In 1888 the death-rate in old tenements was 23.06; in new tenements, 22.42; in houses of Tenement Building Company, 14.28.

EXTENSION OF FACTORY LAWS.

A second duty of the State is the extension of the factory laws to include industries carried on in tenement-houses. Home industries, once a blessing to the home, are now, in the tenement-houses, a curse to its life, because they permit the sacrifice of the health and morals of children to the greed of parents or to the poverty of poorly-paid labor. If home industries are stopped or restricted, there must be a readjustment of wages, which may perhaps cause some temporary distress, but must bring a permanent benefit to tenement-house child life and to society. The State, it may be added, should find another cause for interference here in the danger to the community through the spread of contagious diseases by tenement-made clothing, etc.

MORAL SANITATION.

A further duty is the rigid enforcement of truancy laws and of the fulfilment by parents of their moral obligations to their children. In aid of the former there must be a home to which truant can be sent. The enforcement of the latter is, and will always be, a difficult task for State or private society. It is virtually prescribing, as one has expressed it, "a minimum standard of decency," to which, on the ground of the public good, conformity is made compulsory, if one is to escape punishment or permanent sequestration. This principle of moral sanitation by law has been recognized in the existence of such bodies as the societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, described elsewhere in this number, the Indianapolis Children's Board of Guardians, and other similar societies.

FREE KINDERGARTENS AND HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

In the fourth place, when the State has done what it can to make the child's home life, physically and morally, a fit place to live in, it should provide the best possible system of free education. This system should include kindergartens for the younger children; for "this is true beyond peradventure: plant

a free kindergarten in any quarter of this overcrowded metropolis, and you have begun then and there the work of making better lives, better homes, better citizens, and a better city." I quote further the opinion of Professor William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education: "In my opinion, the kindergarten should be a part of the public-school system of every city in the United States. The ideal kindergarten should take children at the age of four years and retain them for two years. The character of its work is such as to humanize the children in a way that is impossible for the primary school, conducted according to its methods. The great interest in our management of education in the cities of the country is to reach the children of the poorer classes of people, those who have insufficient dwelling accommodation and no yards for the children to play in. The children of the great tenement-houses are obliged to play on the street, and the influence upon them is anything but humanizing." This system of education, it may be added, should also include "half-time" schools, where children who work may spend at least a part of the day.

PERSONAL SERVICE OF THE "PRIVILEGED."

I have already alluded to the part private enterprise may take with profit to itself and the community—should take, indeed—in the building of better houses for the poor. There is another work that the individual can do, and that is in making homes even under the existing unfavorable conditions. Some of the people who live in the worst part of the city have proved themselves superior to their surroundings, and if the better influences which contact with lives of the more privileged brings were not wholly removed from their lives, the number of such might be multiplied many times. This is the work of the volunteer visitor, the neighbor, the friend. And the scope of volunteer service is almost without limit in any of the directions which I have named in enumerating the duties of the State with respect to the tenement-house child; e.g., in personally superintending these tenements when built, and taking an interest in the well-being of the tenants, as some have done; in bettering the sanitary condition of homes, as voluntary associations are doing to-day; in promoting the enactment of wise ordinances and acts, and giving the city or State active support in the enforcement and proper administration of those laws; in undertaking work which the city or State will do only when assured of its practicability and its benefit to the entire community; and, finally, in carrying on the work which private enterprise must always continue to bear. I cannot here even enumerate the many projects of volunteer effort which contribute directly or indirectly to the betterment of the condition of the children of the tenements. It must, as a rule, be the work of an individual with an individual or an individual family, for whatever object and under whatever form of organization the workers may be associated.

III. FOR THE CHILD OF THE STATE.

I have spoken of some things the public and the individual may do for the child of the tenement-house *in its home*.

The next question is the disposition of those children of whom the State has assumed full charge. It will be necessary first to decide what children there is cause to place under the public authority. I follow a scheme prepared by one of the committees of the International Society for the Study of Questions of Relief, and indorsed by the society, believing that it answers our question fully. 1. Dependent children of three categories: foundlings, abandoned, orphans. 2. The morally abandoned (those who, by reason of infirmities, negligence, the vices of their parents, or other causes, find themselves left to themselves and deprived of an education). 3. Children acquitted as having acted without discernment of right and wrong, and those committed to reformatories up to twenty years of age. 4. Children held in the same reformatory institutions, whether by wish of the parent or as condemned for the commission with their full knowledge of misdemeanors or crimes.

CARE OF ORPHANS AND FOUNDLINGS.

1. As to the first class, the *foundlings*, the *abandoned*, and the *orphans*, there is practical unanimity in the opinion that they should, except when their condition does not permit, be carried back to the country and placed in families. The advantages of this method of disposing of dependent children are obvious, and yet in the face of the "practical unanimity" of opinion on the part of philanthropists and economists as to the wisdom of the placing of children in families, there stand giant institutions for children—some institutions in New York City with one and two thousand inmates—as witnesses to the failure, either from inadequacy of machinery or from hindrances to its workings, of the system so generally recommended. What were intended to be mere stations along the road by which the child journeyed from the home broken up by the death of the parent, or by some other cause, to another home, have grown into great juvenile boarding establishments. Associations organized for transportation purposes chiefly have apparently forgotten their original charters and gone into the victualling business, and instead of devoting themselves to transporting child passengers, they have ceased to put out new lines into the country, and have even abandoned lines already laid. Some roads are now operated, it would seem, for the benefit of the institutions—and this is unfortunately considered identical with the interests of the child—and not primarily for the public good. Sectarian and other inducements encourage parents to send their children to institutions for a few years during the unremunerative period of their lives, while the public pays for their board and clothing. "Discharged to parents" or "discharged to friends" is a most frequent and a very suggestive entry in the register.

INSTITUTIONAL PRIDE.

The question is pertinent, Why do these enormous institutions exist and continue to grow? Why is it that we are practically not in advance of people of one hundred years ago in this matter, with all the experience of these years behind us? As it is the greed of landlordism that packs the wretched tenement-house, so, I think, it is in a measure the pride, the unconsciously selfish interests of institutions that fill to overflowing their great structures. I cannot better emphasize this fact than by citing this instance: Last winter a bill was introduced in the Legislature of the State of New York which, if enacted, would have emptied in a few months the children's institutions of the State of half their inmates. The measure was objectionable on good grounds; but the objection made to it by a superintendent of a prominent child's institution indicates, I think, the spirit in which at least some of these institutions are managed. "Why," he said, "it will ruin our institution. We are building an extension, and we shall have no children to put in it." This remark must be interpreted not as showing indifference to the children's welfare, but as showing an institutional pride which may be blind to the interests of the individual child.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE.

Added to this cause are the indifference of the public and the political interest of some in maintaining existing conditions. New York City is paying without official protest, under direction of State laws, the enormous sum of nearly two millions of dollars annually into the hands of private institutions, many of whose inmates, but for this provision, would not, probably, be dependent at all.

TEMPTATIONS TO PARENTS.

The chief cause is not, however, the public apathy nor the institutional pride and selfishness. It is the inducement which the public holds out to parents and relatives to relieve themselves of the responsibility of their children. Under special and general laws the city is obliged to pay certain sums per capita for all children received and supported in certain private institutions; the number is nearly twenty thousand yearly. I quote from Mrs. Lowell's report to the State Board of Charities, 1889:

The enormous increase in the number of dependent children has been ascribed to the per capita allowance for the maintenance of children from the city funds, and to that provision of the law of 1875 known as the "religious clause." That this law should serve to increase the number of dependent children was to be expected, because it provided exactly the care which parents desire for their children, that of persons of their own religious faith, and supplied ample means for the children's support; while, although the funds were to be derived from public sources, yet, since the institutions were to be managed by private persons, the stigma which fortunately attaches to public relief was removed. Thus every incentive to parents to place their children upon the public for support was created by the provisions of the law, and every deter-

rent was removed; for the law demanded nothing from the parent in return for the support of his child, and did not deprive him of any of his rights over the child, although relieving him of every duty toward it.

AN OUTLET NEEDED.

Turning from the causes which have led to the congested condition of the institutions in cities to the placing-out system, its prescribed remedy, I am reminded of Mr. Booth's gigantic scheme. I do not speak of it to discuss it, but merely to say that, however well the project of city, farm, and over-the-sea colonies may work, Mr. Booth will be but gathering the scum from the great metropolitan pools. The scum-making conditions remain so long as there is no under-the-surface outlet. The stream that finds its way from the distant hills into this pool may be never so pure, the flowers that it carries on its surface never so beautiful, the storm that moves its depths never so violent, the scum will not cease to gather if there does not run a current of living water through it. If the money that is spent by the city and by private charity annually in building higher the embankment were expended in digging ditches out into the great fields, turning this stream of children out into family homes in the country, the necessity for Mr. Booth's and other scum-skimming work would undoubtedly be greatly lessened.

PLACING-OUT.

I have alluded to the remedy in describing the conditions to be remedied. It is the placing-out system—that is, the placing of children in family homes, free homes if possible; if these cannot be found, in homes with small payment for board. This system has proved successful in every country where it has been tried. In Ireland the natural temperament of the people has made it especially successful; in Scotland the employment of this method has been attended by a marked diminution of pauperism; in France it has been in vogue from time immemorial; and, indeed, in every European country "there is evidence that from early ages it suggested itself as the natural method for providing for children without parents."

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM GERMANY.

The following description of an admirable placing-out system in vogue in some of the cities of the German empire will make clear the plan proposed:

The method pursued is for a visitor in one of the precincts to report, through his chairman, to the central committee that he has found a child whose circumstances are such as to require interference. The central committee examines the case; and if the report of the visitor is sustained, the child is taken in charge and placed temporarily in an orphan asylum provided for that purpose. The committee then seeks, through the burgomasters of different villages, to find a family of good character which would be willing for a stated sum—ordinarily about \$30 per year—to take charge of a child, whose clothing, school books, and medical attendance will be provided for by the committee. It is easy to find families willing to undertake such a charge. The little waif is comfortably dressed and brought to

his new home by one or more members of the city committee, who see the pastor, the school-teacher, and the village physician, and solicit their especial care and protection for the child about to be established in their midst. For this care the teacher and physician are paid a stated though modest allowance per annum. The family having the child in charge becomes thenceforth subject to surveillance by three of the foremost citizens of the place, besides occasional visits from members of the committee in the city.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN NEW YORK CITY.

Such a machine requires time for its building and the active and intelligent service of hundreds and thousands of volunteers. It is suggested that in New York City there is needed, first of all, a commissioner to look after her dependent children. Though nearly twenty thousand children are annually maintained at the public expense, at a cost of nearly two millions of dollars, there is not a city nor a county officer, except the Board of Health officer, who has legal right of entrance into the houses where they are kept. The city is obliged by State law to pay a per capita sum for each child in most of the institutions, and does not have the right to count the children even. In the next place, until such a machine as that above described can be built and put into operation, it will be necessary to offer inducements to the institutions to place out instead of to retain children.

THE MORALLY ABANDONED.

2. Placing in families is generally recognized as the best disposition of the "morally abandoned," defined in the category above; the placing to be preceded, of course, by careful inquiry into the conduct and character of the child and the condition and morality of its parents.

DELINQUENTS.

8. Concerning the care of the children included in categories 3 and 4 I cannot here speak further than to say that institutions approaching the family home are preferable to large institutions where individual care is likely not to be had—such institutions as the "farm homes" managed by the Children's Aid Society of Massachusetts, and the Burnham Industrial Farm of New York. The Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society is carrying the principle still further by placing this class directly in carefully-selected homes.

THE ABOLITION OF THE SLUMS.

I have briefly described the conditions of child life in the tenement districts of New York City. I have indicated some of the processes in the solution of the child problem in that city. Its complete solution means the abolition of the "slums." This will come when the one half, the privileged half, takes enough interest in the other half and in the welfare of society at large to compel the enactment and enforcement of such laws as have been mentioned above, and to supplement State supervision by personal activity in the rescue of the helpless victims of the existing pernicious social conditions.

TWO CHAMPIONS OF THE CHILDREN.

I. ELBRIDGE GERRY AND HIS SOCIETY.

THERE is probably no society on the long list of benevolent and beneficent associations and societies in American communities that commands a stronger and more general public sympathy in its aims than the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, unless, indeed, it be that whose ægis protects even more helpless creatures—the dumb animals. It is the aggressive and fearless friend and advocate of defenceless childhood. It hears the cry of the starved and cruelly treated, and goes to their rescue when the agents of the public are practically powerless to act. It is a moral sanitary society taking out of morally filthy conditions lives doomed in them, one of the few strongly offensive righteous organizations.

It is especially fit that the work of this society, the child's tireless defender, should have notice at this time of the year, when plans for childhood's pleasures are in every mind—at this time when we celebrate the birth of Him who befriended the little ones.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

The records of the New York society have preserved this interesting and touching incident of its origin:

In 1883, in a miserable little room on the highest floor of a tenement-house of New York City, a dying woman lay in the last stages of consumption. A charitable lady visited her and inquired what assistance could be afforded. The sufferer replied: "My time is short, but I cannot die in peace while the miserable little girl whom they call Mary Ellen is being beaten day and night by her step-mother, next door to my room." She then stated that the screams of the child were heard repeatedly, and that it was kept locked up, and that this had been so for months. Prompted by the natural instinct of humanity, the lady first sought the aid of the police, but she was told that it was necessary to furnish evidence before the arrest could be made. "Unless you can prove that an offence has been committed we cannot interfere, and all you know is hearsay." She next went to several benevolent societies in the city whose object it was to care for children, and asked their interference in behalf of the child. The reply was, "If the child is legally brought to us, and is a proper subject, we will take it; otherwise we cannot act in the matter." She then consulted several excellent charitable gentlemen as to what she should do. They replied, "It is a dangerous thing to interfere between parent and child, and you might get yourself into trouble if you did so, as parents are proverbially the best guardians of their own children." Finally, in despair, with the piteous appeals of the dying woman still ringing in her ears, she said: "I will make one more effort to save this child. There is one man in this city who has never turned a deaf ear to the cry of the helpless, and who has spent his life in just this work for the benefit of unoffending animals. I will go to Henry Bergh." She went, and the rescue of little Mary Ellen followed.

HON. ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The effect of this rescue was to bring to light so many cases of physical suffering inflicted upon helpless children in this city by those who chanced to have the custody of them that Mr. Bergh soon found that his own Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could not do justice to the increasing demands upon it for interference in their behalf.

Accordingly, he laid the matter before his council, and the result, after consultation, was the creation and subsequent incorporation of a distinct and independent institution known as the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

ITS EXTENSION.

This was the beginning of a movement which has made its influence felt in most of the large cities of this country, and has been communicated to other lands—an organized, aggressive work of child-saving. There are now societies similar in object to that of New York in more than ninety cities and towns of this country; in London, Liverpool, Glasgow; in Paris and other cities and towns of France; in Italy, Spain, the West Indies, South America, Canada, and Australia—nearly three hundred in all. Many of these exist for the protection of both children and animals, and are called humane societies. The societies of the United States are united into an association for annual conference and co-operation, known as the American Humane Association.

It should be noted that the New York society was the first of this character established in the world. Its first president was Mr. John D. Wright and its superintendent Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, who has since continued efficiently to discharge the difficult and important duties of his position and has become one of America's chief authorities in his branch of philanthropy. Upon the death of Mr. Wright, in 1879, the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry was chosen president. His interest in the work of the society has identified him so closely with it that wherever the society is known its president's name is also known. In New York City, and doubtless in other communities, the society is commonly known as "Mr. Gerry's Society." He stands in the United States, as Mr. Benjamin Waugh in England, the foremost champion of suffering childhood.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Frederick A. Agnew, who visited this country in 1883 or 1884 and carefully studied the work here, societies on the basis of laws here in force were established in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London.

THE THEORY OF THE LAW.

Before the organization of this society the child had practically no legal protector, although the theory of the law was that the child belonged to the State in the sense that it owed an obligation to the child "to protect it in person and property and in its opportunity for life, liberty, and happiness." "If the right of the care and custody of the child by the parent is abused or neglected, if the child has evil and vicious associations, if it is neglected

and cruelly treated, if it is habitually sent out to beg, if its morals are neglected and its training be in idleness and vice, the parent is an unfit custodian of the child," and instantly the State has a right to step in and rescue the child. This theory, however, was not carried into practice further than in the protection of children once brought under public care, or in case of extreme cruelty. The general presumption was that every parent knew and did what was best for the welfare of the child, and that no outside person had a right to interfere.

The public official was reluctant to meddle with what was deemed the most sacred of relations, and the child was thus left helpless under the cover of parental authority.

ABUSES TO BE STOPPED.

President Gerry describes in the tenth annual report of the society the conditions to which children were often subjected, and without relief until the society was organized:

Impecunious parents drove them from their miserable homes at all hours of the day and night to beg and steal. They were trained as acrobats at the risk of life and limb, and beaten cruelly if they failed. They were sent at night to procure liquor for parents too drunk to venture themselves into the streets. They were drilled in juvenile operas and song-and-dance variety business until their voices were cracked, their growth stunted, and their health permanently ruined by exposure and want of rest. Numbers of young Italians were imported by *padroni* under promises of a speedy return, and then sent out on the streets to play on musical instruments, to peddle flowers and small wares to the passers-by, and too often as a cover for immorality. Their surroundings were those of vice, profanity, and obscenity. Their only amusements were the dance halls, the cheap theatres, and museums and the saloons. Their acquaintances were those hardened in sin, and both boys and girls soon became adepts in crime, and entered unhesitatingly on the downward path. Beaten and abused at home, treated worse than animals, no other result could be expected. In the prisons, to which sooner or later these unhappy children gravitated, there was no separation of them from hardened criminals. Their previous education in vice rendered them apt scholars in the school of crime, and they ripened into criminals as they advanced in years.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The first step taken by the society on its organization was to secure the passage of legislation conferring on it corporate powers to enforce the law, and then the enactment of proper statutes to protect the children. The Legislature promptly acceded to its appeal, and from 1876 until the present time has continued to improve the statutes by amendment. At the session of 1884 it carefully revised the Penal Code of the State, which now presents a "uniform, compact, and harmonious system of law for the protection of children." It has been eagerly sought after and copied in other countries. The numerous convictions under these laws, at the instance of this society, year by year, give proof of its activity and usefulness, and the number of children saved as the

TYPICAL SUBJECTS.—TRANSFORMATIONS UNDER THE SOCIETY'S CARE.

is the influence of environment on character yet unformed.

The report for 1884 shows that since the creation of the society and the passage and enforcement of the laws passed through its advocacy there has been a real diminution of the number of juvenile delinquents. According to the statistics therein quoted, there were 982 boys and 207 girls arraigned in the courts for various offences, while in 1884 the numbers have fallen to 448 boys and 108 girls, and there had been a gradual decrease in that period. It will not be just to ascribe this decrease to the society and to the laws alone, but they no doubt had a part in bringing about this desirable state of affairs. To meet the influences which are making for the increase of crime the president of the society suggests these four steps. 1st, purify the home; 2d, cure the child; 3d, furnish it with work; 4th, give it a worthy example to follow. And this is just the work the society is aiming to do. It is charged often with undue severity in the enforcement of the law, but it invariably errs, if at all, on the side of the helpless child.

If the privileged people of the community desire to bring to suffering, neglected childhood the substantial gifts which their own children enjoy, the opportunity to lead decent lives, to grow up into men and women with right instincts, here is a channel through which they may gratify that desire. They may be sure that their pence thus bestowed will prevent the necessity of pound expenditures in building prisons and reformatories.

result must go far to show the necessity and beneficial effect of these laws to those who criticise their stringency.

The latest printed report of the society shows that during the sixteen years of its existence 53,784 complaints were received and investigated, involving more than 161,852 children; that 18,480 cases were prosecuted, resulting in 17,938 convictions and the rescue and relief of 28,956 children, and that since the establishment of the reception-rooms in connection with the offices, ten years ago, 7,675 children have been sheltered in them.

Prominent among the cases prosecuted by the society was that of Ancarola, an Italian *padrone* who inveigled and brought seven Italian children to this country in 1879, with the purpose of holding them under involuntary service to him as street musicians. Through the watchfulness of this society the *padrone* was apprehended shortly after his arrival, an indictment secured and a trial held before the United States Court. Ancarola was found guilty by the judge of this court, and the decision of the court was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court, and Ancarola was sentenced to serve a term of five years in the penitentiary. This was the beginning of the end of this infamous traffic.

The rescue of children from homes where they are subjected to the cruelty or neglect of parents is, however, the greatest work of the society. The transformation in the lives of these rescued little ones is almost beyond belief in many cases, so great

II. BENJAMIN WAUGH AND THE BRITISH CHILDREN.

IF the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had been founded in the Middle Ages it might possibly have claimed, with the infantile audacity of child-like faith, its association with the angels of the little ones of whom we read in the Gospel. It would have been the Holy Order of the Angelic Helpers, or, mayhap, the Holy Order of St. Benjamin under the protection of the Children's Angels. Its articles would have been approved by the Pope, its officers would have worn the distinctive garb of a religious fraternity, and Mr. Benjamin Waugh, instead of being Honorary Director of the Society, would have been the Father-General of the Order. Other times bring other manners and other customs, but the essentials remain unchanged, and in the formation and growth of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children we see the same familiar phenomena that accompanied the foundation of the great charitable religious orders of the Middle Ages.

It is but seven years since the English society was born, and already it is extending throughout the United Kingdom. If its progress is as rapid in the future as it has been in the past, before the close of the century there will not be anywhere throughout the English-speaking world 100,000 persons where there will not be a branch of the Society of the Angels of the Little Ones.

Even now the society has eighty aid committees in the three kingdoms, employing constantly sixty inspectors, or "children's men," each of whom has on an average 600 cases to attend to in the course of the year. In connection with some of these aid committees are shelters, where ill-treated children find temporary home and food and rest, and the mothering which they need more than all. In all these agencies—

"Not a broken law, but a broken little heart, is the one motive of proceedings."

"The society in action is solicitor, chief constable, and public prosecutor for every child—the smallest and the poorest in the land."

It began with an income of £1,000 a year; it has now £19,000 a year. It had ninety-five cases in the first year; it had 6,413 in 1890-91, and yet it has only covered nine millions of the population with its aid committees. For twenty-five millions these committees have still to be provided.

The root principle of the society is love for children, out of which grows a passionate hatred of the cruelty which blights their lives. A healthy, whole-hearted indignation against wrong is an admirable and necessary element in human society. The moderns, by trying so much to love "freedom," have come to be somewhat indifferent to human life. When, however, it is made clear that freedom takes to diabolic torture of children, it is comparatively easy to see straight, and to understand that severity is the only tenderness, and that the Angel of Mercy herself must wield the sword of justice.

"THE CHILD OF THE ENGLISH SAVAGE."

In "The Child of the English Savage," an article which the Cardinal and Mr. Waugh contributed to the *Contemporary Review* six years ago, occurs a terrible list of abuses which have been actually discovered by the society in its investigations.

In his indignant feelings toward such wickednesses, Mr. Waugh is sure to find an echo in the conscience of the country. Not lack of hatred of such things, but lack of knowledge of their existence, was the secret of national apathy. It is to the credit of the society that it has discovered them. It was Mr. Bradlaugh, I believe, with his usual deep insight, who pointed out how domestic crimes of all crimes are those most difficult to get at—"being mostly committed in the privacy of the home, often in the privacy of the sick chamber." But the society gets there even, and brings the hidden things of darkness to light, and with them nerves the public conscience to be stern.

Mr. John Morley expressed the conscience of men of all shades of politics when he said at the same place:

Domestic ruffianism is as proper an object for the criminal law as any other kind of ruffianism, and cruelties which it would be the duty of every one of us to prevent if they were attempted in our presence, if we had physical force enough to prevent them, these are the cruelties which it is the duty and purpose of this society, by the law and the agents of the law, to repress. I cannot imagine any subject more worthy of the thought and attention of public men than the eradication of this brutal and vicious abuse of parental authority.

Still further will the conscience of the land follow the society's proceedings:

Mere parental indiscretions are never prosecuted, nor are any painful and hasty acts, even to the breaking of a limb, where there is abundant, genuine, and whole-hearted regret. Only where there is absolute callousness or contempt and hatred of a child, were the pains and injuries inflicted are matters of utter indifference, do the punishments of the law become both wise and necessary.

DISCIPLINE FOR LOST SOULS.

By a mighty lever the society raises the sense of parental responsibility; men must keep their children, feed them, clothe them, tend them in sickness, or go to jail. And when they come out they are not done with. Mr. Waugh renders them great assistance toward a worthier future life. By distributing among neighbors and acquaintances of the child post-cards addressed to the office on one side, and bearing the culprit's number on its register, called Repeated-Cruelty Cards, he creates a body-guard around the culprit's child. The ex-prisoner is informed of this, and that should one get into the pillar box he will be before the bench again, and certainly get relieved of his liberty and its luxuries for twice as long. Besides this, the office supervises the case for some months. Of 2,000 ex-prisoners not a dozen have had to be proceeded against twice,

though with the 6,000 children last year dealt with, only 178 children were wholly removed from their wrong-doers' care.

So far as the society can see, the real root of persistent savagery to children is mainly two-fold: it is, first, a sullen, ill-conditioned disposition; and secondly, a cowardice which limits its gratification to unresisting and helpless things. Men become addicted to cruelty as they become addicted to drink and gambling. It is a vile pleasure in which they indulge, some occasionally, some persistently; making their homes into little hells. In some cases, drink, trouble, and more or less of provocation, and the like, may temporarily and grievously aggravate its expression; but these things are not its real cause, and with its worst and most chronic forms they are not even associated.

This is curiously like the Calvinistic doctrine of innate depravity with a certain modified doctrine of reprobation. For these lost souls, for whom the society prepares scorpions and tread-mills, although given over to the possession of a foul spirit that goeth not out but by imprisonment and fasting, are not wholly lost. Given the lack of pipe and beer, and a long enough period of reflection on the bread and the water of affliction, and many of them can be reclaimed.

A NEW PURGATORY AND A CERTAIN ONE.

For the society does not seek to create a mundane hell, but to reconstitute a purgatory? The prison, with its tread-mill, is the practical modern substitute for the waning terrors of a hell-fire which has been damped down by mingled scepticism and sympathy. This is very frankly expressed in "The Child of the English Savage" as follows:

The duty society owes to the lives of unwanted children is greatly increased by the waking-up of evil-disposed men to the modern ideas that population is a nuisance, and that God and a future judgment are "superstitions," and, be it remembered, the new foundations which are offered to their belief and conduct call them so. By such ideas the security to child life cannot be increased, and if Parliament is wise, it will take knowledge of the fact, and enact unambiguous laws which a happier state of things rendered unnecessary. A secularized conscience, at the dictation of certain apostles among us, is shaking itself from old-fashioned restraints with a thankful sense of freedom, like a horse from his harness at the end of the day. As the tendencies of religious considerations are being superseded, the tendencies of legal ones must take their places, or tampering with infant life will be greatly increased. Good sentiments about children have spontaneous roots in human nature, and they may survive the inspirations of Christian motive for a while, but not for long. For the protection of child life, law should lack neither sharpness nor certainty, and at present it lacks both.

All the society seeks is to make it, for people who love themselves alone, more comfortable to treat children properly than to treat them improperly.

This it is doing, and will continue to do. Already it has succeeded in striking terror into those who stand most in need of its attentions.

I. THE FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is the embodiment of the thought of one man. Benjamin Waugh is that man, and a more remarkable and wonderful man, in many respects, you will not find in all England. I remember, as if it were yesterday, the remark the Cardinal made to the Archbishop when Mr. Waugh left the room at the Mansion House, where he had been giving evidence. "He is like the healthy breath of a sea-breeze." And so he is, and more also. For Mr. Waugh is like the slender filament in the electric lamp, that glows incandescent when the current is turned on. He is a human filament, white hot with the passion of love for little children. It possesses him utterly, to the exclusion of all else. He lives for them, he will ultimately die for them. To rescue the helpless bond-slaves of our civilized savagery is with him the consuming passion of his life.

"Such earnest natures are the central pith,
The solid nucleus round which systems grow;
Mass after mass becomes inspired therewith,
And wheels impregnate with the fiery glow."

Out of the agony and travail of his heart, filled with a mother-love for the disinherited thousands who have never known a mother's care, the society was born. He is the society.

BENJAMIN WAUGH.

Benjamin Waugh is a Yorkshireman, with nothing of the Yorkshireman in his physique (for he is small and puny) or in appearance, or in his character, except it be a shrewd long-headedness worthy of the Tykes, an indomitable perseverance, and an untiring energy. He was born of Puritan parents, Independents of the old school, who differ very widely in most respects from the modern Congregationalist.

His mother, a sweet and saintly woman, a mother in the denominational Israel, passed on to her son Benjamin the tenderness and the passion which make him an ideal avenger and comforter of the lost children of Britain. The mother-soul dwells in him more than any man, and much more than in many women. That which the most devoted mother feels for her own offspring, Mr. Waugh feels for children in general. Like a she-bear robbed of her cubs, he rages against all those who do little children wrong. He is like a sleuth-hound on the trail of the child-torturer and the keepers of those infant slaughter-houses known as baby farms. And yet, to see him among his little charges at the shelter, or hear him talking to the bairns at home, you could not imagine that any one could be more tenderly full of loving-kindness and womanly compassion. His tenderness is the measure of his wrath.

A GENIUS FOR ORGANIZATION

But it would be a mistake to regard Mr. Waugh as merely a compound of tenderness and wrath. These are the two most conspicuous characteristics, but between these two extremes lie many admirable qualities, many rare capacities. He is a born or-

THE REV. BENJAMIN WAUGH.

ganizer. He has built up the society brick by brick, until it stands now four square to all the winds that blow, and there is not a branch that does not bear his sign-manual in every rule and regulation. The organization is "Benjamin Waugh," his thought in its reticulation and in every limb. Go to see him about a prosecution, and you will find that he is as acute as George Lewis and as learned in the law relating to his particular subject as Sir Charles Russell or Sir Richard Webster. As a public speaker on a popular platform he has few rivals, and as a lobbyist he is simply unrivalled. His courage is superb, his industry is as great as his patience. He is genial, hearty, humorous, and full of the milk of human kindness; and if sometimes the milk sours in the thunder-storm of his wrath against magistrates who shield criminals, and pseudo-Christians who imagine they can go to heaven when they leave children to perish in hells on earth, it soon passes, and he is himself again. He is no ascetic monk, but a very human man, full of the joy and passion and sunshine and storm of a broad and varied life.

A MANY-SIDED APOSTLE.

Mr. Waugh is a poet, an editor, a philanthropist, and a statesman. He has the eye to see, the heart to feel, and the art of putting things so that they can convince and convict. He is marked out by supreme and conspicuous capacity for his present position of Secular Bishop and Central Helper of all the children of the land. He did not obtain this position without long and painful preparation. He grew to the work. It was not ready to his hand. Neither was he ready for the work for many a long year. But slowly it came to him, and he was made ready for it. He was always an Independent, he is now independent even of the Independents. He is a Protestant, but he is one of the most catholic of men, who, even when still in the Independent ministry, did not hesitate to declare that he would like to see a picture of the Virgin Mother and her Divine Child hung up before the eyes of every congregation in the land.

HIS TRAINING-GROUND.

As an Independent minister, first at Newbury (Berks), then at Greenwich, Mr. Waugh became as well known to the magistrates as he was to his deacons. At Greenwich, assisted by John Macgregor (Rob Roy), he founded a Waste Paper and Blacking Brigade, a day institution for boys who loafed about into mischief and crime, and entered into arrangements with Captain Reed and Mr. Huntley, owners of deep-sea fishing-smacks, whose headquarters were then on the Thames, to place boys charged before magistrates with petty crimes at sea. Mr. Maude and Mr. Petterson, the stipendiaries, both subscribed personally to Mr. Waugh's work, made grants from their poor-box to help him, and made over to him boys charged with first offences, instead of sending them to Maidstone Jail. It was in consequence of the esteem he won among the masses here that Mr. Waugh was selected by four trades unions of the

borough to stand for the first School Board for London, to which he was elected, though opposed by Mr. Henry Broadhurst (now workingman's M.P.). Mr. Waugh sat in the first and second board, in which he was made Chairman of the Books Committee and Stores. On his retirement by imperative orders of his doctor, he received an illuminated address from his fellow-members, and a present of five hundred guineas for his devotion to the interests of "neglected children," besides a letter from the Education Department, regretting the close of his services on the board. After four years' rest, the knowledge, work-habit, and administrative experience he had acquired were again consecrated to the service of England's unhappy children. All other pursuits and enjoyments were abandoned save his magazine for the advancement of their miserable cause. He had come to see that they did not possess the protection of the Crown, and held that the very least of them was entitled to that protection equally with the adults. To make a child a real citizen—that was his aim.

MR. WAUGH AS A LEGISLATOR.

Mr. Waugh's first condition was that children who were the victims of dissipated, vicious homes were too often, also, the victims of an inconsiderate law which landed them in jail; which, alas! pleased the parents, and did irreparable injustice to the children and the community. Following the fortunes of child ex-prisoners, he put his facts into a book, "The Gaol Cradle: Who Rocks It? A Plea for the Abolition of Juvenile Imprisonment"—a book which roused public attention to the subject, inspired the press, and greatly changed the policy of magistrates and of the Home Office. Since then, to a great extent, industrial schools have been their destiny, not prison. But Mr. Waugh believes in a reasonable application of the rod, and in making parents (except when it can be shown that it would be unjust to do so) jointly liable for their children's offences. Not to adequately correct public evil, in either child or man, Mr. Waugh holds, is to be as unkind to the evil-doer as it is to the state. But the abolition of juvenile imprisonment has not come. Mr. Waugh's first statutory success was in the abolition of the necessity magistrates and judges were under to exclude children from their courts who were too young to understand the nature of an oath. Horrible offences against tiny girl-children were almost all rendered unpunishable. In Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the proposal, which was moved by Mr. Samuel Smith, was lost by two, both front benches voting against it. Meetings of members in the House and out of it were convened, formal and informal, some in the conference-room, some in the smoke-room, and one in Westminster Palace Hotel. After Mr. Waugh had had his say, on the report stage, his proposal was carried without a division. His next move was to abolish the exclusive right of guardians under the poor-laws to prosecute for starvation. It was only

used when the starved children had come upon the parish. He induced a Select Committee of the Lords to recommend that this be done, and in the next session of Parliament, with consent of the Local Government Board, this was done. Since then his own society has dealt with 5,000 cases of starvation.

His next Parliamentary work was the greatest statute ever passed for children, the first, indeed, which ever undertook to deal with suffering children as such, which is now known as "The Children's Charter," the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to and the better Protection of Children (52 and 53 Vic., chap. 44). To tabulate the changes which this statute made in the conditions of children in England, and their standing in courts, would be as impossible as to enumerate the changes made in the conditions of vegetation by the breezes and sunshine of spring. In passing this act Mr. Waugh found his best helpers in the Attorney-General, Mr. Mundella, and Lord Herschell.

MR. WAUGH'S SYSTEM AND THE POLICE.

Five years after the society was established Mr. Waugh received a tribute from the police authorities of the metropolis, which, whether it does most credit to his plans for suffering children or to the common sense and lack of vanity and red-tape in the police authorities, it may not be easy to determine, but by orders issued from Scotland Yard Mr. Waugh was virtually made Chief Commissioner of Police for the children of London. And throughout England the police authorities are increasingly availing themselves of the special adaption of the society's methods to children's cases. The society's men have greater freedom than the police. They have less authority, and their freedom is therefore exercised under risks which constables have not to run. The limit of a constable's duty is to receive charges, and on these to act, or on what he himself sees. He is wholly forbidden to search out and show himself strong on behalf of the helpless. Were that his duty, with the power which he carries to put down resistance to its discharge, with force if needs be, and to arrest those who interfere with him, he would become intolerable, especially among the poor. Mr. Justice Field, recently finding that a good-hearted constable had thus been acting—acting as a man, not within his limits as a policeman—in a case of manslaughter brought before him, dismissed it, remarking that a great constitutional principle had been violated. The police must not take any proceedings save upon a complaint of a common citizen, or an offence which he himself has seen committed. But that excludes all in-door offences against children. Babies cannot lay information; and children, not babies, do not. Besides, were the child able to get out, and disposed to make complaint, the very last man who would be thought of to tell its hunger and pain to would be a policeman. Knowing all these facts, Sir Edmund Henderson, Mr. Monro, and Sir Edward Bradford, as

Chief Commissioners of Police, wisely recognized them and made free and admirable use of the society; and even Colonel Howard Vincent and Mr. Anderson, successive Heads of the Criminal Investigation Department, do the same. Both have borne public testimony to the value of the institution for the special work of getting out crimes against the young. Mr. Anderson, the present Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, said at the society's last public meeting in London:

It is not merely in my personal but in my official duty that I feel intense pleasure at the rise and progress of a society of this kind. It gives me great gratification to be able to express the most cordial sympathy with and the most cordial co-operation to this society. As a matter of fact there is systematized co-operation. We naturally think very strongly that in certain matters and spheres we can devolve the response that the state has placed upon us; but there are a considerable number of classes of people with which a society of this kind is much better qualified to deal than an official, and especially an imperial police.

Mr. Waugh, addressing a meeting of Christian ministers in Birmingham on the evils of the doings of the lustful, the avaricious, the drunkard, and the gambler, with their children, said: "I hear you murmur, 'The police! It is the work of the police to do that.' That is not true. It is not the work of the police to discover anything, nor to initiate proceedings for anybody. They are a brave, good body of men; but they have their set work to do, and their strict rules for doing it. But were it so, when you stand before the judgment throne of Him whose will, Jesus says, is that not one little one should either suffer from hunger or nakedness, or be sick and perish, will you dare to tell Him that you knew that that was His will, but that you left it to the police?"

"A FAIR-MINDED MAN."

It is to Mr. Waugh's work that the present regulations for pantomime children owe their existence. Mr. (now Sir) Augustus Harris, of Drury Lane, vigorously led the opposition, and Mr. Waugh furnished him with his most formidable weapons. In the debate and proposals serious charges were made by Mr. Waugh's supporters in the House. Mr. Waugh immediately told Mr. Harris: "I cannot find cruelty to pantomime children; I have tried to find it; I have put on officers at the theatres to find it, but I have failed to do so. I would rather lose the proposals of the bill for pantomime children than win them by false witness against theatres." In the heated height of the debate Mr. Waugh told Mr. Harris this, and gave him leave to have it said by his friends in the House. It was said he wrote it, too, to the *Times*. Some of his friends were angry at his needless candor. He had not made the charges. "But," said he, "they were made by our side, and they are not true." But that very candor it was which lent irresistible force to his plea for those pretty little things of such tender years who were required to attend rehearsal, performance, and

school. The plea prevailed in the House, and the first person to honor Mr. Waugh for his honesty in fight was the man he had beaten. Mr. Harris, to his honor, the very next week invited Mr. Waugh to his garden-party. And in his place in the House of Lords, referring to Mr. Waugh's conduct in the debate, the Archbishop of Canterbury said everybody must admit that though an ardent advocate, he was a "fair-minded man."

II. THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

Of the need there is for such a society there can no longer be any dispute. All controversy is at an end. Since its formation in 1884, the society has dealt with 15,906 complaints, of which 10,179 were proved to be true. These cases affected the welfare of 34,168 children. Of these 6,374 were warned and 1,800 prosecuted, of which 1,540 were convicted. The total period of imprisonment inflicted is 376 years; the amount of fines, £567. The cruelties were:

General ill-treatment... 2,203	Begging.....1,281
Assaults.....1,955	Exposure..... 810
Neglect and starvation... 7,696	Cruel immorality..... 720
Abandonment..... 434	Other wrongs..... 867

In 8,891 cases warnings, more or less formal and stern, were given, followed by supervision. In 2,252 there were prosecutions, and such is the care and skill of the society, that 92 per cent. of this terrible tale were convicted.

These terrible figures are of less than one-fourth of the country.

In three-fourths of the country there has been nothing done. If the whole land had been properly covered the number of cases, now averaging 6,000 a year, would be over 20,000 a year. At least 12,000 cases every year escape attention for the lack of any agency to defend the defenceless and succor the worse than orphaned little ones.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

What this means may be inferred from the following extract from the report of the evils from which it has delivered children within the range of its influence, evils which continue unchecked where there is no branch of the society to intervene for the protection of the helpless:

Most of the victims have been young; many were babies, made habitually to feel the oppression of hatred, the dizziness of famine, and scarifying and curses; with blows and kicks, and floggings with the oppressors' straps, pokers, ropes, boots, chairs, kettles, and frying-pans; diggings-into with prongs of fork and blade of knife; putting mustard oil into wounds; hanging up by the neck by a slip strap to a hook in the kitchen ceiling till black in the face and unconscious; thrusting a poker red-hot through the closed lips into the mouth, burning lips, tongue and under the tongue; putting bare little thighs on top of hot ironing-stove; making child grasp red-hot poker; beating with poker on the head, making, as the doctor called it, a "ring of bruises" completely round it; throwing sick child out of the window, breaking arm and leg; deliberately taking off comforting plaster-cast put on to little cripple at hospital, smashing it, throwing it under the bed, and

leaving the puny creature to pine in pain again day and night; fixing big jaws of teeth in the fat of the thigh while child under bed for refuge, dragging it out, standing up with it and shaking it "as a dog shakes a rat;" flinging a baby across a room at a wall; immersing for half an hour, naked, in freezing tank, out of doors; tying, naked, to post in the yard, in the night; putting in yard for two hours, tied in chair, child with bronchitis; deliberately taking off splints newly put upon broken leg, and, of wantonness, making child go about so; sending child about with broken arm, of malice to it; cruel starvations when there was plenty; and imprisonments in attics and coal-cellars for days, without so much as a drop of water.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

These are cases that have been dealt with. For each case dealt with there have been three at least in these islands of the same kind which have been neglected, in which these horrors are going on at this moment, and will go on until enough manly and womanly souls will unite to help the society to have them stopped. Mr. Waugh wrote six years ago:

Religious sentiment needs to turn its gaze on things at home. It has taught what happened in the worship of the Syrian Moloch: it has not even known what is done in the worship of the English Bacchus. Much horror has it felt at the destruction of baby life on the Ganges; and little, if any at all, at the destruction of it on the flabby bosoms of English women whom men have made mothers, and to whom they have given no bread. As an argument for Christianity, it has pointed to the children abandoned in Pagan Rome, oblivious of the 20,000 a year abandoned in our own cities and villages, to death or the parish. Of the five-and-twenty or thirty little boys once massacred at Bethlehem, it holds annual mournful commemorations. Of the hundred times that number of little boys and girls annually smothered now, and within sound of English church bells, it says nothing.

The religious world, however, is not by any means the only world to which the society appeals. The secular world has shown itself quite as keen to appreciate the need for action. It is doubtful whether Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth*, has not done more for the society than all the religious newspapers put together. The Cardinal has always been very good, and so have several of his bishops. The great Bishop of Peterborough was a zealous friend of the society, which ought to command the energetic support of every bishop worthy of a mitre.

ENDORSED BY EVERYBODY.

Count Tolstoi is almost the only living man who would take exception to the work of the society, and even he would approve of all its operations excepting those that involved the use of force or a resort to punishment. On these points the Russian mystic is inexorable. I remember asking him whether in case a drunken man was beating your child to death, you were justified in restraining him by force. He answered, "No." I said, "But suppose you know that the man would be the first to thank you when he came to his sober senses for having spared him

the guilt of murder, would you still refuse to lay forcible hands on him?" "I would," said Tolstoi; "the command is absolute. No Christian can ever use force for resisting evil. Better let the child be beaten to death than commit the sin of disobeying the direct command." Such an uncompromising theorist of non-resistance would never support Mr. Waugh. But after Count Tolstoi, the most uncompromising advocate of letting people alone is Herbert Spencer; and Herbert Spencer is a supporter of the society. He attended this year one of its meetings, and made a speech on its behalf.

A society which has Mr. Herbert Spencer's benediction can safely afford to laugh at the criticisms and objections of less distinguished apostles of *laissez-faire*.

Every precaution is taken by the society for the prevention of outbreaks of the *odium theologicum*. One of the articles of its constitution prescribes that "at the meetings of the society nothing shall be done contrary to the principles of any particular religious denomination." That was agreed upon by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the present Bishop of Bedford, and the Chief Rabbi (Dr. Adler), as the only basis on which real union on an equal footing among all sections of religious thought in this country on behalf of children could take place. The society is a citizen society open to Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Christian, on equal terms, and has no politics. Passion for a child makes brothers of its members, not partisans.

THE CHILDREN'S EMANCIPATION.

Under the new Act, cases of cruelty to children rose from 869 in 1888-89 to 10,522 in 1889-90. How came this great change about? Certainly the evils dealt with now were not made by the act. They had been pointed out as existing and needing legislation to Parliament to induce it to carry the act. The reason was the new adaptation of law to children's cases, the adaptation of an agency, and of court proceedings. For the first time in England's history the Crown had power to deal with the miscreants who abused children. In the words of the society's report:

"The Children's Charter Act, passed August 26, 1889, makes fundamental changes in the standing of English children, entitling them as a civil right to be clothed, fed and properly treated; to admission into courts; to the protection of the evidence of their parents; to limited hours of labor, to new guardianship, when that is for their welfare, and to other great benefits never possessed before.

"Under the powers of the society's new law, the child is taken away from persons who grossly abuse their parental authority, and its custody given, under the order of the court, to its aunt or grandmother, or other willing and able relative or friend, or to an institution, on whom all parental rights and obligations are conferred, and an order is obtained for so much weekly payment to be made to them by the deprived parent.

"Child disabilities have at length been cleared away, and whatever theoretic right a child may have previously had to identical legal protection with grown-up people, has by the society, in the act it has secured, been carried into the facts of the law, the practices of courts, and the life of the land.

"1. A child had even no right of law to be treated reasonably, nor even to be fed. That is altered.

"2. The nature of an oath had to be understood before the statement could be received, which was not possible to a young child. That is altered.

"3. An innocent parent (often the only witness of a child's wrongs) could not give evidence on its behalf against the guilty one. That is altered.

"4. Unless it had money, however horribly guilty a wretch its parental owner might be, there was no authority which could give a child a new guardian. That is altered.

"5. If a child were being tormented in its owner's house, or locked up there to pine, neglected and alone, though in a manner likely to prove fatal, it was in nobody's power to give authority to get at it and rescue it. That is altered.

"6. 'Information' had to be laid on its behalf. It was nobody's business to get it up or lay it. That is altered.

"By these changes in the standing of children and their cases in courts you have made their citizenship real."

A SHAMEFUL PAST.

It is astonishing to be reminded what has been our national treatment of unwanted and hated children.

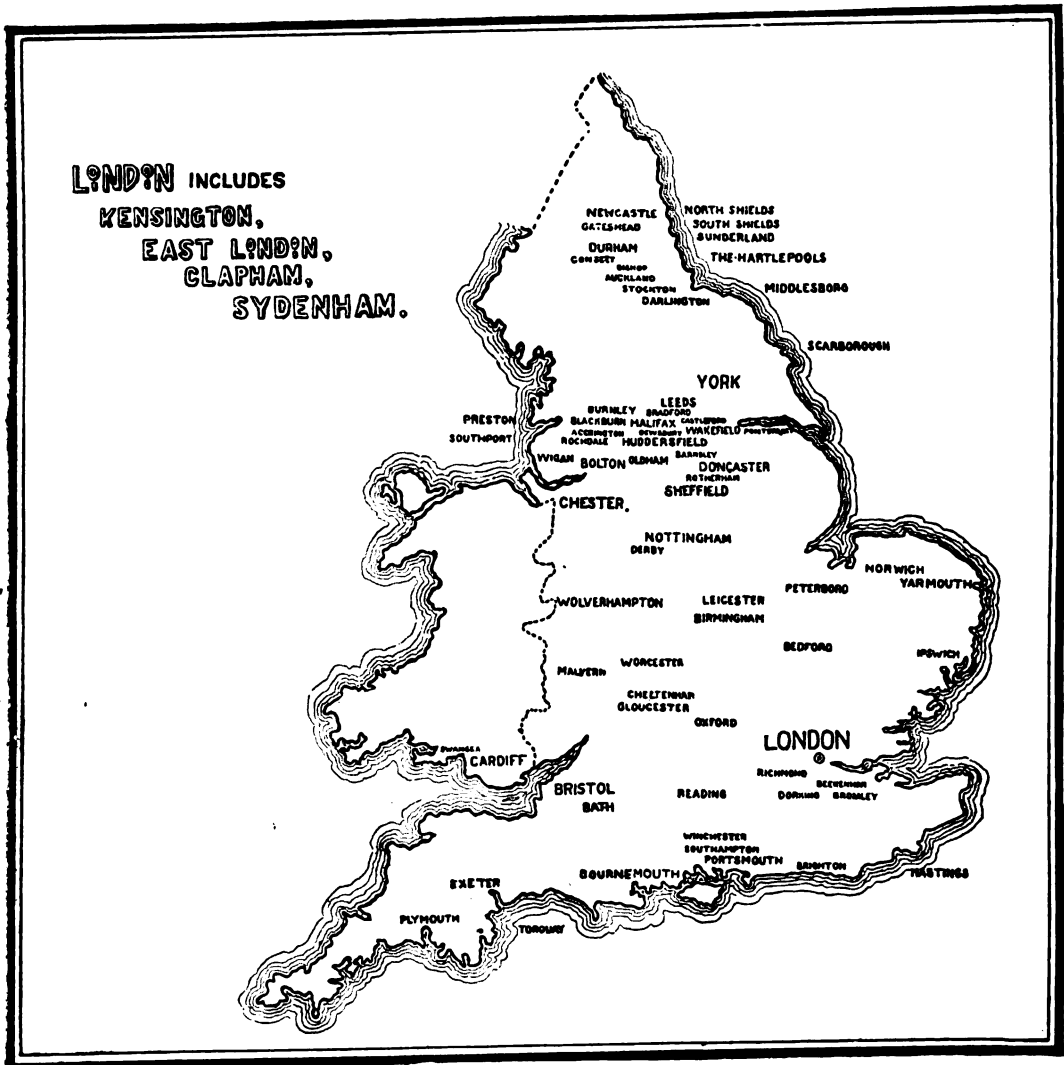
"Until this act was passed it was not a father's duty to feed his offspring. If his neglect landed his children 'on the parish,' the parish might prosecute him; but that was in the interest, not of the empty stomach and starved limbs of the child, but in the interest of the ratepayer's pocket. But even that step was seldom taken. If the child suffered nearly to the point of death, the guardians—but not the police nor the public—were empowered to interfere. But, as a matter of fact, the guardians did not take it to be their business to interfere. They were the guardians of the poor *on* the parish, and not of the poor *in* it. If the child died, and no doctor had been applied to at his dispensary for a bottle of physic, the coroner might commit for trial; but he almost never did so. A child's life was a *bagatelle*. But to-day the child must be fed, or fine and prison follow. No marriage lines, even, are needed to make a father responsible. If the child lives with him, that is all, and that is enough. Be he even father of the child or not, if he has 'charge or care' of it and neglects it, he takes his chance of a possible two years with hard labor. Beggars, showmen, tramps, and nurses are bound to find food for the little folks they have with them. Changed, too, is the law as to ill-treatment.

"Before the act was passed it was illegal to work a horse with a sore foot, but not until that date was it illegal to walk a child with a sore foot, as tramps

were doing up and down all over the land, driving it thus through misery to death. A dog might not be yoked to a vehicle, but a child might, however unnatural the load or frail the child, as children actually were, to barges on tow-paths of canals, and to pot-and-pan carts of pedlars on roads. Many a

fering to keep their big, callous fathers and mothers in drink.

"Little folks, quite helpless to disobey, were sent out to beg—illegally, it was true—and it was the helpless child that was taken to the lock-up when anybody found it in their heart to give it in charge.



MAP SHOWING PLACES IN WHICH COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY HAVE BEEN FORMED IN ENGLAND.

sullen brute has thus made his living out of the dying of his child.

"Till that day, though no child was allowed under ten to be employed in money-making for parents in a factory, however well lighted and warmed and secured from weather, in all our great centres of population any number might be seen employed hawking, in cold and rain and fine, up to the silent hours around midnight; children, little more than skin-and-bone babies, were legally slaving and suf-

All this, so far as the attitude of the law to it, is now changed. The person who sends out the child and receives what it gathers, not the child, is now made punishable."

STILL PURSUING.

All that is to the good; but the society is still not satisfied. Mr. Waugh thinks that no child ought ever to be sent to the workhouse, and that it is little short of an inhuman infamy to separate little

brothers and sisters when they are left orphaned. He is busy with bills against the abuse of child-life insurance, and against the evils of baby-farming.

All blessing on the heads of those who provide homes for the destitute! says Mr. Waugh. Disaster, disease, and death, neither respects honesty, industry, nor virtue. For these let there be charity. But there are cases where he would find, "not homes for their destitute children, but tread-mills for the people who made them destitute." As a matter of fact, in the bulk of the parents where the society has prosecuted for right to feed and clothe wage has ranged from 25s. to £3 a week. Nor was the neglect because of a large family. The average children in its thousands of cases has been 2.8. The policy of the society is to keep children at home, not to take them away, and to make rightful parents properly treat them. The jail is no proper place for a child. Instead of the prison, Mr Waugh would substitute the birch. He would totally abolish all juvenile imprisonment and prescribe the birch, under the following limitations:

"That a schedule of regulations should be introduced into the law strictly defining (a) the size of the birch, (b) the place and (c) reasonable manner of its application, (d) the number of the strokes for seven years old, and for each subsequent additional two years of age, and (e) finally, that the birching ought not to be inflicted at a prison or police-station, but at the offender's house, and (3) further, that it should be the duty of the court to order legal assistance to a child charged before it, children being wholly unable to present their case themselves."

But Mr. Waugh would not only emancipate children from the jail, he would also emancipate them from the police-station. There ought to be a special administration for offences of children, and a special court where, without technical limitation, their circumstances and history being fully known, they might receive such treatment as a judge in chambers would be free to give to such cases as come before him—a full treatment, and one of equity.

Already this proposal as to juvenile delinquencies is adopted in South Australia. Mr. Waugh quotes

in his last report from an official letter from the State's Children Department at Adelaide describing the practice in that colony:

"For some years we have felt that the practice of arresting children on all charges, and locking them up at the city watch-house in company with the drunken, degraded characters usually confined in such places, and then deporting them as prisoners to the police-court to be tried as criminals was pernicious in its effects on and unjust to the children, and was, at the same time, most unwise as a question of policy. This Council, therefore, urged the Government to instruct that all charges against children should be heard in a court to be held at the offices of this department.

"According to this procedure (which affects girls under eighteen and boys under sixteen years) all children arrested for or charged with any offence are dealt with entirely at this department, and do not come into contact with the police-station and police-court at all. This result cannot but be looked upon as of wide-reaching importance, saving, as it does, from the hardening and contaminating effects of association with adult criminals and of public trial, the innocent child as well as the youthful first offender, the uncontrollable boy as well as the young girl just beginning a life of shame."

What is needed to meet the wants of child life, Mr. Waugh argues, is a new department of Government and a responsible minister of the Crown to work with all voluntary associations for righteousness to children. Nor can any government be a Christian government while it neglects the tens of thousands of young and helpless victims of selfish, base, and filthy national vices; for, above all other, subjects of the Crown, these need the force of the secular arm. Avarice in employment, apathy in education, are already controlled, but the control of these is of secondary importance compared with the control of vice at home. Men do not remember that although the nation is but slightly dependent on the children of to-day for the prosperity of to-day, it will be wholly dependent upon them for the prosperity of to-morrow.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MARK TWAIN ON TELEPATHY.

IN spite of the urgent protests of Mr. Clemens that he is not going to make fun, most people will get well into his *Harper's* article on "Mental Telegraphy" before they are fully convinced of his seriousness. This scepticism is, of course, born from the

tears up, the missive, and waits for the cross-letter which it has induced.

Much more striking than letter-crossing is the following incident, which we reproduce in Mr. Clemens' words.

"Two or three years ago I was lying in bed, idly musing, one morning—it was the 2d of March—when suddenly a red-hot new idea came whistling down into my camp, and exploded with such comprehensive effectiveness as to sweep the vicinity clear of rubbishy reflections, and fill the air with their dust and flying fragments. This idea, stated in simple phrase, was that the time was ripe and the market ready for a certain book; a book which ought to be written at once, a book which must command attention and be of peculiar interest—to wit, a book about the Nevada silver mines. The Great Bonanza was a new wonder then, and everybody was talking about it. It seemed to me that the person best qualified to write this book was Mr. William H. Wright, a journalist of Virginia, Nevada, by whose side I had scribbled many months when I was reporter there ten or twelve years before. He might be alive still; he might be dead; I could not tell, but I would write him, anyway. I began by merely and modestly suggesting that he make such a book; but my interest grew as I went on, and I ventured to map out what I thought ought to be the plan of the work, he being an old friend, and not given to taking good intentions for ill. I even dealt with details, and suggested the order and sequence which they should follow. I was about to put the manuscript in an envelope, when the thought occurred to me that if this book should be written at my suggestion, and then no publisher happened to want it, I should feel uncomfortable; so I concluded to keep my letter back until I should have secured a publisher. I pigeon-holed my document, and dropped a note to my own publisher, asking him to name a day for a business consultation. He was out of town on a far journey. My note remained unanswered, and at the end of three or four days the whole matter had passed out of my mind. On the 9th of March the postman brought three or four letters, and among them a thick one whose superscription was in a hand which seemed dimly familiar to me. I could not 'place' it at first, but presently I succeeded. Then I said to a visiting relative who was present:

"'Now I will do a miracle. I will tell you everything this letter contains—date, signature, and all—without breaking the seal. It is from a Mr. Wright, Virginia, Nevada, and is dated the 2d of March—seven days ago. Mr. Wright proposes to make a book about the silver mines and the Great Bonanza, and asks what I, as a friend, think of the idea. He says his subjects are to be so and so, their order and sequences so and so, and he will close with a history of the chief feature of the book, the Great Bonanza.'

MARK TWAIN.

juxtaposition of the author of "Innocents Abroad" with this particular subject, rather than from any inherent absurdity in this particular subject. And that very consideration causes one to attach more importance to Mr. Clemens' dictum—when all suspicions of levity are allayed—than one might find in the words of a man who knew much more about the question than does Mark Twain. In fact, he doesn't pretend to *know* anything, and this again prejudices one in his favor.

"REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES," OR TELEPATHY?

The crossing of letters is an old, old story. Mr. Clemens has seen so much of it that, when he wishes to have a certain person write to him, he simply sits down, indites a letter to that person,

I opened the letter and showed that I had stated the date and the contents correctly. Mr. Wright's letter simply contained what my own letter, written on the same date, contained, and mine still lay in its pigeon-hole, where it had been lying during the seven days since it was written."

THE LOCOMOTION OF IDEAS.

Numerous accidents, of which the above is an example, have persuaded Mr. Clemens to become a believer in the existence of mental telegraphy, i.e., the communication, by some means far subtler than we can now imagine, between minds belonging to bodies which may be separated by thousands of miles. "I could not doubt," says he, "that Mr. Wright's mind and mine had been in close and crystal-clear communication with each other across three thousand miles of mountains and desert, on the morning of the 2d of March. I did not consider that both minds *originated* that succession of ideas, but that one mind originated them, and simply telegraphed them to the other." He calls to instance the many well-known cases of inventions which occurred to different men in different parts of the world at almost the same moment—the telegraph, "originated" simultaneously by Professor Henry in America, Wheatstone in England, Morse on the sea, and a German in Munich.

NO MORE PLAGIARISM.

The quotation marks about "originated" in the last sentence are used advisedly; for when telepathy shall be proved an accomplished fact, who will be able to say of any idea, "I am the author of this"? By far the most curious and most frequent cases of these phenomena, accidents, or whatever they be, occur in the literary world. Witness the Darwin-Wallace episode, and scores of less famous examples. When the courts shall take cognizance of such a science, it will plainly be impossible to produce, in a given case, any tangible evidence tracking the illusive idea to its original lair.

It is hardly fair to Mr. Clemens to state his startling conclusion without the aggregate of evidence which led up to it. His paper will be interesting in many places where it is not convincing.

THE *Neue Militarische Blätter* contains the account of a highly interesting and perilous night balloon ascent from Vienna made by Lieutenants Hoernes and Eckert, of the Railway and Telegraph Regiment. The orders given to these officers were that they should leave about 9 P. M., and should remain up as long as gas and ballast could be made to last. The balloon in which the ascent was made had a capacity of 1,100 cubic metres, and carried twelve and one-half sacks of ballast, each weighing forty-four pounds. A descent was safely effected at Wojciehowo in Posen (273 miles from Vienna), after a journey of eleven and a half hours. Lieutenant Hoernes estimates that the total distance travelled was equal to the famous journey from Paris to Sweden made by two French sailors in 1870.

FREDERIC HARRISON ON EDUCATION.

"IT has long been a favorite idea of mine that many things work delightfully for good while they are spontaneous and unorganized, but when they are stereotyped into an elaborate art and evolve a special profession or trade of experts, they produce unexpected failures and end in more harm than good." In this sentence is contained the underlying

FREDERIC HARRISON.

thought of Mr. Frederic Harrison's remarks on education in the *Forum* for December. Mr. Harrison's observations have led him to believe that the less we systematize education and dogmatize about it the better. Education should be treated as if it were a special art. It cannot be taught, "like playing the violin." Minds are too various and too subtle to be prescribed for specifically. "We ask," he continues, "too much from education, we make too much of it, we monstrously over-organize it, and we cruelly overload it. Education can do for us infinitely less than we have come to expect, and what little it can do is on the condition that it be left simple, natural and free. I have known very few men who were made into anything great entirely by their education; and I have known a good many who were entirely ruined by it and were finally turned out as

pedants, prigs, or idiots. Struggling to win prizes in examinations, thinking always about the style current to day, being put through the regulation mill, and poring over some little corner of knowledge for some material object, may give a one-sided appearance of learning, with nothing behind it, will turn out mechanical eccentricities like calculating-machines, may change an honest fellow into a selfish, dull brute or leave a weak brain softened and atrophied for life. And the more we organize education the greater is the risk of our finding this result."

Education, he maintains, can at best do but little for us. "All that it can really give is this: it can supply the opportunities of self-culture; hold forth new standards and ideals to aim at; it can bring the budding mind into contact with a formed and mature mind. It can suggest, explain, correct, and guide in a very general and occasional way; but it cannot teach vigorous thinking, or thrust coherent knowledge into a raw mind, as a ploughboy can with trouble be taught to write or to remember the multiplication table." Mr. Harrison does not deny that drill, in its place and for certain purposes, is good, but believes that in modern education it is overdone—enforced at the expense of "minds, characters, imaginations, and hearts." It can turn out troopers, but can it turn out well-developed minds?

He does not believe in the examination system. Examinations are, he holds, disastrous to education. They never can test any knowledge worth having, and only debase and pervert education. He sighs for the old academies of Plato and Aristotle, to which the students came in search of knowledge.

UNIVERSITY AND PRACTICAL LIFE.

'Are They Antagonistic?

ONE day a 'self-made' man boasted of it in the presence of Dr. Franklin. With his usual ready wit the philosopher, holding up an egg, dryly remarked, 'Yes, self-made about as much as that egg is!'

What Mr. Winthrop Dudley Sheldon would say in "Higher Education and Practical Life," in the *New Englander and Yale Review* for December, is that the university-made man is just as truly self-made as Max O'Rell's London Alderman. Each but uses the talents entrusted to him—the former with the advantage of a great controlling help.

The "disposition to depreciate and undervalue a college education is easily accounted for. It has its genesis in an essentially narrow conception of the true nature and aims of life, and hence of education itself; in the hurry and restlessness so characteristic of our country, and especially in that intensely mercenary spirit which applies the money test to everything and determines the value of everything by the degree in which it possesses the touch of Midas, the ability to turn all things into gold."

DOES SCHOLARSHIP EXCLUDE "HORSE-SENSE"?

Mr. Sheldon admits that the practical quality, administrative ability, or whatever you may call it, is

born, not made; but he asserts that when it is there, education will develop it and strengthen it, not stifle or mislead it. And we will all sympathize with his objection to calling "practical" only those men who lay bricks or take in currency over a counter.

"A college training aims to develop a man's self-making power, that he may fashion himself and his life according to no narrow pattern, and to impart to him the faculty, as some one has well phrased it, of 'individual initiative,' which, other things being equal, is the key to success. Not every man has this power developed in him by a liberal education, because, it may be, it does not exist in him even in a latent rudimentary form: and a college education cannot manufacture it to order or make bricks without straw."

As to that very hackneyed subject, the college man in business life, Mr. Sheldon does not see that it is a problem at all. He inclines to the opinion that it only takes the graduate about two years to "catch up" in material advantages; the immaterial advantages that he possesses are obvious.

Perhaps in the rather interesting paper—too long to be summed up in a short review—there is a tendency to completely eliminate the elective principle. One would gather that Mr. Sheldon prescribes a university course for all men. Certainly in a generation there are a few who do not need it and a multitude who are not fit for it.

JOURNALISM IN CANADA.

THE *New England Magazine* for December opens with a vigorous article on "Canadian Journalists and Journalism," from the pen of its assistant editor, Mr. Walter Blackburn Harte. If Mr. Harte is to be criticised, it is on the score of being too exhaustive, for a less vivacious sketching of the dozens of people he introduces would be exceedingly wearisome.

MISS CANADA AND UNCLE SAM.

In his numerous interviews with the principal men who reflect the political thought of Canada Mr. Harte has had his ears wide open for any notes of annexation, and he has caught a few strong and meaning expressions, with tentative suggestions, in nearly every quarter. "The public opinion may be somewhat vague, it may be frequently obscured by side issues and sudden gusts of resentment (as upon the publication of the McKinley Bill), but it is undoubtedly growing in favor of a complete fusion of the two countries—or rather, of the breaking down of an imaginary barrier separating and dividing one people. Downing Street has completely lost its hold on the Dominion, but when the separation comes, it will be peacefully and without resentment. England will lose nothing, because in holding Canada she gains nothing."

INDEPENDENCE IN CANADIAN JOURNALISM.

If it be true that misery loves company, the "States" moralists who bewail a partisan press should find ample comfort in the picture of Canada. But

a change is gradually creeping in, and the "young blood" of the journalistic profession shows decided aspirations toward independence in politics. The chief independent paper at present, is the *Toronto Mail*, the quondam Tory organ, "whose avowed mission was 'to stab the Liberals under the fifth rib every lawful morning.' " Like the famed personage who turned monk in days of illness, the *Mail* gyrated to violent independence when the Riel malady threatened Sir John Macdonald; whereupon the circulation jumped to a surprising figure, and virtue became so profitable that the analogy to the second line of the couplet was spoiled, and the *Mail* has remained the distinctively unmuzzled paper of Canada ever since. In addition, it and the *Toronto Globe* enjoy the reputation of being the most dignified, best edited, and most "literary" periodicals in the Dominion.

SOME DOMINION JOURNALISTS.

Many people in the "States" are acquainted with the versatile and able Edward Farrer, "who, in 1889, was charged by the official organ of the Sir John Macdonald government with supplying secret information about Canada, with 'treasonable intent,' to different members of the United States Government." "At present he is a chief writer on the *Globe*, and his position during the recent Dominion elections led to much discussion of him and his work in England and the States. The Government organs have been good enough to say that Mr. Farrer should be hanged as a traitor for advocating a continental policy for Canada, and for eliciting the views of leading American statesmen as to the possibility of effecting such an arrangement. This is one of the most ludicrous phases of the struggle between the protectionists and free traders which is going on; and the prominence which has been given to Mr. Farrer's opinions in England and the States makes him one of the most interesting personalities of contemporary Canadian, if not, to use the broader term, of American, journalism."

Gordon Brown, the power behind the throne of the *Toronto Globe*, also affords material for an interesting sketch. Not the least picturesque of the many characters Mr. Harte presents to us is John W. Bengough, the founder, proprietor, editor, and chief writer of *Grip*, the irresistible Canadian funny paper. Mr. Harte is not alone in ascribing to Bengough more originality than any of the other famous cartoonists—Keppler, Gillam, and the *Punch* artists. His most famous achievement outside of *Grip* is a caricature history of Canada, compiled from his own cartoons dealing with important political crises. The volume is of eminent historical value, and affords a suggestion of what the cartoon may accomplish over and above its sphere of amusing.

IN *Good Words* Archdeacon Farrar mentions that in the west cloister of Westminster Abbey there is a gravestone to the memory of John Broughton, verger of the Abbey, who was also champion prize-fighter of England.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE SINCE THE WAR.

IN *Lippincott's* for December Mr. Page records the names and works of some sixty or seventy men and women who have been more or less active in letters since the war; and if his estimate of some of them seems indiscriminating we must feel that the fault is generous, as Mr. Page is bound to them by other ties than those of common literary interests. Among the poets he considers Hayne the most distinctly Southern, but Lanier, he holds, is the greatest of the post-bellum poets, and is second only to Poe in the whole range of Southern poetry. Among the fiction-writers he would perhaps rate highest Miss Murfree, Cable, and James Lane Allen, though he is careful to make no invidious comparisons, and has warm praise for Joel Chandler Harris, Amélie Rives, and Richard Malcolm Johnston. He praises Professor James A. Harrison and Professor Woodron Wilson as excelling in the more serious lines of scholarly writing.

On the disputed question of dialect he remarks that generally the Southern writers have used it merely as a vehicle to convey local color, and that dialect properly used has never been a drawback to literary success. He wisely admonishes his fellow-laborers that to yield themselves to the flatterings of fugitive popularity is fatal to the further progress of an author; and he notes, and with just grounds, that during the past three or four years there has been a falling off from the merit of the preceding years, "an apparent tendency to copy old works, to utilize old timber, to produce a great deal—in a word, to fall from the standard of artistic and literary excellence to that of magazine availability."

PROFESSOR JAMES BRYCE ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

RARELY has the negro problem been so freely, impartially, and at the same time so intelligently, discussed as it is by Professor James Bryce in the current number of the *North American Review*. The aspect of the question emphasized by Mr. Bryce is the anomaly of the present political position occupied by the negro in the South. "The negroes have got the suffrage, which in America is the source of all power. But the vast majority of them are confessedly unfit for the suffrage. It has been solemnly guaranteed to them by the Constitution; and they are not suffered to enjoy it."

Such a situation, he asserts, not only is a standing breach of the Constitution, suspends the natural growth of political parties in the South, and perpetuates sectionalism, but accustoms the Southern politicians, among whom elections were at one time purer than in the Northern cities, to a course of fraudulent evasions or pervasions of the law and of good faith which cannot but distort their own political conscience and undermine that citadel of free government, faith in the elective system and obedience to the decision of the majority."

IMMEDIATE ENFRANCHISEMENT A HASTY STEP.

It was a mistake, in Mr. Bryce's opinion, to have placed, at once and without qualification, the right of suffrage with a people "nine-tenths" of whom were at the time "unfit" to exercise the right. "The fifteenth amendment was a hasty and desperate remedy for evils which, crying as they were, might probably have been gradually removed in a less rude and drastic way." The unfitness of the negro was demonstrated during the reconstruction period, to such a degree, indeed, that the Southern whites are determined the power shall never again pass into his hands. It is not revenge which governs them in this determination, says Mr. Bryce, nor hatred; but the instinct of self-preservation.

How are the contradictions of the political position of the negro in the South to be overcome? Professor Bryce passes over the colonization scheme as impracticable. The intervention of the Federal Government, as proposed in the recent "Force Bill," would be but a partial remedy, it is held, as it could not extend to protect the negro in State elections. Moreover, such an extension of Federal authority would be resented as "an act of a hostile majority acting in its own party interests. It might stop, or greatly retard, the progress of the colored people by inflaming white feeling and by disposing the whites to withhold those large sums which they now vote for negro education."

AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AS A REMEDY.

Professor Bryce is led to believe, from his study of the question, that an educational qualification which should exclude from the suffrage the most ignorant of the colored population would be the most practicable remedy. "The advantages of dealing with the problem by this method are obvious. It

admits of variations in different States, and would, even if enacted in the same form by different States, operate differently, according to the degree in which education had advanced in each particular State. It would stimulate the desire of the negroes to acquire knowledge. It would cast no slur upon them as a race, and would not wear the aspect of a retrogression from the generous—perhaps too generous—policy of the period which followed the civil war. It would spring from and would conform to the real character of the difficulty in which the Southern States find themselves. That difficulty arises from the fact, not that colored men can vote, but that the majority of the colored voters are not capable voters, competent for the active functions of citizenship. An outside observer may even think that the precedent of a discriminative suffrage law, withholding a share in government from those still unfit to use it, would be a valuable one for the whole country. The desirability of universal suffrage for whites has been exalted in America to the ranks of an axiomatic truth, and applied with hasty confidence. Nothing can be plainer than the mischief it is working in those parts of the Union which receive swarms of ignorant immigrants from the most backward population of Europe."

Two obstacles, however, stand in the way of such a solution of the problem. One is that in lessening the total number of their voters by an educational qualification, the States of the South would lessen their representation in Congress and their weight in presidential elections. The other is that such a qualification would exclude from the suffrage many of the "poor whites" of the South as well, who, it is not to be supposed, would disfranchise themselves.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bryce considers such a solution the simplest, most natural and most pacific, which is an indirect acknowledgment of the complexity of the great problem with which we have to deal.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for December publishes a posthumous article by Mr. Russell Lowell on Shakespeare's "Richard the Third," which concludes with the following characteristic suggestion: "While I believe in the maintenance of classical learning in our universities, I never open my Shakespeare but I find myself wishing that there might be professorships established for the expounding of his works, as there used to be for those of Dante in Italy. There is nothing in all literature so stimulating and suggestive as the thought he seems to drop by chance, as if his hands were too full; nothing so cheery as his humor; nothing that laps us in Elysium so quickly as the lovely images which he marries to the music of his verse. He is also a great master of rhetoric in teaching us what to follow, and sometimes quite as useful what to avoid. I value him above all for this: that for those who know no language but their own there is as much intellectual training to be got from the study of his works as from those of any—I had almost said all—of the great writers of antiquity."

MR. HARTER'S "PERMANENT BANK SYSTEM."

THE plan for a permanent bank system presented by Congressman Harter in the *Forum* for October is discussed in the December number by Mr. Horace White and Mr. H. W. Cannon. Mr. Harter's plan provides for the perpetuation of the national banking system, which, through the payment of the national debt, is threatened with extinction, by extending the list of bonds acceptable as security for circulating notes to include State, county, city and railroad bonds, duly registered and of sound character.

Horace White Thinks Well of the Plan.

Mr. White is of opinion that Mr. Harter's proposal would, with some slight modification and amendment, be quite safe. The chief objection raised to the plan is that the Secretary or Comptroller, whose place it would be to determine upon the character of the securities within the available list, might be influenced in his selection by political friends. Mr. White does not, however, push this objection. With restriction upon bonds as to market value and dividend payments, he thinks that the danger from this source would be very slight.

It would be an improvement upon Mr. Harter's proposal, he thinks, to give the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, power to reject any securities, and to throw out any, for any reason satisfactory to himself. "It often happens that coming events in the financial world cast their shadows before. Those persons who are gifted with the power to discern them get rid of the suspected securities in time. The Government should reserve to itself an equal privilege. Moreover, we can conceive of a manufacture of securities and a rigging of the market expressly for the purpose of bank circulation. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad affair, which deceived the very elect, is a case in point."

It is pointed out by Mr. White that under the proposed plan the Government would have four forms of security: the bonds deposited, the bank's capital, a common safety-fund (if desired) accumulated from tax on bank-notes, and the shareholder's personal liability. These, he is inclined to believe, would render the Government practically safe.

Mr. White questions the advisability of repealing the present tax on the circulating notes of State banks, as recommended in the proposal, for the reason that too much variety would thereby be introduced into the circulation of the country.

H. W. Cannon Finds Objections.

Mr. Cannon finds numerous objections to Mr. Harter's proposal. The absence of any provision in the plan to restrict the aggregate of notes issued is regarded as its strongest defect. The proposition that State banks should be permitted to issue notes under the same terms as national banks is held to be impracticable, on the grounds that notes issued under national authority would be considered safer by the

general public than those issued under State authority, and in consequence the notes would not be interchangeable at par. The redemption of notes only at the counter of the bank, as also suggested in the plan, would, it is further maintained, be "a great inconvenience to the general public, and would result in higher rates of domestic exchange. Under our present currency system remittances and collections are made throughout the United States at a nominal charge; whereas it will be remembered that under the old system of bank-note issues, redeemable at the bank only, exorbitant rates of exchange prevailed."

Mr. Cannon thinks that it would be unsafe for the national Government to guarantee bank-notes secured by the debt of States, municipalities, or railroad corporations, as such guaranty, he fears, might lead to national complications should the bonds of either default in principal or interest. Since State constitutions and statutes can be changed at pleasure, they cannot be relied upon as safeguards against over-issue, and "therefore it would be impossible to make selections of State, city, and county bonds whose value could be depended upon with certainty."

"The use of railway bonds would be much more dangerous than the use of State or municipal securities. Railway bonds are issued without statutory restrictions or regulation, and the frequent reorganization of railway corporations during the past ten or fifteen years indicates that very many railways in the United States have been and are bonded for larger sums than their cost of construction or value will warrant. Railway construction in this country is not so extensive as formerly, and very likely many of the railway bonds now outstanding will be scaled down, both principal and interest; and the mere listing of such securities, and the fact that they have not been in default for non-payment of interest for five years, would not be conclusive as to their value. These and the other safeguards suggested by Mr. Harter are entirely insufficient to warrant the issue of bank-notes on such a basis."

Mr. Cannon suggests that the National Bank Act "could probably be amended so that bank-notes might be issued to a certain percentage of the capital of each bank; such notes to be a first lien upon the assets of the bank, and thus secured, directly or indirectly, by promissory notes, true bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt created by mercantile and commercial transactions having but a short time to run." He regards such an amendment as preferable to the plan proposed by Mr. Harter.

THE best paper in the Christmas number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* is Sir Samuel Baker's account of Tigers and Tiger-Hunting. Sir Samuel Baker is a veritable Nimrod, and is as familiar with tigers as most people are with cats. The difference between them, he says, is that the tiger is extremely fond of water. It is fond of lying all day in pools, and thinks nothing of taking a swim of a mile at a time. It is also a very thirsty animal, always drinking immediately after eating.

A PERMANENT CENSUS DEPARTMENT.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON urges, in the *Engineering Magazine* for December, the establishment of a permanent Census Bureau, which, he holds, is necessary in order to render the results of the census, as now taken, of any great value as a guide to the student and legislator. "For instance," he says, "among the data of the census there is nothing more often quoted than the progress of this country in the arts which are listed under the head of manufactures, yet nothing could be more fallacious than the ordinary deductions from the totals. No two of the compilations of the last four or five decennial periods have been made on the same forms. A considerable part of the apparent progress, therefore, grows out of the inclusion of branches of industry in the recent compilations which were not included in the earlier ones, or which were included under such entirely different conditions that the comparison by periods is wholly vitiated."

"If the Census Bureau were permanently organized, a system would be established for reporting, classifying, and listing each product in its right place, thus avoiding the duplications which swell the volume of figures, but totally mislead one who is in search of the facts. The trained and permanent employees in a continuous bureau would qualify the great averages by comparing them, year by year, with typical establishments, and by ascertaining the relative conditions of different parts of the country wherein the same branch of industry may be undertaken."

Mr. Atkinson would include in the permanent Census Bureau a department of "Relative Statistics," by which the relative conditions of this country as compared to other countries may be brought to view. "In order," he says, "to measure the influence of special factors such as changes in a tariff, which affect prices and wages in some degree, there must be a complete and adequate comparison of the relative prices and products and of wages in each country throughout the period named; so that, by comparison, the relative effect of the changes in the tariff, banking, and currency systems may be determined."

IN response to an appeal from the Joint Education Committees of Wales and Monmouthshire, the Commission of Education in the United States has given out some valuable information as to the experience of America in the employment of women as teachers in schools. The report appears in the *Educational Review* for November. Of the teaching body in the United States, 65.5 per cent. were women at the last census. The total number is 238,333. Women are sometimes employed as teachers exclusively for boys, but more frequently for boys and girls together. In Chicago there are no separate schools for boys—the sexes are taught together. Women in Boston teach all the branches in all the public school course to children of all ages.

RAPID TRANSIT.

PROFESSOR LEWIS M. HAUPT contributes a paper to the *Cosmopolitan* for December on that much-talked-of subject, rapid transit. Some method of rapid transit is, he maintains, absolutely necessary, for sanitary reasons if for no other. There should not be more than eighty to one hundred persons to the acre. "At this rate a population of 1,600,000 would require twenty-five square miles for their habitation." The normal increase would require that one square mile should be added annually. But in order to do this, there must be some means by which the people in outlying districts shall be practically as near the business centres as are those dwelling just around that centre. "The fundamental idea of rapid transit is to abridge time without increase of risk or cost." "The areas rendered accessible will increase as the square of the velocity of travel increases, other things being equal." This increased speed cannot be obtained on surface roads without imperilling life. So the new systems must be either overhead or underground, and the enormous expenses of indemnifying property owners for damage by overhead systems leads to the conclusion that "the most effective, rapid, and economical system is that which is placed below the surface."

THE QUORUM IN EUROPEAN LEGISLATURES.

THE manner in which the quorum is determined by the legislative bodies of Continental Europe forms the subject-matter of Theodore Stanton's contribution to the *North American Review* for December. His paper is little more than a compilation of letters which he has received from prominent European politicians and the presiding officers of various legislative assemblies on the Continent, but is none the less valuable on this account. It would seem, from Mr. Stanton's showing, that Continental procedure favors the view taken by ex-Speaker Reed, and accords with the recent action of the House of Representatives.

In France, where parliamentary institutions are highly developed, the quorum is decided by the number of members present, and not by the number of those who vote. Letters are presented to show that Messrs. Grévy, Buffet, Brisson, Méline, and Pierre all agree as to the wisdom and justice of Speaker Reed's course. "Nor is it in France alone that the quorum difficulty has been met in much the same way as in Washington. In Norway we see members forced by a pecuniary fine to attend sittings and to take part in the ballots, while in the sister kingdom, Sweden, the obstacle is avoided by having no quorum. In Portugal, the number required to constitute a quorum is very low—one-third, and, in some cases, even one-quarter of the members—while the rules of both the Chamber and the House of Lords require members to vote, although this article does not appear to be enforced by the presiding officer. In Denmark, President

Högsbro counts non-voters as present on the floor; and in Germany Herr von Levelzow would be inclined to do the same thing if circumstances required it. The presiding officer of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives has evidently encountered many of the same difficulties as those which lately beset Speaker Reed, and has surmounted them in a somewhat similar manner, backed by stringent rules. In Switzerland, too, legislation is not paralyzed by non-participation in the balloting, while one of the rules of the Italian Parliament reads very much like the measure which a few months ago caused such bitter discussion in the House of Representatives and in the public prints. At The Hague alone, the perplexing quorum problem does not seem to have disturbed the proverbial placidity of the Dutch."

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE.

PROFESSOR RICHARD MAYO-SMITH, who is spending the year in Europe, contributes an article to the December number of the *Charities Review* on "Workingmen's Insurance," in which he contrasts the German and French systems as advocated at the recent Congress of Accidents to Workmen, held in Berne, Switzerland.

The German system, that is, the compulsory insurance of workingmen, compulsory organization of employers, supervision by the state, and contribution in some cases by the state, is open to many criticisms. "If it is not state socialism," says Prof. Mayo-Smith, "as its opponents claim, it is an enormous extension of the work and the responsibility of the state. Its critics claim also that it will greatly burden German industry by the tax which it imposes on the employer; that it will lock up large sums of money every year in order to provide the necessary reserve insurance funds; that it will make the workingmen careless in regard to accidents; that it will lead to all sorts of chicanery and fraud in order to gain sickness-insurance and old-age pensions." The most serious doubt is, moreover, expressed in regard to the financial soundness of the complicated scheme.

It is answered by the Germans that the burden on the employers is, in part, compensated for by freedom from public relief and private charity and liability for accidents, and that this is an effective and yet humane and Christian way of solving the problem of sickness, accidents, and old age among the working classes. These views find considerable echo in Europe. Austria-Hungary has adopted the German system, Switzerland is just beginning it, and Italy has it in a modified form, and there is some ground for crediting the prediction that compulsory workingmen's insurance will make its journey around the world.

The French agree to the principle of compulsory insurance, but they desire to keep it out of the hands of the state. The state, they hold, shall compel employers to see that their employees are insured

somewhere, and shall compel workingmen to be insured somewhere. But the organization shall be free, and workingmen shall be free to insure themselves where they please. State socialism, it is held, will thus be avoided, the spirit of thrift and self-help will be preserved, the present forms of friendly societies, savings-bank, etc., will be allowed to continue, and the whole system will have more life and vigor.

The problem in America is not yet far enough advanced to compel much interest in the subject, but the Anglo-Saxon sentiment would doubtless be with the French, who stood as the advocates of self-help.

"It cannot escape us," says Prof. Mayo-Smith, in conclusion, "that a systematic attempt of some sort must soon be made to meet this form of misfortune. The State insurance of workingmen seems incompatible with the spirit of American institutions, and especially difficult to reconcile with our system of Federal and State governments. Systematic self-help, encouraged in every way by employers and by public opinion, supplemented by organized charity, seems to be the line of progress for us."

THE "DARKEST-ENGLAND" SCHEME.

THE Christmas number of *All the World* is very copiously illustrated, and contains among other articles an account of General Booth's farm at Hadley. The agreement signed by each colonist, together with a plan of the colony, buildings, and rules and regulations under which the place is worked, are given.

"Besides the old farm-houses on the estate, there have been erected, since May 2, five lofty and well-appointed dormitories, just under the brow of the hill, with a south aspect. These are furnished with iron bedsteads, mattresses, and blankets for the colonists, and will accommodate about fifty each. There is a dining-room to seat three hundred, with kitchen, pantries, and store-rooms, complete; also a wash-house, a laundry, a bath-room with sanitary arrangement, temporary business offices, and a commodious reading-room has not been forgotten. All these buildings, together with eight houses almost completed, for the use of officers, are built upon concrete foundations, the material for which has been obtained from the gravel-pits by the 'unskilled' laborers.

"The following time-table of the day will be generally observed from April to September, but during the winter the hours of rising and time of meals will be varied: 5:30, bell for rising; 6, commence work; 8, breakfast; 8:30, knee-drill; 8.45, resume work; 1, dinner; 1:45, resume work; 5:30, tea; 8:30, supper; 9, roll-call and knee-drill. The meals supplied are breakfast and tea—tea, cocoa, or coffee, bread and butter, lettuce, radishes, etc.; dinner, meat pudding twice a week, stewed meat twice, and on other days roast or cold joints; nearly a pound of potatoes at each meal,

and pudding occasionally: supper, bread and cheese or soup. The quantities are not limited to first helping. I was glad to hear from Mrs. Ward, who is regarded as a 'mother' by all, that she has never had an improper word addressed to her by any one of the men. Of the two hundred and fifteen men sent down from the City Colony during the first four months, one hundred and sixty were on the Farm Colony at the expiration of that period: of these not more than twenty were reported as being unsatisfactory as to the amount of work they did. Of the fifty-five who left, twelve were discharged for flagrant breaches of the rules, some obtained outside situations, and others were incapable of out-door labor.

"The rector looks upon the colony work most favorably, and takes great interest in the progress of the men. He has expressed the opinion that the work of the Army has materially improved the moral state of the district."

Attendance at the Army meetings is not compulsory, although a constant invitation is given. The rule of total abstinence, however, has been rigidly enforced since September 16. There were sixty non-abstainers then on the farm. They were given the option of becoming teetotalers or leaving the colony. Fifty-nine remained and only one left. The estate is one and a half miles square and is thirty-seven miles distant from London. It comprises three farms and twelve hundred acres. Eighty acres are now in first-class cultivation as market gardens. Two hundred acres of saltings, which are covered at the high spring tides, are to be embanked and converted into arable land by deposits of London dust and manure, which will be shipped from the Battersea Wharf, which is now in the occupation of the Salvage Brigade of the City Colony. Three and three-quarter miles of tram-lines have been commenced.

THE CAB HORSES OF LONDON.

MR. W. J. GORDON, whose article upon the omnibus horses of London was noticed last month, continues in *Leisure Hour* for December his studies by an account of the London cab horses. He says: "Bulking the London cabs together, we can estimate the turnout complete, cab, horse, and harness, at £100, and 9,000 of these mean £900,000. The 6,000 additional horses at £30 each yield £180,000. The stable accommodation, freehold and leasehold, the fittings and sundries, and plant and working cash, would certainly be cheaply bought for £170,000, and that gives us a million and a quarter to work the London cab trade, which is surely quite enough."

The distance to and from Epsom is the average day's journey of a London cab horse. A hansom takes \$10 a day. There are sixty cab-stands, averaging eleven vehicles each. There are 7,000 convictions a year for misbehavior. Gray horses are the least popular in hansoms, but the most popular in the four-wheeler.

PAUPERS AND COLONIZATION.

AMONG the many schemes which the Canadian Government is likely to consider in pursuance of its new policy of immigration, the scheme now on its trial in Algeria, of colonization by means of pauper children, is worth examination. M. Alfred Muteau gives a description of its leading features in his article on "Public Charity and Colonization" in the *Nouvelle Revue* for November 1. The present experiment is being carried out only on a small scale by the Council of Assistance Publique of the Department of the Seine, to whom some improved land was left for the purpose of trying it only three or four years ago. A condition of the legacy was that the system should enter into operation not later than the year 1889. Consequently although full preparations have not yet been completed, twenty children have been actually upon the land since that date. The buildings of the establishment, which are in course of construction, are designed to hold two hundred. They will, under the present organization, be all boys, which M. Muteau, in common with the report of the committee that was laid before the Council of the Department of the Seine, regards as a mistake. He thinks that no scheme of colonization can be fully successful which does not provide for the training of women as well as men. Colonists require wives, and the dairy, garden, and poultry-yard require a woman's activity. In support of his theory M. Muteau points to the fact, of common notoriety, that no small farms in France have a chance of success if the peasant proprietors be unmarried.

FEATURES OF THE SCHEME.

Allowing for this blot, which will, he hopes, be removed in course of time, M. Muteau predicts well of the scheme, and hopes to see it generally applied to the French colonies. The boys are to be selected, on their own application, from the most promising of those educated at the public charge in France. They are to be sent out to the training college in Algeria, where they will be bound in apprenticeship for a certain number of years. The calculation apparently is, although M. Muteau does not definitely say so, that the labor of the later years will pay for the cost of the earlier years. It is otherwise difficult to conceive how the arrangement, admirable as it may be in other respects, is to maintain the financial equilibrium. At the age of twenty-one, the young men of satisfactory character will receive from the state a grant of eighty acres, which shall become their own freehold property after occupancy of ten years. If abandoned before that time it will revert with its improvements to the state. They will also receive as a loan, to be paid off by regular yearly instalments, capital sufficient to enable them in the first instance to build a house and stock the farm. The sum likely to be required for this purpose is estimated at \$1,000. M. Muteau does not say whether interest, as well as repayment, will be expected. If not, the expense of bonus-giving on so

large a scale must evidently prevent the scheme from expanding into any large measure of general utility. With the security of good land and a reasonable rate of interest, it is easily conceivable that this part of a land-settlement scheme might be worked out, not only without expense, but with fairly remunerative returns. A certain percentage of settlers would probably fail to repay the capital advanced, but if the amount of capital were wisely proportioned to the capabilities of the land this percentage would be small, and the presence of the remainder in any given locality would so increase the value of the land that the unearned increment of the abandoned farms would go far to reduce the loss upon them to a minimum. No scheme which is not financially sound can rise beyond the level of a philanthropic institution. The Assistance Publique of the Department of the Seine is a professedly philanthropic body, and is only bound to consider how it can most profitably spend the money which it holds in trust.

THE FREE-TRADERS' INNINGS.

David A. Wells Answers Mr. Lodge.

IN the *Arena* for December David A. Wells replies in "Protection or Free Trade—Which?" to Henry Cabot Lodge's protection essay in the November issue of that magazine.

IS THE TARIFF A MORAL PROBLEM?

After a little preliminary sparring, Mr. Wells takes issue with his opponent on the question whether international freedom of exchange is or is not a *moral* problem. "If men are born with certain innate or inalienable, or, as Herbert Spencer expresses it, 'substantial' rights, then first among such rights is certainly that of 'physical integrity' or ownership and control of one's own person. But the possession and enjoyment of this right depends upon and necessarily involves the possession of certain other rights; as the rights to free locomotion, the rights to the use of natural media, the rights of free exchange and free contract, the right of property, the right of free industry, the right of free belief and worship, and the right of free speech; and the denial or abridgment of any one of these to any individual is equivalent to affirming and defending the principle and expediency of slavery. And as illustrative of how in the case of men almost wholly lacking in the education of the schools, but abounding in strong common sense, the right of free exchange was, as it were, instinctively regarded as the correlative of personal freedom, it may be mentioned that the deeds or writings granting freedom to slaves in New England during the latter part of the last century and subsequently, almost always coupled the right of free personal movement with the right to free traffic or trade."

Mr. Wells enlarges on the idea of exclusiveness, narrowness, the Priest-and-Levite essence in the theory of protection, and then he girds up his statistics with renewed confidence to squelch Mr. Lodge's

assertion concerning England's free-trade policy: "There is no proof that it has been a brilliant and conclusive success."

WHAT FREE TRADE HAS DONE FOR ENGLAND.

So sure is Mr. Wells on this point that he affirms his willingness to submit the whole question of free trade to a competent tribunal to decide on the merits of England's experience alone.

In the peace period from 1815 to 1841, under a complete and elaborate system of protection England's exports of manufactures and produce increased only the pitiful figure of £24,143—from £51,610,480 in 1815 to £51,634,623 at the latter date. When in 1842 Sir Robert Peel finished his tariff-reform experiments and passed a sweeping free-trade bill, it was in a time of the greatest industrial stagnation. By the acts of 1844 and 1845 the duty was taken off many other raw products, and this reduction of tariff continued until only seven articles are subject to duty. During the same and succeeding years the navigation laws were repealed. "A deficiency in the national revenue of \$12,105,000 in 1841 was converted into a surplus of \$17,045,000 in 1845, and many who had before doubted or opposed the policy of relaxation of protection became earnest advocates for its continuance.

"British foreign commerce, freed from restriction, increased by leaps and bounds. Its aggregate exports and imports in 1840 of £123,312,000 rose to £268,210,000 in 1854; £489,903,000 in 1865; £697,000,000 in 1880; and £748,000,000 (\$3,744,715,000) in 1890; and to-day the United Kingdom, with a population of 39,000,000, has a commerce equal to that of Austria, France, Germany, and Italy combined, with one hundred and fifty seven millions of people; or, to put it somewhat differently, no other nation in respect to exports and imports—comparison being made *per capita*—approximates Great Britain in its results to an extent sufficient to fairly justify a claim in its behalf to the holding of a second place." Mr. Wells points out the increase of population in England, more rapid than in any other European country; the steady increase of small incomes of less than £1,000 and decrease of larger fortunes, showing the tendency toward a more equitable distribution of wealth, as against a very opposite apparent tendency in the United States; the savings banks of Great Britain showing deposits averaging \$28.28 per head of entire population, against \$22.82 in the United States; the pauper statistics of England, bearing witness to a magnificent decrease.

In respect to the specific arguments of his opponent, Mr. Wells says: "Furthermore, I assert that neither Mr. Lodge nor any other person can name one industry, or one industrial establishment, that has come into existence in this country *in consequence* of the enactment of the McKinley tariff, in which the expectation, through increased taxes or trade restrictions, a higher range of prices on the things to be produced, was not the sole reason prompting such action."

A JEW'S VIEW OF RUSSIA.

IN the *Menorah Monthly* for December is found a paper entitled "The Real Cause of the Persecution of the Jews in Russia," by E. S. Mashbir, himself a fugitive from the *régime* of the Czar.

He asserts vehemently that the economic peculiarities of the Russian Jew have absolutely nothing to do with the persecution of him—that on the contrary he is a most valuable citizen, and as a middleman serves alike the peasant, the rich land-owner, and the town consumer. This is proved, the writer asserts, by the admitted fact that where the Jews come, prices fall, and where they leave, prices rise; for their system is many sales at a small profit, the Slav's policy being fewer sales at a large profit. That part of the country from which the Jews are excluded is suffering, too, from a lack of artisans, while the western provinces are inconvenienced with a plethora of mechanics. And Mr. Mashbir asks, Why is it that Jews are excluded from the cities, if it is true that the ground for the hate of them is their oppression of the peasants? Surely the Czar does not think that the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev are so innocent, helpless, and childlike that they cannot protect themselves!

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE PERSECUTION.

It is Jew versus Gentile, the Greek Church versus the Synagogue, according to Mr. Mashbir. The Czar wishes to unify the influence of the state Church. Then, too, "the persecution of the Jews diverts the public mind, and the minds of the peasantry especially, from the real causes of their troubles and misfortunes. It is intended as a blow at Nihilism and the much-feared progress which might be fatal to the ruling dynasty."

RICH JEW AND POOR GENTILE.

Mr. Mashbir reports the following eloquent conversation with the Polizeimeister of the town of Balta, which has a population of 25,000 Jews and 6,000 Gentiles:

"He was a very intimate friend of mine, therefore I will not mention his name; and in an outbreak of friendship, when I chided him for being so severe with my coreligionists, he simply replied. 'My dear Lazar Solomonych, what shall I do? Put yourself in my position. I am the head of the police, I am the boss of the town, I must live in style, dress in style, educate my children in another city because we have no gymnasia in this city. My son costs me 500 roubles yearly, and my dwelling another 500 roubles. My duties and my social position demand that I should keep a carriage. Add to this the expenses of my household, then recollect that my salary is 1,000 roubles a year. Do I not hear the Government whisper in my ears, Thou art the Polizeimeister of a rich Jewish city, make the best of it if you do not want to starve.'

"I have also sufficient ground to state that at one time not a single 'Ispravnik' (head of the police of

the whole county) in the government of Podolia received any part of his salary, for which, nevertheless, he still had to give his receipts every month for a whole year to his superior officer, and in return for that the large number of the 'Uryadniks,' his assistants in every village, had not seen a 'kopyk' (cent) of their salary, and gave him their receipts for it. What equivalent did these Uryadniks receive for their salary? The absolute right and privilege to wring it out of the Jews and peasants of the villages!"

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF JEWISH PERSECUTION.

THE leading article of the month on the Jewish persecution is by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu in the December *Forum*. He treats particularly of its financial and international aspects. Persecution of the Jews in Russia is, he holds, not to be checked by any demonstration on the part of other countries. The heart of the Czar has grown callous to foreign opinion. "Formerly the representations or the observations of the European press had, it is true, a certain influence, a certain efficacy, in Russia. The Russian Government prided itself on being a civilized government. St. Petersburg and Moscow even feared to scandalize Europe; they were afraid of seeming, in our eyes, to be barbarians, Tartars, Asiatics. The opinion of Europe had thus a certain weight in the Russian balances. To-day it is not the same. Imitation of Europe is no longer in fashion on the banks of the Neva. The examples of the West have no more authority among the Russians, or at least in their official circles. Instead of striving to clothe herself in our manners, the Russia of Emperor Alexander III. tries to show herself in all things Russian and national. After having shown her pride in copying the Occident, she shows her *amour propre* in distinguishing herself from it. This explains the entire domestic policy of the present Czar. His conduct toward the Jews forms a part of his whole system of government; it conforms to a program whose first article is the purification of Russia from the stains of contact with the Occident."

Nor, continues M. Leroy-Beaulieu, would official representations by different governments have the effect of dissuading Russia from her policy of persecution. She would naturally resent such action as an intervention on the part of these governments in her domestic affairs; and, according to accepted principles of international law, she would be right in so doing. "To take an example in America. could one imagine France or England, before the war of secession, making official representations at Washington to the Government of the United States regarding the existence of slavery? In what manner would the President and the Secretary of State of the United States have responded?" Any interference of the foreigner in behalf of the persecuted Jews would only irritate the Russian Government against them. Unless supported by armed force, no inter-

vention in the interests of the Russian Jews can succeed, it is held.

But it is not to be thought that "any European state would venture to present observations on this subject to the Czar's government. All feel the uselessness of diplomatic representations, and no one would wish to expose itself to a war in defence of the Russian Jews. Without going to a possible extreme, if certain powers—if the Triple Alliance, for instance—should think best to assume on this occasion a threatening attitude toward Russia, the Jews would run the risk of being the first victims. Neither in Germany, nor in Austria, nor in Italy would people pardon them for complicating European difficulties and for thus increasing the chances of a conflict. It would be bad for the Jews if any one should see in them a danger to peace. That would be the saddest thing that could happen to them, from one end of Europe to the other." But it need not be feared that Europe will move. Russia may feel safe so long as France remains constant, and France will not be in a hurry to break with Russia.

We have, says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in conclusion, "only one means of working on the autocratic Czar and his counsellors—our example. For the civilized peoples of Europe and America there is still one way of acting on this foreign and reactionary Russia. It is to give an asylum to the fugitives who come to ask us for a land where they can live and die free."

The divisions in Europe which open to Russia the purse of France have, it is shown, deprived the Jews of their most powerful weapon for persuading Russia to cease her policy of persecution.

THE REGENERATION OF THE NEW SOUDAN.

MR. STUTFIELD describes his experience in endeavoring to open up trade with the Soudan at Suakin in *Macmillan's* for December. At the close of his paper he gives the following dream of what is to be: "In the days of which I am speaking there will have been a revolution in the system of transport. The camel will have been partially superseded by the locomotive. The railway to Berber will then be an accomplished fact. Abyssinian young ladies, no longer captive, but free, will be able, with their lovers, to take third-class return tickets from Khartoum to Suakin. The resources of civilization will make themselves felt more and more. Penny steamboats will be plying on old Nile between Omdoorman and Khartoum. The Mahdi will be deposed, and Mr. Thomas Cook, who has already annexed Lower Egypt to his extensive domains, will reign in his stead. Enterprising tourists will be personally conducted to the great lakes and the Bahr al Ghazal. Cheap trips will be organized up the Blue Nile into Abyssinia, macadamized roads will thread the now trackless forests and swamps, and where once the camel swung by with slow and noiseless tread the scream of the locomotive will scare the lion and the elephant from their lairs. The slave-trade will

be attacked at its fountain-head. The hydra-headed monster is but barely scotched now, but in the days that are to be it will have received its death blow. The administrative genius of the English race, to which the prosperity of Egypt now bears silent witness, will achieve fresh triumphs in a wider field. Another outlet for the teeming millions of Europe will be found in the salubrious valleys and plateaux of Equatoria, and 'British spheres of influence' will extend from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean."

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

A WRITER in the current number of the *Journal of the United States Cavalry Association* replies to Lord Wolseley's article on General Sherman which appeared recently in the *United Service Magazine*.

LORD WOLSELEY AS A CRITIC.

According to this writer, Lord Wolseley has not the slightest qualifications to pose as a critic of the civil war. "Nothing is more surprising to an American than to find the campaigns of our civil war and the methods of fighting therein described in terms applicable only to those of the dark ages. He is astonished to find our most familiar names in such mediæval company, and still more to be assured, over the signature of some noted writer, that what he has been reading is an article on the American civil war! One of the principal exponents of this style of military romance is General Lord Wolseley, who may be remembered as a leader of British troops in Egypt. This distinguished author has recently published an article entitled 'General Sherman,' in which he discusses the career of our former commanding general, who is mentioned therein as 'T. W. Sherman.' This is perhaps a typographical error; but all his mistakes cannot be so charitably dismissed.

"Just criticism of a series of military operations certainly requires of the critic sound judgment; a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of war; freedom from bias; a thorough familiarity with the history of the operations in question, and with every important fact, particular, and circumstance affecting the same."

"RAW LEVIES" OR "VETERANS."

Assuming that these conditions are essential, the writer altogether controverts Lord Wolseley's judgment in describing the combatants who took part in that great struggle as "raw levies," "undisciplined and hastily-raised soldiers," etc. As regards the battle of Shiloh, where, according to Lord Wolseley, "crowds of armed citizens dressed as soldiers—absolutely untrained men—ran away," these remarks possess the degree of accuracy to which we are accustomed in works of fiction. They are correct in regard to one or more new regiments without previous experience, and incorrect in regard to all the remainder. It would seem that Lord Wolseley

had heard of the story of the new regiments who received their arms on the steamer on the way to Shifoh and who were taught to tear cartridges when the battle was actually beginning, and that he assumes the same state of things as pervading all the troops on the field.

It is plain that Lord Wolseley has not a proper conception of the armies which he attempts to criticise. Indeed, he seems to realize this himself, for he says:

"The American civil war is full of features difficult of comprehension by those who have never lived among our brethren across the Atlantic."

NO CAVALRY.

Lord Wolseley's remarks that neither side possessed any cavalry at all in the European sense of the term, and that even if they had done so they could have made no practical use of it because the country was ill-suited, indeed as impossible for cavalry as England is generally, and that mounted charges could only take place down a road on a front of four or five troopers armed with revolvers and not with swords, is met by the rejoinder:

"What a revelation it will be to him to learn that every man of the 80,000 Federal cavalry was armed with a *sabre* as well as a pistol and a carbine; that the Confederate cavalry was armed in the same manner as far as possible; that the 'so-called cavalry' repeatedly made charges, mounted and with drawn sabres, by squadron, by regiment, and by entire brigades; that they charged successfully, in this manner, infantry, cavalry, and guns! Also, what are we compelled to think of his knowledge of our topography? Between Gettysburg and the Rappahannock there are open plains miles in extent. To a greater degree the same condition obtained in the West. The critic seems to think that the Southern States are as rough, broken, and impracticable as the Black Forest.

"It certainly does seem incredible that any person who had even read carefully a description of the campaign and battle of Gettysburg could have fallen into such astounding mistakes in regard to either our topography or our cavalry. And it is remarkable that, while the distinguished critic gives us much credit for the dismounted work of our cavalry, it is clear that its mounted action has completely escaped his notice.

"It would therefore seem that we are warranted in the conclusion that this eminent writer's opinions in relation to the American civil war should be received, if at all, with the utmost caution; because he has not a proper appreciation of the elements of which our armies were composed nor of the armies themselves; because his information in regard to their training is entirely erroneous; because he is not familiar with their actual performances; and because he is not acquainted with the topography of the theatres of operations. Correct criticism under such circumstances would savor of the miraculous."

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

From the French Point of View.

IN the November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* appear two carefully-written articles on the Egyptian Question. The hundred pages or so of which they consist summarize in a lucid and effective manner the whole course of events from the rise of the new power of Mehemet Ali upon the Nile to the latest utterances of English politicians. The facts that the two articles narrate are, for the most part, well known in all that relates to recent years. It is the manner of their presentment and the fresh point of view which gives a renewed interest to the narrative. The earlier part of the story, dealing with the days in which Russia regarded French influence in the East as the influence which it had the most to fear, is less familiar. If it suggests some ironic reflections upon the change in Continental politics, it also serves to show how very little these changes have affected the purely English view of the situation. Egypt under Mehemet Ali was, if not the child, at least the godchild, of France. France furnished the model for her military, her educational, her legal, and her administrative system. French soldiers, French engineers, French doctors, French lawyers, French merchants, and French politicians inspired the councils of the Egyptian ruler. The extension of the power of Mehemet Ali was practically the extension of the power of France. When his arms were victorious in Syria, the Sultan of Turkey saw France dominating Asia Minor, waiting only to knock, perhaps, at the very doors of Golding Kiosk. His first victories of 1832 drove Turkey into the Russian alliance, which was sealed by the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi in 1833.

Russia assumed the position of the protector of Turkey—ostensibly against rebellious Egypt, really against encroaching France. This was proved when, five years later, a second Syrian war, provoked by the Sultan, ended in the Egyptian victory of Nezib, and the existence of Turkey appeared to be in the hands of Mehemet Ali. Russia did not feel strong enough to deal single-handed with the complications likely to result, and the Emperor Nicholas approached Lord Palmerston with a view to concerted action for the purpose of keeping Turkey alive and checkmating the eastern policy of France. The offer he made was nothing less than to forego for Russia all the advantages secured by the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, and to install Great Britain in its place as a more efficient protector of Turkish interests. Lord Palmerston's acceptance of the proposal may be said to have opened the modern phase of the Eastern Question.

What France thought of the arrangement may be gathered from the action of M. Guizot, who was immediately sent to England in the position—much more important fifty years ago than it now is—of ambassador. He endeavored to counteract the turn which affairs had taken, and among other communications recorded to have passed between him and

Lord Palmerston, there is a conversation in which they opened their minds plainly to each other. M. Guizot was in favor of settling matters without the employment of force; in other words, of leaving Mehemet Ali in possession of the advantages which he had gained. Lord Palmerston held such a course to be impossible. At the end Lord Palmerston summed up his opinion as follows. "France would be very glad, would she not, to see a new and independent power, which is almost her creation and would necessarily be her ally, firmly established in Egypt and Syria? You have already the command of Algeria. The whole court of Africa from Morocco to Alexandretta would thus be in your power and under your influence. It is impossible that that should suit us."

For fifty years, then, Egypt has been an open bone of contention between the governments of France and England, but it is a contention which has always been carried on with a due regard for international rights. Up to the campaign of 1882 neither power had established any solid claim to preponderating influence upon the Nile. On the contrary, the attitude of each was of scrupulous regard for the susceptibilities of the other. As far as possible the directing powers of Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay desired to avoid anything which should tend to render joint action in the East no longer possible. Up to the very moment of the bombardment of Alexandria this policy of mutual consideration was persevered in.

The French narrative of the events which preceded the Egyptian war makes no attempt to gloss over the withdrawal of the French Government of the day from the share of responsibility offered to them again and again by England. In 1882, as in 1889, they affirmed the impossibility of an effective intervention, unsupported by the sanction of force. The narrator appears even to adopt, by quoting it, M. Clémenceau's description of their attitude, when, shortly before the outbreak of the war, they asked the French Chamber to vote a credit for the defence of the Suez Canal. "There were but two policies to follow in the Egyptian question," M. Clémenceau said on that occasion, "the policy of intervention or the policy of abstention; the Government has invented a third. Is it peace? No: because we are sending troops to Egypt. Is it war? No: because it is understood that they shall not fight. It is neither war nor peace, or it is both war and peace, according to the taste of orators and audience." The outcome of the debate was that the credit was not voted, that the troops did not go, and that England was called upon to bear, according to the old prevision of the Emperor Nicholas, the whole brunt of restoring the order which she had pledged herself to maintain. There is no denial that she has done it very well. The conclusion to which the writer of the articles apparently desires to lead his readers is rather that whatever may have been the faults of French policy or the virtues of Anglo-Egyptian administration, the permanent facts of the international situation are unaffected by them, and demand now, as they

have always demanded, that there shall be no predominance of one Western Power or the other upon the Nile. The contention may or may not be just. It has, at any rate, the merit of statesmanlike breadth of view.

POSSIBILITIES OF A PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

REGARDING the possibilities of a Portuguese republic, Mr. W. Vivien, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for December, says:

"It has proved a terribly expensive but most valuable advertisement of the progress of republicanism, and this occupies all minds and is everywhere discussed. The question now is not, 'Will there be a republic?' but, 'When will it be?' and the change marks an immense advance; for the opposition of a nation, like that of an individual, is almost overcome when, from familiarity with an idea, it is induced to acknowledge the possibility of its accomplishment. The general belief is that there will be a republic; discontent with existing conditions is whispered, and a feeling of uneasiness and expectation pervades the whole country. Many regiments are notorious for their republican tendencies, and it is probable that very few would take the field against their comrades.

"The people in general stand aloof from the struggle, and would give their moral support to whichever side appeared likely to win; preferring, for the sake of a change, that the republicans should do so. Indeed, putting aside the possible intervention of foreign powers, it is difficult to see what forces the monarchy could rely upon for its defence. It is obvious that no definite answer can be given to the second question, but the orders of the republican directorate at Lisbon have always been: 'Do not sacrifice the country by precipitate action; be patriots first, and then republicans. Wait until the finance question and the quarrel with England, the two great difficulties of the moment, are settled, and then will come the time for decisive measures.' Many persons are of opinion that as long as Spain remains a monarchy there will be no change here; the Portuguese republicans seem, however, rather inclined to lead the way, trusting that their friends across the border will follow. The 'Iberian Union' is a recognized party cry, but is little more, as it would endanger Portuguese independence, which is the last thing to which the little nation would submit.

"The diplomatic question with Great Britain has now been settled, but the financial embarrassments seem rather to increase; and it is to be hoped that this may cause further action on the part of the republicans to be indefinitely postponed. Any fresh attempt would aggravate the difficulties with which the country is struggling; and even in the improbable case of the movement being so unanimously supported as to render resistance impossible, the results, though satisfactory to reckless or unscrupulous politicians, would bitterly disappoint the few who, from conscientious motives, had helped to bring

them to pass. The special evils which they fondly believed the revolution would utterly destroy would in a short time again appear in an aggravated form. The 'powerful *renaissance*' which the 'Liga Patriotica' desired to bring about must be begun by raising the moral standard of the individual; and this can neither be helped nor hindered by a new form of government. It will then be found that the present constitution affords ample scope for the political regeneration which a misguided patriotism considers is only to be achieved under a republic."

TEN YEARS' INCREASE IN THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

AN Austrian naval officer, who has been at the pains of computing the tonnage and horse-power of the additions made to the fleets of the various Powers during the decennial period from January, 1880, to December, 1890, contributes the results of his labors to the *International Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten*. In this computation, no ships are included which have less displacement than 500 tons, nor any which have not been exclusively built for fighting purposes only. These restrictions, therefore, exclude transports, small gun-boats and torpedo-boats, as well as all ships which were not fully completed at the end of 1889. The following summary shows the distribution of the ships. Their indicated horse-power is set down at 1,402,184.

	Armored.	Tonnage.	Un-armored.	Tonnage.
Argentina	2	5,730	2	1,920
Austria	8	22,437	.....	.....
Brazil	2	10,700	2	2,680
Chili .....	.....	.....	1	2,810
China	9	30,060	7	14,480
Denmark	2	5,720	2	5,500
England	29	234,030	88	135,706
France	26	133,830	17	50,250
Germany	8	15,579	11	27,678
Greece	2	9,770	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	4	11,778
Italy	18	106,701	1	548
Japan	4	14,330	12	11,640
Norway .....	.....	.....	1	1,006
Portugal	1	1,110	5	3,240
Roumania	1	1,820	.....	.....
Russia	13	91,578	3	3,158
Spain	7	30,659	12	11,388
Sweden	2	6,000	2	1,176
Turkey	1	6,700	.....	.....
U. S. America..	7	27,417	7	10,124
	142	758,671	177	295,082

THE English-speaking man has hitherto felt somewhat ashamed of the fact that he has never followed France in adopting the decimal system of enumeration. To-day, however, he can lift up his head in pride when he reads the paper of William B. Smith in the *Educational Review* for December. Therein he will find that his refusal to count by tens instead of by twelves is the hall-mark of a superior civilization.

WHY THE RUSSIANS HATE THE GERMANS.

RUSSIA'S reasons for hating Germany, which were promised as a complement to her reasons for loving France, are given with emphasis in the number of the *Nouvelle Revue* for November 1 by the anonymous author of "True Russia." Politically, socially, financially, in the domain of art and literature and science the German seems to be a detested and detesting element of Russian life. He is everywhere, in everything, from the name of the capital to the most remote southern provinces, and everywhere he remains unassimilated and anti-Russian. The German colony of St. Petersburg is so German that Russians are made to feel themselves out of place and unwelcome in its ranks. The best places are taken by Germans, the Russian is openly despised and spoken of as "coarse," "ignorant," "improvident," "drunken"—wanting in ordinary knowledge and in common sense. What makes this attitude of the German harder to bear is that he is not a foreigner travelling in Russia who will soon return to his own better-loved country and mind his own affairs. He is a naturalized subject of the Czar. He possesses all Russian rights, and even—in virtue of the old laws of the Empress Catherine—many privileges, which give him actually and really a commanding position in the land. The Germans of St. Petersburg are to be divided, it seems, into two classes: those born in the town or recruited direct from foreign countries, and those who are natives of the Baltic provinces. The latter are described as the more arrogant, but both profess a hearty contempt for all things Russian. They have their own institutions, their own educational establishments, and their own newspapers. More than this, they keep their own language, for many of them will not condescend to learn the Russian language. Intermarriage with Russians is looked upon as degradation; and according to the writer of this article, "It may be affirmed that Russian life is unknown to them as if they had always inhabited some German village. They are only acquainted with the surface of it, and their innate contempt for all things Russian prevents them from penetrating any deeper."

So much for the German element in the towns. It seems to be scarcely less powerful and scarcely less detested than the Jewish element. Nor is their position in the provinces much better. Here it is contended that they possess more political liberty than native Russians, but whatever privileges they possess they grasp always at more. "They call themselves the eldest children of civilization, and what they want—though they are wise enough to hide it in the bottom of their hearts—is to dominate us, and from subjects to become masters. Is it surprising that our Government should from time to time recall them to the real state of things?" The subject German races are the most persistent internal enemies of Russia. Among them none are worse than the ungrateful Finlanders, who, notwithstanding all the clemency of which they have been the object,

have entered into a standing struggle with the paternal government of the Czar. Polish recalcitrance is as nothing to the persistent obstinacy of Germans. The Poles, after all, are Slavs. Their animosity is neither so persevering nor so tenacious as that of the Germans. They can be tamed and broken to Russian methods, whereas Germans confirm the proverb that "No matter how you feed a wolf, he will always keep an eye on his forest." The German peoples of the Baltic provinces and the hundreds of thousands of German colonists who have invaded the south of Russia are nothing less in Russian estimation than the advance guard of the German armies of the future.

THE ZADROUZA.

What It Is and What It Does.

NOTHING is more interesting in all Funck-Brentano's articles upon the Eastern Question in the *Nouvelle Revue* than the description which he gives of the *Zadrouza*, or social unit of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula, and the part which belongs to it in the national history. The *Zadrouza* is simply a large and united family. No matter how numerous it may become, the tie which binds it is always a tie of blood or marriage. It inhabits the same dwelling or group of dwellings; its interests are in common, and it is self-sufficing for the common wants. Throughout the Peninsula the family organization of the stern race is identical.

There are no words in the Slav languages of the Balkans to indicate a tailor, a cabinet-maker, a locksmith, a carpenter, etc. The words that are used for them are like the men who ply the trade, like the merchants, the manufacturers, and the bankers, either German or Turkish. The only really national institution is the *Zadrouza*. There the authority of the head is absolute, the submission of the children is without reserve. The women display an extreme deference toward the men. The young girls kiss the hands of the young men. Affection and devotion, one toward the other, form the essential condition of their common existence.

It is important to note that a village of forty or fifty houses occupies a space which is double or triple that of Paris. Each house is composed of a central building, formed of one large apartment, which serves as living-room, fowl-house, and kitchen, and of the bedroom of the head of the family. All round are grouped the little houses or huts of the other members. The mass of buildings are in clay, and together they constitute within the ground attached to them the property of the *Zadrouza*. There is very rarely a church. Mills are common property. Each family makes use of them in turn. The men act as farm laborers, carpenters, masons, or blacksmiths, according to the need of the moment. The women take care of the children of the house and of the animals. They spin wool and hemp, and weave and dye and embroider. When any great work is taking place, the young men and women of the neighboring *Zadrouza* are requisi-

tioned. Nobody receives any pay, but each is treated as a friend of the house. Thus exercising all trades in the persons of its own members, the family is entirely independent. The more numerous it is, the better it prospers. The moment there is a division, the family falls into a poverty which is great in proportion to the isolation of its members.

It is not without intention that M. Funck-Brentano dwells in detail upon the organization of the *Zadrouza*. It is, in his opinion, the base of the entire social and economical state of the Balkan peoples, and not only has it profoundly affected their life and history, but also, he does not hesitate to say, it has entirely directed them. To a people organized as they are organized, civilization can mean but one thing, and that one thing is extension. The family, as it increases, needs more room. The want spreads from the family to the race. Hence all "familial" races are essentially invasive, and the ideal of every one of the Balkan peoples will be found to be ineradicably the same. Each state desires the extension of its frontiers. "As the Serbians desire a greater Serbia, and the Bulgarians a greater Bulgaria, so is the ambition of the Greeks to see the re-establishment of a greater Greece, and the sorrow of the Roumanian to have lost Bessarabia, and to have witnessed the subjection of their Transylvanian kindred."

What is true of the Balkan states is, in M. Funck-Brentano's opinion, also true of Russia.

WHY WE KISS UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

THE writer on the mistletoe bough in *Cornhill* for December suggests the following explanation of the custom of kissing under the mistletoe at Christmas-time: "In many primitive tribes, when the chief or king dies, there ensues a wild period of general license, an orgy of anarchy, till a new king is chosen and consecrated in his stead, to replace him. During this terrible interregnum or lordship of misrule, when every man does that which is right (or otherwise) in his own eyes, all things are lawful, or rather, there are no laws, no lawgiver, no executive. But as soon as the new chief comes to his own again, everything is changed; the community resumes at once its wonted respectability. Now, is it not probable that the midwinter orgy is similarly due to the cutting of the mistletoe, perhaps even to the killing of the King of the Wood along with it? Till the new mistletoe grows, are not all things allowable? At any rate, I cast out this hint as a possible explanation of saturnalian freedom in general and kissing under the mistletoe in particular. It may conceivably survive as the last faint memory of that wild orgy of license which accompanied the rites of so many slain gods—Tammuz, Adonis, Dionysus, Attis. Much mitigated and mollified by civilization and Christianity, we may still see in it, perhaps, some dim lineaments of the mad feasts which Herodotus describes for us over the dead gods of Egypt."

THE DEGENERATION OF THE RACE.

AN article that should especially attract those who, like Mons. Gustav Le Bon, have nervous fears respecting the wholesomeness of civilization and culture, is the clever paper by Dr. Hans Kaarsberg in the Danish review, *Tilskueren*, on "The Degeneration of the Race."

If civilization and culture be really antagonistic to the welfare of the race, the natural inference is that, among the nations where primitive savagery predominates and civilization has been strangled in its birth, the happy conditions of health and contentment should stand out in marked contrast with the decadence of the civilized, which has, of late, caused so many of our playwrights and novelists to clothe, with one accord, their muse in garb of mourning for the good old times now dead. We have come, some of us, to believe at last, by dint of the long-continued weeping and wailing on the part of these good but uncheerful souls, that the decadence of the race is really an established fact, and that universities, colleges, and such-like will prove to be, in the end, so many nursery-gardens of Satan.

Dr. Kaarsberg is one of those delightful people who are extremely reluctant to believe in the degeneration of the race, or, at any rate, in culture as the cause of it. So, with the view of making mincemeat of the whole unsalubrious decadence doctrine of the anti-culturists, by proving that among the uncivilized races there exists as much of ill-health, discontent, and misery as among the cultured, he betook himself to the land of the Kalmyyki—a race almost entirely unknown, mysterious as to origin, thoroughly raw as to character, and dwelling in the cold and sterile Steppes.

By many the people have been supposed to be descendants of the fierce, awe-inspiring Hun, but this they themselves deny. "We are not Ghunni. We are Kalmyyki!" There would seem to be some sort of relationship between them and the Hindoos and Chinese.

Their speech is Mongolian, their writing Thibetian, their dress, to some extent, Chinese. The land of the Kalmyyki is bleak.

One can travel hundreds of verstes in the Steppes without finding a single stone or tree or bit of green to rest the eye upon. Only round the German colonies and a few of the better class Kalmykan Kasakstanitzas may a solitary little spot of starving corn be found. For the rest, all is one dark, empty, grayish-brown waste. Morning, evening, and night may be fresh and of peculiar beauty, but during the rest of the day a steady wind sweeps over the land. Presently it is scorching hot—presently, freezing cold. Heaven and earth are united in one blur by clouds of fine dust. When "warmth blows down" the blood seethes out of the skins of the wretched horses, which are covered with blood-boils; and flies and all sorts of vermin help themselves to one's own blood. Next morning comes a tropical

shower of rain. The Steppes are flooded and become impassable. On a sudden, out shines the sun again, the wind rises afresh, and the dust begins its dance anew, then once more the rain and the rest, and so on *ad infinitum*.

The Kalmyyk is a curious mixture as to character. He is sanguine, erotic, naïve—usually an affectionate husband, though his wife is his slave and is overloaded with work. Faithlessness in marriage is unusual, and the unmarried woman is always chaste. Immorality is less frequently met with among the Kalmyyki than among the cultured nations, and is almost entirely confined to the married. The unfaithful husband, with them as with us, is judged more leniently than the unfaithful wife, who, in accordance with the old Mongolian law, is tied to the tail of a wild horse and driven out over the Steppes. The Kalmyyk is extremely hospitable. His guest and the belongings of his guest are at all times secure in his tent. He is, however, a clever robber and an incorrigible horse-thief. Naturally good-natured and even-tempered, he is, nevertheless, brutal when roused. As a soldier, he is brave and enduring, though, under every-day conditions, he will be found indolent, easily duped, and often a thorough coward. Wilful murders are unusual. Indirect murders—such, for example, as leaving a helpless creature to perish in the Steppes—are, on the other hand, very common. In such cases the Kalmyyk washes his hands of the whole concern, calmly murmuring, "God has done it!" As a servant, he is faithful and trustworthy. So quick and clever otherwise at stealing, he is a patient watcher over the goods willingly and confidently entrusted to him. He has a wonderful appetite and is extremely partial to strong drink.

That is the Kalmyyk—the unschooled Adam we have to compare ourselves with. Well, he seems, on the whole, not such a bad sort. What could one not make of him if one could only send him to school, present him with a decent climate, and interest him in the progress of the world and the upward trend of man! Dr. Kaarsberg must not be discouraged and come to believe in the decadence of the race and the futility of civilization because he has found so few suicides, so little ill-health, and so much content in the uncivilized land of the Kalmyyki. He must only believe, what is quite evident, that the Kalmyyk would be an excellent subject for civilization to work upon, if he would allow it himself. But since the Kalmyyk refuses to be civilized, and is content to be, so far as culture is concerned, a perfect fossil, it is, perhaps, just as well that his race is dying out—probably for want of the beneficent influence of civilization.

Dr. Kaarsberg gives a careful account of the health of the land of the Kalmyyki. It would seem to be a dull place for the medical man—consumption, bronchitis, rheumatism, gout, and blindness, epilepsy, anæmia, measles, and such complaints being fearfully scarce. Fevers are, however, pretty brisk, and black pox steady.

ON THE RE-ENTRANCE OF SIR CHARLES DILKE INTO POLITICS.

THE *Welsh Review* for December contains an article by Mr. W. T. Stead on "The Issue in the Forest of Dean." Mr. Stead points out that it is a great mistake to regard the acceptance or rejection by the electors of the Forest of Dean of Sir Charles Dilke as their representative in Parliament, as if it were of considerable, or even of national, importance. Sir Charles Dilke, if M. P. to-morrow, would still be an outcast from social and political life. The vote of the Foresters can no more put him back where he stood before his fall than the vote of the electors at Stoke in favor of Dr. Kenealy was effective in restoring "Sir Roger" to his Tichborne estates.

THE ELECTION AS A TEST.

Wherein lies the importance of the election? Only in this: It is a test of how far the Foresters, who, at least, speak English, and are nominally Christian, have been left behind in the general, intellectual, and moral progress of the country. As Stoke discredited the popular intelligence by returning Dr. Kenealy, so, if the Foresters were befooled and wire-pulled into returning Sir Charles Dilke, the Forest of Dean would replace Stoke in the list of constituencies whose credulity and ignorance have brought discredit upon the principle of representative government. The Nonconformists of the division are in a special manner upon their trial. It is as a gauge of the intelligence of the electors of the Forest of Dean, and as a test of the reality of the regard of Nonconformists for the moral law, that the coming election is interesting, and, from some points of view, important.

The question is how far a rural and mining electorate can be humbugged by artifices and subterfuges which would hardly succeed in hoaxing a bumpkin at a country fair.

THE ONLY FEASIBLE INFERENCE.

"Let us look for a moment at the obvious absurdities of the case which the electors of the Forest are asked to swallow. If Sir Charles is innocent, why does he not prove his innocence before competent judges? Is it possible to devise any explanation of this strange and significant refusal to take what he himself admitted was the only course to rehabilitate his character, if he be innocent? Neither regard for his own career, nor for his own reputation, nor for the honor of the name which he will hand down tarnished to his son, was sufficient to urge him to keep his pledged word, and vindicate his character in the same arena in which it had been destroyed. What is the only possible inference? Is it not as clear as daylight that Sir Charles Dilke's failure to fulfil his promise is due to one cause, and one cause only—to the fact that he is not innocent, but guilty, and that he knows it too well to dare to invoke again the opinion of a British jury? He narrowly escaped seven years' penal servitude—in his own opinion fourteen years would have been a by no

means improbable sentence in 1886—he might not escape so easily a second time.

"If he were innocent, he could have everything he could sigh for by simply fulfilling his repeated and solemn pledges, public and private, and taking those proceedings by which alone he can establish his innocence in the eyes of the world. Instead of doing this, he sneaks off to the Forest of Dean, publishes an *ex-parte* rigmarole at that centre of civilization and intelligence, Cinderford, and claims—with his tongue in his cheek—that he has vindicated his character and that he is returning to public life!

"If this is not the conduct of a guilty man, can any one suggest what course a guilty man could adopt better calculated to confuse and confound the clear issues before the public?

A MEAN AND COWARDLY SUBTERFUGE.

Instead of vindicating his character, Sir Charles Dilke attempts to force his way into public life by villifying the woman whom he has ruined. "She asks for nothing but silence and oblivion. He, in the forlorn and desperate attempt to re-establish his own reputation, heads an attack upon her, holds her up to public obloquy as a 'perjured woman,' and constantly assumes that she has committed a crime, for which the legal penalty is penal servitude. A baser, meaner, and more cowardly act it will be difficult to find if we ransack the 'copious annals of adulterous cowardice. The Nonconformists of the Forest can be in no doubt as to the judgment of the public conscience upon the flagitious attempt of Sir Charles Dilke to wriggle his way into Parliament in defiance of all his pledges."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NONCONFORMISTS.

Mr. Stead's conclusion is as follows: "The protest against his election, which has been so influentially signed by leading representatives of all the churches, throws upon all the Nonconformists of the Forest of Dean a grave responsibility. It is not enough for them to say they are not well enough informed to be responsible for their action. That might have been an excuse once, but now this protest, signed by those who are well informed, renders it impossible for them to go on in ignorance. If they do not oppose his candidature by every means in their power, they will incur a grave moral responsibility. If they fail, they and their constituency will become a byword and a reproach among the churches of the land. They will retard disestablishment by strengthening distrust in the moral stamina of the free Churches, and they will compel the extension of the protest against Sir Charles Dilke into every sphere into which he may attempt to intrude. If, on the other hand, they stand firm and give Sir Charles and his supporters to understand that the Nonconformist ministers of the Forest are not behind the Catholic clergy of Ireland in their devotion to the moral law and the sanctity of the home, they will find that the game of bluff and deceit will be abandoned long before the general election. If they but do their duty Sir Charles Dilke will never go to the poll."

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. PARNELL.

IN the late summer of 1887, Lord Ribblesdale met Mr. Parnell in a railway train on his way from Euston to Holyhead. They were strangers, but having Mr. Parnell in a *coupé* all to himself, Lord Ribblesdale was determined that he would get as much out of Mr. Parnell as circumstances would allow. He communicated the notes of the conversation to Mr. Balfour next morning, and now that Mr. Parnell is dead and gone, he prints his notes in the *Nineteenth Century* for December. They are very short, but sensible, and characterized by Mr. Parnell's usual shrewd common sense.

He told Lord Ribblesdale that Lord Carnarvon had a very complete scheme of Home Rule, worked out in all its details, but the scheme was only to come into operation gradually, that is, that Home Rule was to be a measure granted by degrees to Ireland on her preferment. Lord Salisbury, said Mr. Parnell, has a great chance. The Irish party are quite willing to be reasonable, although they would be sorry to see Mr. Gladstone dished by the Unionists. He had, however, no hope that Lord Salisbury would take the chance, as he was a man above treaties and negotiations. Of Mr. Balfour Mr. Parnell spoke highly. He said he doubted whether Mr. Balfour's nervous organization would stand the strain of office, but he was a man with great capacity, and by no means as much disliked by the Irish party as they pretended. He was denounced only as the incarnation of an odious policy. The party rather liked him in other ways. They liked his mettle, and they liked his adroitness in retort and debate.

The only man they could not stand was Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and for the good reason that no impression could ever be made upon him. Mr. Parnell tried to remember something about a bull's head and a brazen front which was quoted about Mr. Campbell-Bannerman by somebody. "It was very good," said Mr. Parnell seriously, "but I never can remember poetry." Of course, Mr. Parnell declared that Home Rule was certain to come, and that within a very few years. When Home Rule came, the first years would be a time of great anxiety. His faith in the success of Home Rule generally, judging from Lord Ribblesdale's notes, was based almost entirely upon its economic effects. He believed that its immediate results would be industrial development of all kinds.

Speaking of what should be done in Ireland now, he said he thought that local agricultural societies should be encouraged and subsidized by the Government. A board of agriculture should be established in Dublin with a staff of peripatetic lecturers and local agents. He would also make harbors on the west coast of Ireland, declaring that wherever there was a harbor there was prosperity. "He also spoke of Government forestry. Government was to employ labor in extensive trenching, draining, and planting, and he desired to see railway rates compulsorily

lowered for the inward carriage of fish and the outward carriage of agricultural produce."

Lord Ribblesdale asked Mr. Parnell if, whether by an enchanter's wand the price of Irish stock could be raised fifty per cent., and kept up, we should hear any more of Irish national sentiment. Mr. Parnell said we should. Of course, Lord Ribblesdale firmly believes we should not. It does not matter, however, very much what Lord Ribblesdale believes. The important thing to note in this conversation is the clear grasp which Mr. Parnell had on the absolute necessity of an economic improvement in the condition of the Irish electorate. When Home Rule comes, the president of the board of agriculture will be the most important man in Ireland, after the Prime-Minister. Ireland is a great farm, and in the development of that farm by a Government which would possess the confidence of the people is the great hope for the future.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

"FOR a period of twenty years England has been giving us the spectacle—perhaps unique—of a society passing from aristocracy to democracy, without a crisis, without pain, almost without knowing what it does, by means of a slow and pacific evolution of its institutions and its habits." These are the opening words of a study in which M. Augustin Filon, already well known by his sketches of English statesmen, presents in a picture which is not intended, he is careful to state, as a biography of Mr. John Morley, but only as a history of Mr. Morley's ideas. M. Filon selects Mr. Morley as the public man who at this moment best incarnates the spirit of the "unique spectacle" to which his opening sentence alludes. He regards him as the philosopher-politician who has had the force of character to keep his public actions in accord with his private theories, and as one who in office represents essentially the "idea" of modernized England.

MR. MORLEY'S MIND.

After a rapid sketch of Mr. Morley's early days and training, and the influence upon him of the positions and circles in which he lived, there follows this subtle description of the mental rift within the lute which gradually differentiated the mind of the disciple from the minds of his first masters: "Already he bore within himself a secret protest against the optimism of science and society. Stuart Mill himself could not convince him that logic is the only governing power. When he praised his master for 'never quitting a problem without solving it,' he must have admitted inwardly that the truly great minds are those which are acquainted with insoluble problems. He was melancholy—not with that melancholy which results from pleasure or from effort; for the first he cared little, and the second, far from depressing him, acted as a wholesome stimulus. But his melancholy was born with him. From

the first glance which he had cast around him he had recognized that the world is bad, that it may become better, and that it will be never good; that the things which are known by the name of human goodness and intelligence are constructed painfully, by force of patience, out of detestable material. One of the first of his time, almost alone among his kind, in the thick of stupid joviality and busy brutality, he perceived the odor of death, that faint delicate odor of autumnal decay which characterizes the decline of civilizations, and which some of us now inhale to intoxication."

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Thus, according to M. Filon's view, he became, in the region of pure thought, a connecting link between the exaggerated optimism of an earlier school and the pessimism of contemporary thinkers. In the development of this theory M. Filon passes in review the work of Mr. Morley's literary years, and especially his studies of eighteenth-century French philosophy. His journalistic experiences bridged the gulf between the study and the platform, carrying him from reflection upon the abstract to the practical. Space forbids us to follow M. Filon here in the description which is borrowed largely from the sketch already given in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Then came Parliament, entered without illusions as to the average elevation of "what he called disdainfully the House of Commons view of human life." "His colleagues in the House listened to him on their side with the unexpressed mistrust which business men and men of the world entertain for the ideologist. His facile speech, always clear, often brilliant, warmed no one, carried no one away, spread rather, on the contrary, a cold doctrinal atmosphere, by which his adversaries declared themselves to be frozen."

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANTLE.

Always and everywhere M. Filon presents Mr. Morley as a man loving light rather than heat, rejecting enthusiasms which are aroused by imperfect ideals, kindly, indulgent even, but unmoved by waves of popular feeling. The question will necessarily arise in the mind of every one who follows M. Filon's sympathetic and delicately-finished sketch, Is this resigned pessimist, this subtle and correct thinker, this disillusioned speaker, the man to head the fray of English politics? M. Filon thinks that he is, and assigns to him, without hesitation, the foremost place in the Liberal party of the future. It is, of course, the part which Mr. Morley has played in the Irish question which gives him, in M. Filon's opinion, his public claim to this position. He says of him, in one sentence, that Gladstone may be called immortal because after him there will be another Gladstone in John Morley. To most people the whole article, notwithstanding the general justness of its views, will seem to contradict this judgment by showing Mr. Morley to be as unlike Mr. Gladstone in habits of thought and action as one man can be unlike another.

MODERN TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

MR. C. R. HAMMERTON treats of this subject in the December *Chautauquan*. Practically, all that is known about the cure of the insane is a development of the last half of this century. Previous to this, it was supposed that the only thing to do with a deranged man was to imprison him. For this purpose were erected "asylums," but now we have hospitals in which the unfortunate is afforded medical treatment.

COMMON-SENSE TREATMENT.

Little or no physic, however, is employed; in fact, it is not credible that any specific will ever be discovered which will cure insanity. The success of modern methods "is merely the triumph of common sense as applied to the treatment of mental maladies." All opiates have been abandoned, and for them has been substituted the generous use of hot milk, which is said to be an excellent quieter of excited nerves. According to the phrase of a prominent physician, the three elements which enter into the cure of the insane are "heat, milk, and rest, but the greatest of these is rest." Straight-jackets, padded cells, chains, and gags are not used in the best institutions, where the only means of restraining violent patients is by use of "protection sheets," a device made of strong cord, which covers the patient when he is in bed, and is so fastened as to hold him securely in his place.

THE MIDDLETOWN HOSPITAL.

All that has been said above applies most especially to the State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., one of the best-equipped and most intelligently-conducted institutions in existence, one which "has won the enviable distinction of making the largest proportion of cures of any institution in the country."

No pains are spared to render this refuge homelike and at the same time invigorating; the building is like an elegant summer hotel, and is in the midst of attractive landscape. All demonstration of the object of the building is carefully avoided. When a patient is brought here he is regarded as a sick man, requiring bodily rest and reinvigoration. He is put to bed, and in nearly all cases begins to mend soon. When he is able to be up again, he joins in the healthy pastimes of the place. The patients indulge in a variety of games, in-door and out-door. A recent addition to their source of amusement is a weekly newspaper, the *Conglomerator*, which is published by themselves.

TWO DEFECTS.

There are two defects in the public's dealings with the problem of handling the insane. First, "the law forbids any of its institutions to do anything whatever for the prevention or cure of insanity before the disease is fully developed." Of course the object here is a wise one—the prevention of the incarceration of sane persons; but the result is unfortunate, for often a cure can be effected when the case is in its incipency, but is impossible later on. A second

defect is the law's failure to distinguish between forms of insanity "No distinction is made between acute and chronic cases, between curables and incurables, between imbeciles and sufferers from acute mania." There is no reason why one hopelessly demented, dead to all outward sensations, should occupy the place which is needed for one for whom there is hope of cure.

COUNT MATTEI AND HIS MEDICINES.

IN November M. Venturoli Mattei, the representative and manager of Count Mattei, visited London from Bologna for the purpose of inspecting the provisional arrangements which have been made for supplying the Mattei remedies, and of hearing on the spot of the experimental tests as to cancer. M. Venturoli Mattei is so well satisfied with the progress that has been made, and so gratified by the public recognition of the worth of the remedies, that he has been authorized by the Count to express his satisfaction in a very tangible shape.

The central depot, at 18 Pall Mall, East London, which has hitherto been worked on a provisional understanding in correspondence with Bologna, will henceforth become one of the head offices of Count Mattei, from which he will supply direct all the remedies required by the English-speaking world. The office, 18 Pall Mall, East, will thus become as directly the Count's depot as the palace in Bologna or the castle at Rochetta, and will be under the direct personal control of M. Venturoli Mattei. All business in the Mattei remedies throughout the empire and the republic will be done through the central depot.

In acknowledgment of the public spirit which has been shown in the recognition of the value of the Mattei remedies, the Count has undertaken to make over at the end of each year to a small committee, to be nominated by Mr. W. T. Stead, of London, all the profits accruing from the sale of his remedies in the English-speaking world, after all expenses of managements, advertising, and production of the remedies have been defrayed. The committee will be authorized to devote the profit accruing from the establishment of the general depot to any charitable, religious, social, and other public objects which may from time to time seem good in their eyes.

Such public spirit on the part of Count Mattei demands and will receive a hearty recognition from the public. It is rare indeed when the discoverer of great remedies thus makes over in their own lifetime the profits accruing from their sale.

MR. GRANT ALLEN'S natural-history paper in *Cornhill* for December is devoted to an interesting analysis of mud. Mud, he says, is the most valuable material in the world. It is by mud we live; without it we should die. Mud is filling up the lakes, mud created Egypt, and mud created Lombardy.

IMMORTALITY A SCIENTIFIC INFERENCE.

THE future life we believe in is based directly upon the manifestations of matter and force as interpreted by science, not upon their negation, and if any one ask how we know anything about such a belief, that is just the question we purpose to answer."

Thus Mr. Augustus Jay Dubois introduces his discussion of "Science and Immortality" in the *Century* for December. The general scheme of his paper is to prove that immortality has all the claims of a scientific hypothesis—possibly at an infinite distance from experimental verification, but accounting satisfactorily for all the great phenomena of nature, and hence worthy of acceptance in the sight of man—even scientific man.

Mr. Dubois illuminates his task with the brilliant analogy furnished by the discovery of the planet Neptune. "By rational inference from observed facts the conclusion was reached independently by two astronomers, Leverrier and Adams, that far beyond the orbit of Uranus another planet must exist. By further rational study of the known facts the place of this new planet was fixed. Finally, when Dr. Galle turned his telescope to the indicated place, the planet was found."

THE BASAL PRINCIPLE.

To evolve as a scientific hypothesis the law affirming a future life, an underlying principle is necessary, just as in the discovery of Neptune the underlying principle of gravitation was the essential.

The universe in all its parts is the visible manifestation to us of underlying mind, and all interpretation by us of the phenomena of nature should therefore be guided by the assumption of underlying purpose.

Let us look at the logic which leads up to this law. A change in any atom of the universe causes a change in the whole universe. Every atom is always separated from its neighbors by a distance almost infinitely great compared to its own size. How, then, can the motion of one affect another, not to speak of all others? An unsolved mystery!

But in our own organism "certain portions of matter are governed by mind, and work in accordance with the dictates of will. Thus every voluntary motion which we control is a manifestation of underlying mind. As we follow the sequence of cause and effect, we finally arrive at some molecular brain-disturbance, and there, as with the physicist, mechanical explanation can go no further. Here, again, we meet the same inscrutable mystery. The underlying will sets in motion, at some point in the brain, molecular disturbances, the outcome of which is the voluntary act. Given this disturbance, we can trace more or less clearly a continuous mechanical sequence of cause and effect. But the bottom fact of motion itself, which to the physicist admits of no interpretation in terms of the rest of his knowledge, now appears as a fact of experience in connection with mind. We are thus obliged to

recognize mind as an essential condition of motion so far as voluntary action affects ourselves.

"But these brain-disturbances, which thus reveal to us the action of the mind, must affect the motions of every particle of matter in the universe. This is admitted. The conclusion is therefore irresistible, and in solid accord with experience, that mind, even as manifested in ourselves, affects the entire universe. We are thus forced to conclude that the universe is so constructed that in every part and throughout its whole extent mind not only can but does affect it."

THE SYSTEM OF HERBERT SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer explains existence in a different way. His underlying guiding "principle" is the "persistence of force;" that is, according to him, the mould into which every event that ever occurred must fit. There are gaps in his system. "Mr. Spencer explicitly states that between mind and matter there is a chasm which logic cannot cross. Yet it is precisely this chasm which he is obliged to cross. For, starting with the persistence of force alone, he is obliged somewhere to obtain mind as the outcome." This gap is closed by Mr. Dubois' principle—and other gaps.

"We see a vast interplay of force and matter, on a scale far surpassing human comprehension, leading up to consciousness and life. This consciousness and this life appear in strict accord with antecedent conditions. If we could reproduce those conditions, we should expect again the same action. The result we must regard, therefore, as the action of mind guided by unchanging purpose. Then, still in accord with progressive conditions, we observe an orderly evolution of mind, emerging in conscious identity and the conviction of freedom. Then come to the front moral responsibility, spiritual progress, conscience, self-denial, and character, all pointing in the light of purpose to some yet far-distant goal, and thus at last we are forced to regard man as the result of all this mighty process, as designed for some end commensurable with the vast agencies which have called him forth. And now, if all this wondrous development, based upon mind at every step, and with purpose attested by uniform action at every stage, which has led steadily up to the final result of self-conscious mind and spirit embodied in material existence, is to end in collapse and utter extinction of the very result attained, what a ridiculous mouse the mighty mountain has brought forth! What a gigantic failure!"

Obviously a review cannot do justice to Mr. Dubois' strong arguments and interesting presentation of them. One feels that it would have been much better if he had simply presented these proofs of a future state. Surely that is a sufficient task for less than a dozen pages of the *Century*! But Mr. Dubois considers it necessary to decide the details of this fact of immortality. He is betrayed by a stock objection into trying to prove that only man of the animals is immortal, or that only man and the higher lower

animals, we do not exactly gather which. Surely, even if a future life may be susceptible to a scientific demonstration, we have hardly arrived at that point where we may quarrel as to whether the limit of immortal creations lies between man and the horse or between the horse and the mule, or between a pedigreed dog and a common cur.

THE RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF ROBERT BROWNING.

MRS. SUTHERLAND ORR, who has been somewhat fiercely assailed in some quarters for the account which she has given of Robert Browning's religious opinions, defends herself in the *Contemporary Review* for December.

WHAT WAS BROWNING'S CHRISTIANITY?

Mrs. Orr defends herself against the accusation of misrepresenting Browning's belief by emphasizing the fact that he read and approved her "Hand-book," where she stated his theological position much as she has done in his biography. She thus summarizes the conception of Mr. Browning's Christianity: "Mr. Browning neither was nor could be, at the time of which I speak, a Christian in the orthodox sense of the word; for he rejected the antithesis of good and evil, on which orthodox Christianity rests; he held in common with Pantheists, though without reference to them, that every form of moral existence is required for a complete human world. This conviction never rendered him callous toward the practical aspects of wrong-doing. No man was more capable of healthy moral indignation, or more anxious for the enforcement of human justice in its most stringent forms. But he would have denied eternal damnation under any conception of sin. He spurned the doctrine with his whole being as incompatible with the attributes of God; and since inexorable divine judgment had no part in his creed, the official Mediator or Redeemer was also excluded from it. He even spoke of the Gospel teachings as valid only for mental states other than his own. But he never ceased to believe in Christ as, mystically or by actual miracle, a manifestation of divine love. In his own way, therefore, he was and remained a Christian, and never, I am convinced, hesitated to declare himself such if he judged the moment fitting for doing so."

WHY HUMANITY REQUIRES CHRIST.

In support of this view of his belief, Mrs. Orr recalls a conversation with the poet in which he expressed himself with much freedom on the subject: "When I first met him, after a lapse of many years, in the early summer of 1869, the traces of this spiritual disturbance were, I think, very apparent in him. The affirmations which he made in the course of our conversations had a ring of self defence scarcely justified by the circumstances which had immediately provoked them. 'I know the difficulty of believing,' he once said to me, when some question had arisen concerning the Christian scheme of salvation. 'I know all that

may be said against it, on the ground of history, of reason, of even moral sense. I grant even that it may be a fiction. But I am none the less convinced that the life and death of Christ, as Christians apprehend them, supply something which their humanity requires, and that it is true for them.' He then proceeded to say why, in his judgment, humanity required Christ. 'The evidence of divine power is everywhere about us; not so the evidence of divine love. That love could only reveal itself to the human heart by some supreme act of human tenderness and devotion; the fact, or fancy, of Christ's cross and passion could alone supply such a revelation.'

The belief in Christ had asserted itself as guarantee for the human sympathies of the Creator: and without losing in strength, had receded from the foreground of his conviction. His language was, in later years, more habitually that of a Theist than that of a Christian. And as his abstract Supreme Being was more remote than the God of Christian theology, so was the God of his real life more familiarly near, more anthropomorphic in character than the image of Deity usually reflected by the educated religious mind.

HOW IT IS NON-CATHOLICS GO TO HEAVEN.

CARDINAL MANNING in the *Review of the Churches* explains for the satisfaction of the reunionists of Christendom how it is that the Catholic Church admits non-Catholics can be saved. It is owing to "the Catholic doctrine of the universality of grace. They presuppose the doctrine of the visible Church, which has not only a visible body, but also an invisible soul. The soul of the Church is as old as Abel and as wide as the race of mankind. It embraces every soul of man who has lived, or at least who has died, in union with God by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. Nearly thirty years ago I published all this in answer to my friend, the late Dr. Pusey, in a letter on 'The Workings of the Spirit in the Church of England.' This letter has been lately reprinted by Messrs. Burns & Oates. Thus far, then, I can lay a basis on which to write and to hope with all your contributors. We believe that the Holy Ghost breathes throughout the world, and gathers into union with God and to eternal life all those who faithfully co operate with His light and grace. None are responsible for dying *inculpably* out of the visible Body of the Church. They only are culpable who knowingly and wilfully reject its divine voice when sufficiently known to them. But I must not go on, for you are seeking union in agreements, and I have no will to strike a discordant note. You say truly 'the controversies to which most of our churches owe their rise have lost much of their interest for us; some of them are hardly intelligible.'

"I have two great advantages. I can hope and embrace you in the Soul of the Church, and I can rejoice in all, and gladly share in many, of your good works."

REMINISCENCES OF MENDELSSOHN AND GOETHE.

UNDER the title of "Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy at Weimar" there is in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for November a little article from the posthumous papers of Baroness Jenny von Gustedt, née Pappenheim. The Baroness, who died in June, 1890, writes her granddaughter, Lily von Kretschman, was a contemporary of Goethe's; in fact, she grew up under his eye, and her reminiscences, which are now being collected for publication, are full of affection, admiration, and gratitude for her "sublime, fatherly friend, the patron of all that is good and noble." These papers, which include some new personal reminiscences of Mendelssohn, form a valuable contribution to both Mendelssohn and Goethe literature. In his diary Mendelssohn speaks of the Baroness as being very pretty and unconsciously graceful and charming, and the two kept up a correspondence for some time.

But the Baroness may speak for herself. "When I first heard of Mendelssohn visiting Weimar, I was in a boarding-school at Strasburg, and my step-father kept me posted up in all Weimar doings. To me Weimar was a paradise, and Goethe was the idol of my heart, and everything connected with him was of more importance than any other splendors in the world. The enthusiasm for Goethe, indeed, was so great among us boarding-school children that we might have been sitting devotedly at his feet for years. But that I knew him, that he had stroked my hair and given me his hand, gave my person a sacred importance in the eyes of my friends. Every word that came from Weimar was devoured and went the round of the school. Once, when Goethe was ill, we wept bitterly in a corner, and my dearest friend and I eventually clasped our hands in a most touching prayer for the great poet.

"Mendelssohn was of an open, true disposition, capable in the highest degree of awakening enthusiasm; and with secret envy I read the accounts of the talent with which he charmed his hearers. Soon after I returned to Weimar, and Mendelssohn's name was on every tongue, but several years elapsed before I made the personal acquaintance of the young musician. I could not forget him, as Goethe often received letters from him, and Ottilie read them to me. It was in the summer of 1830 that Ottilie told me as a secret that Mendelssohn was again expected. But I had guessed there would soon be a musical visit, for Goethe's servant was busy unpacking music, while the only man who, at that time, could heal sick pianos, was extracting most pitiful tones from the long brown case. At first sight Mendelssohn made no particular impression on me, but when I saw him again the vivid play of his features, his graceful manner, and his bright smile, all made his figure one never to be forgotten. And then his playing, which was so quite himself, and no tricks that made one giddy to see! Hummel seemed to me to play with more fire, more visible passion; but with Mendelssohn it was his whole heart that lay in his playing.

"He spent the best part of the day in Goethe's house. He was really Goethe's David, for he drove away every cloud from the Jupiter forehead. He entered our circle full of the charms of youth and happy dreams for the future. In the mornings he was generally alone with his patron, who never wearied of listening to him. He marvelled at Goethe's appreciation, and once, when he was talking about it to us, remarked, 'Goethe lays hold of music with the heart, and he who cannot do that will always be a stranger to it.'

"In Otilie's circle, which at that time was much occupied with the *Chaos*, a weekly paper edited by Frau von Goethe, and to which Goethe and his friends contributed, Mendelssohn came as a new and welcome element. He was enthusiastic about everything connected with art, but had no interest for science, and Goethe, who could not understand any one-sidedness, often tried to exercise an influence on him. In vain. Goethe, in a rage, once turned his back on his favorite, because Mendelssohn had not understood him. Frightened to death, the boy sat petrified before the piano, till at last, almost unconsciously, he touched the notes with his fingers, and, as for his own consolation, began to play. Suddenly Goethe appeared again, and in his gentlest voice said: 'Enough, remember it well!' At least, that was how Mendelssohn told the story, but he groped about for the meanings of the words long enough after.

"Soon after his arrival, Mendelssohn also became a writer to the *Chaos*. He composed charming verses, and contributed later a travel-letter from Schaffhausen, besides mystifying us once by writing us, under the name of a lady, a sermon, warning us of Weimar's dangers. He also composed music for some of the *Chaos* songs. In the second year three of his letters to Goethe were published. It was, of course, of the highest importance when Goethe himself sent us contributions. The letters from his friends which he gave to Otilie for publication were all subjected to the severest revision.

"It was the same with the poems. Many a time he would strike out half the verses, and if the poems were too bad he would shake his head thoughtfully, murmur 'H'm! h'm!' and lay them aside. Otilie used to call it 'passing them through purgatory.'

"When our spoiled musician at last announced his departure, the sorrow was great. He had to promise to come again, to write often, and to send us songs to make up for his absence. When I saw him again, many years later, at Berlin, his spring-smile had departed, but the storms of autumn and winter never disturbed his sunshine. At a remembrance of the past his eyes lighted up: 'Who knows what I might have become without Weimar, without Goethe!'

Dr. Joseph Cook takes what he describes as Professor Briggs' self-contradictions as the text for his Monday lecture which appears in the current number of *Our Day*.

COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER PLANETS.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION contributes to the *Arena* for December an essay in his own well-known style, entitled "New Discoveries in the Heavens."

M. Flammarion is gallant to the last degree in the welcome he accords to the women devotees of his beloved science. "They have a profound love for all that is noble and great, for everything beautiful; inasmuch as they adhere more closely to the ideal, and do not allow themselves to be overwhelmed by that mercantile grossness which so much debases and defaces masculine intelligence. Women lift themselves higher, see farther, dwell in a superior realm, and befriend science by consecrating themselves thereto." A more immediately evident advantage that women astronomers possess is the fineness of eyesight, which makes them much more capable than men in detecting delicate *nuances* and minute differences in the details of important experiments. This fact is put to practical use in one of the great observatories by employing a corps of girls to read the observations; and it was due to Miss Maury's minute attention to the images of spectrum photographs that Professor Pickering was enabled to make his recent important discovery.

SHALL WE SPEAK TO THE "MARSISANS?"

By far the most striking portion of M. Flammarion's paper is that dealing with the strange legacy of Madame Guzman, who became interested in his writings and offered 100,000 francs to the Institute of France as a reward for the astronomer who should communicate with any star and receive a response. The Institute, wise as the serpent, accepted the legacy on condition that the interest should be applied to certain other researches.

The star particularly referred to was the planet Mars, where are to be found "continents, seas, islands, streams, peninsulas, capes, gulfs, springs, clouds, inundations, rain, snow, seasons of winter and summer, spring and autumn, the alternation of day and night, evening and morning.

"There is nothing absurd in the idea itself; and this anticipation is perhaps less venturesome than was the expectation of the telephone or phonograph, the photophone or the cinetograph."

It has been proposed to signal by means of geometrical figures. A triangle, or circle, or square possessing any dimension of thirteen kilometres would be visible on the surface of the moon. If we should see in the moon a triangle change into a square, and a few months later that square should be replaced by a circle, then, logically admitting that an intelligent effect presupposes an intelligent cause, we should rationally decide that such figures revealed, beyond a doubt, the presence of geometrical knowledge in our neighboring sphere.

"From that conclusion it would require but a step into seeking for the purpose which could induce the tracing of such designs upon the moon's surface, and to asking ourselves why and to what intent our

unknown lunar brothers were forming these figures, and that step would soon be taken. . . . The Moonites would show us a triangle; we should duplicate it here. They would trace a circle; we should imitate it.

"Geometry being necessarily the same to the inhabitants of every world, two and two absolutely making four in every region of infinity, and the proposition that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles being everlastingly true, the signs exchangeable between moon and earth would not even be as obscure as the Egyptian hieroglyphics deciphered by Champollion."

But in the case of the moon we are confronted by the important objection that there are no "Moonites;" hence scientists have turned to the planet Mars, where every condition seems to be favorable to animal existence. But Mars is fourteen millions of leagues distant, while the moon is but eighty thousand; and to communicate with the Marsians our thirteen-kilometre signals would have to be magnified in that proportion. Then it would only be necessary that there should be inhabitants of the planet, that they should have arrived at a degree of astronomical skill equal to our own, that they should see our signals, and that they should understand them and answer.

TWO NEW INVENTIONS.

IN the scientific chronicle of the current number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* is an account of two remarkable inventions. One is the use of ramie fibre as a material for the manufacture of steel pipes. The pipe is made out of ramie fibre and then subjected to tremendous hydraulic pressure. "Under this operation it becomes two and a half times as strong as steel, while remaining comparatively light. It will not absorb moisture, and consequently will not leak. It will neither swell nor shrink, nor rot nor rust. Ramie is a non-conductor of heat. Moreover, ramie, in this hardened condition, is sufficiently incombustible to make it safe for use in steam-pipes."

Still more remarkable is the other discovery, announced in the same chronicle, which is to the effect that artificial ivory is to be made, in the future, out of milk. "The milk is first coagulated, as in the process of making cheese. This is then strained and the whey rejected. Ten pounds of the curd is taken and mixed with a solution of three pounds of borax in three quarts of water. This mixture is now placed in a suitable vessel over a slow fire, and left there till it separates into two parts, the one as thin as water the other rather thicker, somewhat resembling melted gelatine. The watery part is next drawn off, and to the residue is added a solution of one pound of a mineral salt in three pints of water. Almost any mineral salt will answer; for example, sugar of lead, copperas, blue or white vitriol. This brings about another separation of the mass into a liquid and a mushy solid. The liquid is again got

rid of by straining, or better, by filtering. At this point, if desired, coloring matter may be added; if not, the final product will be white. The solid is now subjected to heavy pressure in moulds of any desired shape, and afterward dried under very great heat. The resulting product, which has been named 'lactitis,' is very hard and strong. It may be used in the manufacture of a great variety of articles, such as combs, billiard-balls, knife-handles, pen-holders, in fine, for almost anything for which bone, ivory, ebonite, or celluloid have heretofore been employed."

SOCIOLOGY AS A SCIENCE.

IN the *Political Science Quarterly* Franklin H. Giddings writes on "Sociology as a University Study." He is far too erudite and abstruse for us to do more than skim around the edges of his treatise.

What he asks is whether sociology is or can hope to be a science in the strict sense; whether its aims will be mapped out and its terms defined with that accuracy which will enable it to take its place beside biology and astronomy.

To the economist sociology is a penumbral political economy—a scientific outer darkness—for inconvenient problems and obstinate facts that will not live peaceably with well-bred formulas. To the alienist and criminal anthropologist it is a residual pathology, a nondescript collection of queer cases of crooked bones, unco-ordinated ganglia, acute maxillary angles and hypnotic susceptibilities. To the ethnologist it consists of those observations of savage life and custom that are not quite dignified enough to work into a theory of tribal relationships. To the comparative mythologist it is a polite euphemism for the intellectual pursuit of folk-lore societies. Only to the historian is it a stumbling-block, and to the constitutional lawyer foolishness.

Mr. Giddings points out that any rational development of sociology as a science must be along the line of psychological synthesis, and he is inclined to subordinate all the elements of sociology to its psychological side. "Using the faculty of scientific imagination, the sociologist must ideally put together the various elements, forces, laws, of psychical life, and then bring the whole result, as an organic unity, to the test of comparison with historical facts and statistical tabulations."

On the whole Mr. Giddings considers that sociology will take its place as a science, and will form a legitimate course in the University. "Students of the political sciences can be expected to master the method [psychological] that has been described. I am prepared to go further, and to affirm that there is no other one thing in the range of their possible studies which it is so imperatively necessary they should master. The young man who is to-day entering upon the special researches of economics or public laws will quickly discover that he must become a very critical observer of the psychological assumption underlying those sciences if he expects to keep pace with their future progress."

BANK DIRECTORS OR BANK DUMMIES?

THE *Bankers' Magazine* for December opens with a sensible article on "The Duties of Bank Directors," sharply criticising the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which denies the responsibility of the directors for fraud or negligence on the part of bank officers.

The National Banking Act declares that "each director when appointed or elected shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of the law."

This sounds as if it meant something. It does not seem to indicate that the directors should be allowed to let the whole policy of the bank be assumed by the president and cashier.

Then why does a bank publish its lists of directors with such frequency and invariability? Why are the names of influential men of high financial standing flaunted before the public? Because the public thinks these men insure confidence in the concern, it is willing to deposit its money on the strength of their known solidity and character.

In short, the people regard a director as a sort of supervisor of the affairs of the bank, who shall turn down speculative cashiers and interfere when discounts are granted loosely.

A third duty which the popular mind generally describes is that of overhauling the books, counting the cash, etc., of the bank.

WHAT A DIRECTOR SHOULD DIRECT.

The first two of these functions come in the legitimate department of the director, and it would seem only justice to the public that he should be held responsible in so far. The third is impossible of realization. The *Bankers'* says, "We know of a case in which the directors in a large bank attempted to do this, but after spending an entire week in counting the cash and examining ledgers, they quit, much wiser concerning the meaning of supervision in the popular sense than when they began."

"Some of their duties more narrowly defined have been described, and which no one will question, except perhaps, some of the judges of the United States Supreme Court. For neglect of these duties they should be held responsible. If they delegate the authority to a president, cashier, or financial committee to discount paper, at frequent intervals they should examine it and know what is done with the bank's resources. If they neglect this most obvious duty, they should be held liable unless sickness or other good reason can be given. So, too, if they learn that their president or cashier is a speculative officer, and has not large means of his own, he should be superseded, for if the experience of banking has proved anything, it is that such kind of persons ought not to be in a bank. Thus it is practicable for directors to exercise a general supervision, and the law should require this of them."

A RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER ON A MODERN SEA-FIGHT.

THE *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* reproduces a study by a Russian naval officer on the conduct of a modern sea-fight, in which the essayist lays down his views with almost the brevity and assurance of axioms. Speed, according to the writer, is only of use in the evolutions which precede the action; during the action itself it is of no importance. It may, as instanced in the fight between the *Huascar* and the *Cochrane* off Angamos, in 1879, force a less active enemy to an engagement, but it is never the direct cause of victory. The ram is of no value if the opportunity which presents itself for its intervention has not been sufficiently prepared by the guns. No vessel need fear the ram so long as she is in a condition to steer and is well handled. Torpedoes have but a very limited use, and quite as often as not may imperil the ship that discharges them. Any ship, not actually engaged, can defend herself against them by vigilance and a careful observance of the ordinary precautions. Armor is only of value if it is sufficiently strong. If it can be pierced, or its backing be destroyed, it only serves to increase the destructive action of the enemy's projectiles. To save a ship from almost certain doom, it is essential that her engines and boilers should be protected at all costs against the enemy's fire. But as the ship cannot be protected everywhere, there must necessarily be some vulnerable parts, and these weak points will suffer all the more heavily according as the enemy's fire is more intense and accurate. Gun fire is thus the most powerful factor in determining the issue of the fight. The light guns (quick-firing and mitrailleurs) must cover the enemy's ship with a hail of projectiles; and the qualitative and quantitative superiority of this fire engenders confidence in its efficacy, since it affects not only the enemy's animate defences, but the inanimate as well. As regards the weight of heavy guns, modern sixty-ton guns are quite as powerful as are required. The projectiles from such guns are able to pierce twenty-three inches of armor at the muzzle and twenty-one inches at a thousand yards, whereas there are but few vessels which carry eighteen inches of armor, and that only over limited portions of their structure. From the experiences gained during the last thirty years, the writer formulates the following recommendations as those which should govern the conduct of a naval action: 1. Every effort should be made, as soon as the engagement begins, to obtain superiority of fire by the action of quick-firing and machine guns. Their fire should be directed on the decks, tops, ports, funnels, and all unarmored parts of the vessel. At the same time the enemy's heavy guns, and especially all installations on the turrets and elsewhere, whence his fire may be directed and the ship should not be overlooked. 2. On closing to within 2,000 yards, the medium guns (including six-inch guns) should come into action against the unarmored portions of the enemy's ships, as well as against the turrets and the installations

protecting the steering gear. The fire of the light guns should, at the same time, be kept up as long as a single man remains visible on the enemy's decks. 3. The fire of the heavy guns should only open when within 1,200 yards, and, in order to avoid the adversary's torpedoes, the range should not be diminished to less than 600 yards. 4. No attempt at ramming should ever be made so long as the enemy is not incapacitated from manœuvring; for it is a hundred chances to one that he will avoid the blow by a timely movement and will discharge his torpedoes. If the opportunity for ramming occurs later, when the adversary is unable to manœuvre, it will doubtless succeed, but it is equally probable that the assailant will himself suffer damage. It is better, therefore, under any circumstances, to crush the enemy by artillery fire. 5. It is indispensable that all damage to the steering-gear should be immediately repaired; the neglect of this salutary precaution has caused the loss of more than one ship.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE IN THE TROPICAL FOREST.

IN the current number of *Timehri*, a quarterly which regularly reaches us from British Guiana, there is a very admirable paper by James Rodway, entitled "The Struggle for Life in the Forest." It gives a vivid picture of the struggle for existence, among the trees and plants in the tropical forest. Mr. Rodway can write, and as he describes the magnificent timber trees of Guiana you seem to stand under their branches and realize how intense is the struggle for existence—so intense indeed that for a time one almost regards the trees as living beings which tear with tiger claws at one another's vitals. The condition of life in a tropical forest is sunlight, and to get to the top, where alone there is sunlight, is the constant aim of every tree. They have no winter's rest in the tropics, and they are so hard at work all day long that at night the trees seem quite tired out. Mr. Rodway says: "From dawn to sunset the trees are hard at work—you can almost see some of them growing, and, as may naturally be supposed, they must have a little rest at night. The tree is thoroughly exhausted, its branches lose their stiffness, while the leaves droop and fold themselves together. Unlike those of temperate climates, the trees of the tropics all more or less, show these signs of exhaustion toward sunset."

When the tree has forced its way to the top and is beginning to rejoice that it has survived the struggle in which most of its brothers have succumbed, it discovers that it is in the grasp of a creeper which draws its life blood. Some of these creepers have veritable claws with which they crawl upward from the ground, and as soon as they reach the top a wealth of brilliant flowers opens out. The tree is eclipsed by the umbrella of the creeper's shade. "As its branches extend the stem swells and hardens until it looks like a great hempen cable which, if it happens to be a twiner, constricts its support in ser-

pent-like folds until, perhaps, the tree is strangled to death. But this does not matter, for by that time the rampant monster has spread itself over a dozen giants of the forest, where it revels in the sunlight and seems to crow over its victory."

But it is not only by creepers which ascend from below that trees are murdered. Birds carry fig seeds to the topmost forks of the forest giants, where they germinate, and then drop down long roots which are apparently quite harmless clinging to the bark and covering the trunk: "We can almost fancy the magnificent forest tree protesting strongly, as, octopus-like, the *clusia* begins to compress and strangle it. It may protest as much as it likes, but that makes no difference; the *clusia* grows stronger and stronger, until by and by, as the strangler opens its magnificent waxy flowers to the sun, and glories in its conquest, the poor unfortunate victim droops and dies. Then the trunk becomes diseased, wood ants begin their work, and finally nothing is left but the hollow cylinder of the strangler."

Another great enemy of the tree is the leech or the loranth, which runs its suckers into the cracks of the bark and flourishes again the more its victim dwindles and dies. When a tree is elbowed, strangled, smothered, or sucked to death the white ants attend in myriads to dig their graves. Another fact which Mr. Rodway brings into clear relief is that the whole herbous flowering plants in the tropical forest are to be found at the tops of the trees.

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Present and Future.

IN the *Homiletic Review* for November the editor has a paper, under the head of "Living Issues for Pulpit Treatment," on the subject of the Roman Church in America. He gives the following figures as to the strength of the Roman Catholics in the United States as shown by the recent census:

"The total number of communicants is 6,250,045, who are attached to 10,221 organizations, an average of 611. Of the 10,221 organizations, 1,469, or about 14.4 per cent., worship in halls, schoolhouses, or private houses, which, exclusive of private houses, represent a seating capacity of 69,159, while the 8,752 edifices owned by the Church have a seating capacity of 3,366,633, making a total of 3,435,793 for the whole Church, which is somewhat more than half the number of communicants."

The total value of church property, including edifices, the ground on which they stand, furniture, bells, etc., is \$118,381,516. The average value of each edifice is, therefore, about \$13,500. The metropolitan See of New York, with its 472,800 communicants, has church property valued at nearly \$9,000,000; that of Chicago comes second, with property worth \$6,457,064, and that of Boston third, with a total of \$6,379,078; Brooklyn comes fourth, with a valuation of \$5,751,907, and Newark fifth, with \$4,297,482. These five sees have more than one-fourth of the entire valuation of the Church.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

A GERMAN MAGAZINE AND ITS PUBLISHERS.

OF all the magazines that reach this office from every quarter of the world, the most artistic and attractive throughout, perhaps, is that entitled *Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte* and edited by Theodor H. Pantenius and Paul Szczepanski. The articles, which are on

Born in 1809, near Bielefeld, Auguste Velhagen, after his military service, was apprenticed to a bookseller at Frankfort-on-the-Main. At the end of the three years he returned to Bielefeld and opened a book-shop on his own account. Two years later (August 12, 1835) he induced Auguste Klasing, an old school-fellow, to join him, and that was the origin of the Bielefeld firm.

From its small beginning the firm next extended its operations to printing and publishing, besides erecting large premises. In the course of time, too, it was able to establish a branch business at Leipzig, the *Daheim-Expedition*, and there also arose the Geographical Society.

The "Théâtre Français" and "Polyglot Bible" did much to make the firm famous, but what established its reputation was the long series of illustrated works which it brought out—"The Painter on the Battle-field," "The Bismarck Book," Koenig's "History of Literature," Stacke's "German History," and numerous children's books. In connection with the Geographical Institute the firm has issued, among other books, Andree's Atlases, and Historical Atlases by Putzger and Droysen—all monumental works on the principle of "good and cheap," which has given them a wide circulation. At the same time an extensive business in school-books was developed.

In August, 1885, the firm celebrated its fifty years' jubilee, the partners, in honor of the event, returning to Bielefeld, their birthplace and the birthplace of the business, to welcome their friends and assistants and many authors. By that time Otto and Johannes Klasing and Wilhelm Velhagen, sons of the founders, had also become partners. Their monthly was started about six years ago, and it is now published at Berlin, where they opened another house in the spring of the present year.

THE LATE AUGUSTE VELHAGEN.

topics connected with literature, the drama, art, music, and travel, are not only well written and interesting, but are beautifully and profusely illustrated. In addition to this the magazine is enriched by a number of capital illustrations having no connection with the letter-press, such as reproductions of famous pictures. Many of these are double-page illustrations, and are so mounted that the magazine may be bound without interfering with them. Another peculiar feature is the supplement, which every month gives an instalment of a novel, often a translation of a well-known work, and these pages are numbered independently of the review, so that the story, when complete, may easily be extracted for binding apart from the magazine. The last story given in this way was "Uncle Piper," by the Australian novelist "Tasma." So much for the inside pages. Not the least interesting, however, are the outside pages, that is to say, the cover, which is new every month from designs by F. Reiss. The *Daheim*, an illustrated weekly which has found its way into almost every German home, is published by the same firm. The other day, Auguste Velhagen, the senior partner, died. An outline of the history of the firm, therefore, may appropriately form a part of this notice.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE select as Leading Articles from the *North American Review* for December Mr. James Bryce's paper, "Thoughts on the Negro Problem," and the symposium arranged by Theodore Stanton on the subject of "The Quorum in European Legislatures."

THE WORKINGMAN'S NEED OF SILVER.

The General Master Workman of the K. of L. comes forth with the old cheap money arguments for free silver coinage. Says Mr. Powderly. "So far as the laborer is concerned, he could get along very well if there were no gold or silver. He did exist and prosper during and after the civil war, seventeen years in all, without feasting his eye on a piece of gold or silver coin. It may be said of the laborer that he is in favor of a circulating medium that will be a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private, the same to be issued by his Government, as authorized by the Constitution of the United States, without the intervention of any banking concern whatever. As to the material of which this money shall be composed, he is not particular except so far that it shall not be of a material that may be monopolized and withdrawn from circulation through war, panic, or speculation. He receives his earnings at the end of each month or week, and never complains that the money paid him rarely contains either silver or gold, he is not disturbed in mind because it is composed entirely of paper, except the fractional part, which is silver of a less intrinsic value than the silver dollar was or will be; and he never hears any com-

plaint from Americans because of the inferior quality of this fractional currency."

With his logic running along in this strain, it is easy to imagine Mr. Powderly's description of the "treacherous" demonetization of silver in 1873, his denunciation of the gold bugs, and his easy dismissal of the stock objections to free coinage. His specific plea for silver is that gold is an inadequate basis of our currency, that there is not enough of it. To present this in its most striking form, he points out that the whole gold circulation of the country could, without a moment's warning, be withdrawn by three men—John D. Rockefeller, Jay Gould, and William Waldorf Astor, as their fortunes aggregate \$360,000,000, several millions more than all the gold in the pockets of the people. As to the possible need of gold to effect our international exchanges, not a word appears in this paper.

STATISTICS FOR TARIFF STUDY.

The Hon. Carol D. Wright describes, under the heading "A Great Statistical Undertaking," the aim and extent of the researches his department is making in the field of wages and prices statistics. Readers of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* will have become acquainted with this interesting work from an article in our last month's number. The United States Department of Labor, working in co-operation with the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, made it its first task to obtain statistics of wages and retail prices in different industrial centres for each month from June 1, 1889, to September 1, 1891. At the same time the committee had in hand the larger task of scheduling wholesale prices for the whole period between 1840 and 1891. When these are ready, it is easy to credit Mr. Wright's assurance that they will have the most intimate and important bearing on the tariff problem.

"Much misapprehension has existed in the public mind relative to this great statistical investigation by the Senate Finance Committee, but the public can rest assured that the chief aim of the committee is to secure absolutely impartial results, and let the consequences take care of themselves; on this basis its members are, as already remarked, working with entire unanimity, and with every prospect of being able to make a unanimous report so far as the facts are concerned. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of all classes of people, of experts on both sides of the great tariff question, of men interested in the financial legislation of the country, and of those who are studying most philosophically and with the highest patriotism measures for the improvement of the condition of the people, and who are making efforts to secure the people's highest prosperity."

A PLEA FOR THE "BAR'L STAVE."

If not quite agreeing with that noble American who allowed he could instil more education into a boy with a bar'l stave than all the books in the world could effect—still the Right Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's considers that Solomon's injunction has great value. He answers his title-question, "Is Corporal Punishment Degrading?" very decidedly in the negative. As a moral problem, he settles the question by a page and a half of biblical quotations. And as a matter of practical experience, he cites many cases of his friends and acquaintances, former Eton boys, boasting or laughing over their castigations of yore. He points out the popularity of Dr. Keate, who had "flogged half the ministers, secretaries, bishops, generals, and dukes of the present century."

He considers that a judicious application of the rod cultivates manliness, courage, strengthens the moral fibre,

and is in every way superior to the giving of tasks—so many lines to write or to memorize. Indeed, he makes it appear that the wayward youth themselves so much prefer the rod—chastisement—that one cannot but fear it fails in one of the legitimate aims of punishment—the detention from crime.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll tells the imaginary history of "A," "B," and "C," "The Three Philanthropists." A and B, to outward semblance and intent, are huge benefactors of the race, but really

"... are men who steal and vainly try
To gild the crime with pompous charity,"

While C, who "was what is called a visionary, a sentimentalist," founded no magnificent colleges nor hospitals with earnings of his army of workmen, but divided the profits with them, and allowed them to enjoy as they wished what they had earned.

THE FORUM.

"THE Jewish Persecutions," by M. A. Leroy-Beaulieu; the two articles on banking, by Mr. Horace White and Mr. H. W. Cannon; and Mr. Frederic Harrison's paper on "Modern Education," are reviewed at length in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE GRADATION BY PENSIONS.

Lieutenant Allen R. Foote, founder of the Society of Loyal Volunteers, enters a protest against the granting of pensions as a reward to loyal citizen soldiers for their service. Such pension legislation degrades the loyalty, honor, and honesty of citizens, and endangers the future prosperity and greatness of the country. He would change the legal basis of the claim in our pension laws from "support by manual labor" to *impairment of earning capacity*, and add a provision to the effect that no claimant shall receive payments when not in need, or while earning a comfortable living by public and private employment. "If in the service of his country a man sustains an impairment of his earning capacity, it is the duty of society so to care for him that such loss shall not cause him to suffer. It does not necessarily follow that for such a loss the man must become a pensioner. It should be the first duty of society to recognize not only its obligation to the man, but the man's respect for himself. Instead of placing him on the pension-roll, an effort should be made to find for him some honorable occupation, public or private, in which he can render valuable service, for which he will receive full pay."

Lieutenant Foote believes that a reform carried out along the lines suggested in his paper would save to the Government a hundred million dollars during the next year.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MY ELECTION.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, attributes the victory of the Democrats in the recent gubernatorial contest in that State to the fact that the campaign was fought on national issues. In the re-election of a Democratic governor the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts recorded their disapproval of the silver and tariff measures enacted by the Republicans in the Fifty-first Congress, it is held.

M. Camille Pelletan's paper, "French Feeling Towards Germany," ends, as it begins, with Alsace-Lorraine, which he contends is as French to-day in sentiment as it was when sliced off from France by the Prussian sabre. So long as Alsace-Lorraine shall remain German in fact, reconciliation between France and Germany, he maintains, is impossible; it will continue to be, as it has been

and is, the source of bitter feeling between these two great powers.

THE SILVER LAW OF 1890 A TEMPORARY RELIEF.

"Should the Silver Law of 1890 be Repealed?" Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, after a review of the monetary and financial status of the country, concludes that it should not be repealed until a safe substitute shall be found for our dwindling bank-note circulation. From which it is to be implied that he looks upon the silver legislation of 1890 merely as a temporary relief. A modification of the law is, however, held to be imperative. Regarding this amendment he says: "Legislation should be obtained making treasury notes redeemable in silver bullion at its market value, or in gold, at the option of the Government, upon the plan proposed by the late Secretary Windom; while a minimum gold reserve should, by law, be established in prescribed proportion to the Treasury's stock of silver; so that in any event the Government shall be at all times in a position to protect the standard of all its note issues."

UNREGULATED COMPETITION SELF-DESTRUCTIVE.

Mr. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, has grown sceptical of our present competitive system. He believes that competition, as an economic principle, is too destructive to be permitted to exist unrestricted. Welcomed as a regulative social agency, it has been given too free course, and is working disaster. His method of restricting competition would seem to be that of setting free the opposing force of combination. In his own words: "A broader and more statesmanlike treatment of the subject would let both these hostile forces equally alone. It would cease the vain attempt to suppress contracts for the reasonable regulation of competition. It would give to agreements, in restraint of its destructive tendencies, the dignity of right. It would tear away the veil of secrecy which now surrounds such compacts by removing the necessity for secrecy. It would terminate legislative discriminations against intelligence and capital. It would put upon the same footing trusts and labor unions, railway pools and farmers' alliances, manufacturers' syndicates, insurance boards—in short, all forms of industrial agreements intended to prevent the ruin which attends unregulated competition."

Nothing is more marked than the growing interest in the subject of economics in relation to practical life. This year the appearance of two new English quarterlies for the consideration of social and economic problems has already been chronicled—the *Economic Review*, issued by the Oxford University Branch of the Christian Social Union, and the *Economic Journal*, the organ of the British Economic Association. The latest economic review hails from Leipzig, and is called the *Sozial-Politische Rundschau*, a monthly, for the history and criticism of the social movement, with Dr. Karl Munding as editor. Its program is very much the same as that of the *Economic Review*, and notes of progress in Austria, France, Switzerland, Russia, etc., contributed by well-known writers in the different countries, will be a regular and important feature.

Of all the lighter magazines which steadily maintain a high standard of literary reading, *Temple Bar* is the first. The Christmas number is no exception to the rule. There is no article which specially calls for attention, but the fiction, historical and travel papers are all of a high average.

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for December furnishes two papers to our department of Leading Articles, "New Discoveries in the Heavens," by Camille Flammarion, and "Protection or Free Trade—Which?" by the Hon. David A. Wells.

Mr. Edgar Fawcett opens the floodgates of his adjectives on "The Woes of the New York Working-Girl." It is a good cause, and Mr. Fawcett argues well and to the point, especially in his ironical slash at the *dilettante* hypocrisy of the fashionable world in its attitude toward this question. But when one finds a "revolting chronicle" and "the odious monotony" refer only to "seventy-five cents a dozen for babies' slippers" and "forty cents a dozen for corset-covers," and this thing goes on page after page, one realizes the great mistake in style which weakens the writer's effectiveness at those points where he should be most strong and emphatic.

"Ah," exhorts Mr. Fawcett, "gentlemen of the clergy—and of the New York clergy in particular—two hundred thousand wretched New York working-women need your help far more than these noble scientific regenerators of the age need your anathemas! Cleave a little closer, pray ye, reverend gentlemen, to your alleged 'Christianity,' and accord us a kindly dearth of your fifteenth-century polemics. Mankind will be the better for it, and (I dare swear) the poor working-girl as well!"

A cognate subject is discussed by Miss Helen Campbell in "Association in Clubs, with its Bearings on Working-Women." Organization, co-operation, are the key-notes of her discourse. However, she scents a present danger "in supposing that these clubs give all that the worker needs or has the right to ask. On the contrary, they are simply the token of the better day she is to know. They are our education no less than hers. They mean the growth of justice to the individual, the dominion of a principle toward which the ages have struggled, and in which every circumstance of life has made woman deficient."

Miss Helen Campbell also contributes a striking but not very well-balanced story to this number of the *Arena*. It deals with hypnotism, and is called "In the Meshes of a Terrible Spell." The remaining fiction of the month is contained in Hamlin Garland's "Uncle Ripley's Speculations;" a few skillful, realistic touches in it quite compensate for the absence of any plot or *dénouement* worth speaking of.

In "Citizenship and Suffrage," Mr. Francis Minor demands violently that this "century of wrong-doing" be brought to an end, and our much-persecuted women be admitted to the national polls. Once recognized as federal voters, Mr. Minor predicts a contagion of righteousness in the States which will "blot out the word 'male' from their constitutions."

"The principle of the equality of all citizens under the law has never been reduced to actual practice. The right of suffrage represents, or is intended to represent, that equality. The woman-suffrage movement is designed to bring about that result. Its motto is, *one law for all citizens alike*. Can anything be fairer or more just than this?"

The Rev. C. A. Bartol, writing on "Faith in God as a Personal Equation," is, in places, broad rather than deep. He concludes: "The shaking and rending of the Orthodox, Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopal, Trinitarian, or Unitarian bodies is not for their harm, but reform. For what do they exist but the betterment of the world? Their catechisms will be wisely shortened and their decaying rituals pruned. The wheat will be garnered and:

the chaff burned. Only when purged from error can truth have its emphasis and use. Atheism itself is a challenge for a better theism, and Thoreau said it might be comparatively popular with God."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

ELSEWHERE is noticed Lord Ribblesdale's conversation with Mr. Parnell.

Mr. H. H. Champion thus defines the five points of the labor program for the coming election in England: (1) The eight-hour day; (2) the land for the people; (3) the abolition of the workhouse; (4) taxation of large incomes and inheritances; (5) protective-labor legislation. These being interpreted mean: (1) an eight-hour day in Government workshops and factories; in specially hazardous and unhealthy occupations; in those in which overwork is dangerous to the public; and in enterprises which enjoy a monopoly granted by the legislature. (2) The compulsory purchase of land, which would allow co-operative cultivation on a large scale. (3) Old-age pensions to be levied on the well-to-do. (4) Exemption from income-tax of incomes under £300; increase of tax on incomes over £1,000; heavier death duties. (5) Employers' liability bill, more inspectors, and a public prosecutor to watch every inquest on workmen killed at business.

To these proposals Mr. Champion adds a suggestion of his own for the saving of time which is novel: "The time during which a single member may occupy the attention of the House should be strictly limited. I believe the available time divided by the number of members would give to each something like four minutes and a half. I propose making due extra allowance for spokesmen of the Government, and perhaps of the Opposition, that each member, when he has consumed ten times his proportion, or say forty-five minutes, should be silent for the remainder of the week."

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Mr. Charles Lowe, late correspondent for the *London Times* at Berlin, gives us a lamentable picture of the Jew-ridden press of the Fatherland. There is to-day no German literature, he says; there is only a Jewish literature written in the German language. Most of the London dailies are now represented by Jews both at Berlin and Vienna. The German intellect is devoted to the sword. The Jew wields the pen. The journalist is despised in Germany alike by Emperor and by Socialist. It was Lassalle who declared that the journalists were a pack of fellows too lazy to work and too illiterate to be schoolmasters of children; while the Kaiser calls them press scamps, and forbids foreign correspondents to be received at his Court even if they have been presented at their own. With the exception of the *Klinsche*, the German press, "poor in means, as a whole is also petty in motive and performance, and may be said to be still in its teething period." If it has any teeth it will surely use them to bite Mr. Lowe.

HOW TO DISH THE HOME RULERS.

Viscount de Versi, in an article entitled "Hibernia Patata," suggests that if County Councils are established in Ireland there will be nothing left for the Home Rulers to clamor for: "If County Councils are once established and in working order, it may fairly be asked what possible duties would be left for a Home-Rule Parliament to perform, even if the Gladstonian party were placed in power after the ensuing election and in a position to establish such a Parliament. It may be assumed that, following

the precedent of 1886, it would not be proposed to allow the Irish Parliament any control over customs, postal business, the army, the navy, and probably not the police; it would not be allowed to pass laws affecting the land, religion, or education; the County Councils would perform all duties connected with roads, bridges, harbors, embankment of rivers, main drainage, and sanitary works. So that, after carrying a measure for the payment of members, what possible duties would be left for the first, and presumably the last, Irish Parliament of this century to perform?"

THE RED PRINCE.

There is perhaps no man living who can paint such pictures of war as Archibald Forbes. In his review of Moltke's book on the Franco-German war the great war correspondent gives us several specimens of his brilliant style. Here, for instance is his picture of the Red Prince at Trouville, Mars-la-Tour: "It was barely 4 o'clock when the Red Prince came galloping up the narrow hill-road from Gorzo; the powerful bay he rode all foam and sweat, sobbing with the swift exertion up the steep ascent, yet pressed ruthlessly with the spur; staff and escort panting several horse-lengths in rear of the impetuous foremost horseman. On and up he sped, craning forward over the saddle-bow to save his horse, but the attitude suggesting the impression that he burned to project himself faster than the beast could cover the ground. No wolf-skin, but the red tunic of the Zieten Hussars, clad the compact torso, but the straining man's face wore the aspect one associates with that of the berserker. The bloodshot eyes had in them a sullen, lurid gleam of blood-thirst. The fierce sun and the long gallop had flushed the face a deep red, and the veins of the throat stood out. While as yet his road was through the forest, leaves and twigs cut by bullets showered down upon him. Just as he emerged on the open upland a shell burst almost among his horse's feet. The iron-nerved man gave heed to neither bullet-fire nor bursting shell; no, nor even to the cheers that rose above the roar of battle. He spurred onward to Flavigny, away yonder in the front line; the bruit of his arrival darted along the fagged ranks; and strangely soon came the recognition that a master soldier had gripped hold of the command as in a vise."

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Dr. Armand Ruffer discourses on the new science with all the enthusiasm of a neophyte trotting out Lister's antiseptic treatment, Pasteur's discoveries, etc., etc., almost as if they had been heard of for the first time. The article is marred by the puerile ejaculation of indignation at the law which requires even the Listers and Pasteurs to obtain a license before they can vivisect. The most interesting item in his paper is the account which he gives of the discovery by a Japanese doctor of the microbe of lockjaw, a discovery which enables them to cure lockjaw even when the disease is actually in progress and death is imminent.

WHY NOT ADOPT THE BERGEN SYSTEM?

Lord Meath writes on the "Diminution of Drunkenness in Norway." In most country places no drink is sold, and in the towns its sale is in the hands of societies who devote all the profit to the subsidizing of temperance societies, the construction of public works of general utility, etc., etc. Norway has by this means regenerated its population.

In the *United Service Magazine* there is an article on the principal fortifications of Constantinople and its environs, with a map showing the fortifications of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. ARCHIBALD GROVE is about to make another change. He began at sixpence. Last January he raised his price to ninepence, and now he announces that next month the *New Review* will cost one shilling. The last ninepenny number is not very remarkable. It contains the conclusion of Mr. Carlyle's excursion to Paris, 1851. Next year Mr. Grove promises an unpublished novel by Mr. Carlyle.

Lord Monkswell defends, with justifiable warmth, the London County Council from the attacks and deprecatory sneers of the Conservative press, especially in relation to the vote on the purchase of tramways.

THE RUSSIAN MONKS OF MOUNT ATHOS.

The most interesting article in the number is Mr. Curzon's "monasteries of the Levant Revisited." The Russian monastery, Russicon, at Mount Athos, seems to be a very notable monastery indeed. Mr. Curzon says: "As we drew near the precincts, we passed through what was no more nor less than a busy Russian village agog with industry and work. Immense stacks of timber were stored in warehouses, heaps of iron girders and even iron rails littered the ground, several forges were radiating a white heat, and scores of workmen, who looked as little like monks as a private of the Salvation Army looks like a Grenadier, were engaged in manifold forms of toil. There were said already to be in the monastery eight hundred monks and one hundred probationers, with three hundred attendants in addition, making a total of twelve hundred men in the establishment. And yet the total has probably by now been greatly increased, if the immense building on the shore, six stories high, and capable of accommodating several hundred persons, the floors of which were just being put in, was designed for further inmates. In the vaults below the monastery there are reported to be concealed large stores of rifles and ammunition. A great many of the monks whom I saw looked far better suited to shoulder a musket than to wear the cowl, and the entire establishment bore the appearance, not of a retreat of pious-minded persons fleeing from the temptations of a wicked world, but of an enterprising colony, bent upon aggravating its territories and providing itself with stores and all the necessary furniture of temporal aggrandizement. A ship was even being built in the small harbor, where also a steamboat was lying."

A STUDY ON MENTAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Jastrow recently set his classes of 25 men and 25 women to write out, as rapidly as possible, the 100 words which first came into their mind. He analyzes the result in an interesting paper, from which we learn that of the 5,000 words written by 50 students, Book headed the list with 40 occurrences, run hard by Horse with 37, and Girl with 35. Only 1,266 words occurred twice. Three-tenths of the list was made up of repetitions of 100 words. It is curious to note the difference between men and women in the frequency of the use of various kinds of words. Here are a few contrasts:

	Animal Kingdom.	Dress.	Verbs.	Furniture.	Food.	Adjectives.	Other Parts of Speech.	Arts.
Men.....	254	120	197	89	53	177	96	33
Women.....	178	224	134	190	179	102	5	61

The writing out of 100 words average with both men and women 5 min. 8 sec., or 3.08 sec. per word. To

write them out from dictation took 2.12 sec. per word. The difference is made up in thinking what to write.

THE PROVIDENT SIDE OF TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. George Howell describes, with detail of statistics and the fulness of knowledge, how trade unions encourage thrift. He says: "Viewed, therefore, from every standpoint, the provident benefits of trade unions confer estimable advantages upon the members, economically, in their industrial relations; socially, as regards the home, the man, and the family, the latter being no longer dependent upon the doles of charity when reverses come; nor is the bread-winner compelled to accept less than the current rate of wages in his trade. Self-reliance and self-respect are inculcated, thrift is promoted, prudence is encouraged, and industry is insured by the constant watchfulness of the members for each other's welfare, vacancies for efficient workmen being secured for those in the society who may be out of work."

Miss Helen Zimmern describes "The Palimpsests of Prison," from Lombroso's account of the writings of prisoners. What a craving the human being has for expression! These scrawls with a tack on mugs or tins shed a lurid light upon the pent-up bitterness and savagery of the jail.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE is developing a faculty for writing good magazine articles which none of his friends suspected he possessed. His paper on "The Memoirs of General Marbot" is very well done indeed; in fact, it is the most noteworthy historical paper in the reviews this month.

General Marbot was an officer whose name scarcely appears in any history of the time, but who served with great distinction in the Grande Armée of Napoleon from 1799 to the fall of the Empire. He acted as aide-de-camp successively to five Marshals—Bernadotte, Augereau, Murat, Lannes, and Massena—and had the singular good fortune to be present, and to escape, not without many wounds, but with his life, from nearly all the great historical battles of the period. He served in the campaigns of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram, Portugal, Moscow, Leipsic, and Waterloo.

It is upon his memoirs, which have just been published in three volumes by his descendant, that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre writes his article in the *Contemporary*. No doubt he owes a good deal to the interesting nature of his subject-matter, but there is many a dull man that writes a dull article on a very interesting book.

IN DEFENCE OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

Sir Edward Braddon, Agent-General for Tasmania, takes up the cudgels for the Antipodeans against Mr. Christie Murray. He certainly does not spare his condemnation: "He has affronted the more sensitive by an unwarrantable depreciation of the national morality; he has irritated the more robust by exaggerated praise, which he has laid on with the flat brush of the bill-sticker rather than the pencil of the artist."

He takes up in turn each of the four charges brought against the Australians. First, turbulence; secondly, lax commercial morality; thirdly, drunkenness; and, fourthly, crimes of violence. On the first, he has nothing particular to say. On the second, he points out that most of the bankruptcies paraded by Mr. Christie Murray were those of artisans and laborers. "In Australia, nearly everybody is worth proceeding against for recovery of debt. In the United Kingdom, there are millions who can never swell the insolvent list because they cannot struggle into the

preliminary position of solvency. Is it possible to conceive a British charwoman insolvent by law?"

As to drunkenness, he turns the tables very neatly by proving that when the intoxicants consumed in Australia and the United Kingdom are reduced to their equivalent in alcohol, each inhabitant of the United Kingdom consumes four gallons per annum, as against an average from 3.80 gallons in Victoria to 2.17 gallons in Tasmania. As to the alleged growth of Australian hatred against the mother-country, Sir Edward Braddon replies by asserting the exact opposite. He maintains that love of England exists among the people as a whole, and that it only needs some crisis to call it forth and prove it. This may be, and we all hope that it is true; but the fact that it is so is hardly demonstrated by the reception accorded to General Booth, who, he says, received an ovation in Australasia such as might have gladdened the heart of a triumphant Caesar.

M. DE LAVELEYE'S NEW BOOK.

Mr. Dunckley, in an expository article, sets forth the kind of book which M. de Laveleye has given us on democratic government. He says: "The great merit of the book is that it raises for discussion and puts in a clear light many important questions upon which it behooves us to make up our minds, and suggests some problems which, though at present we see them not, lie in the path before us, and will have to be confronted."

Modern democracy, says M. de Laveleye, is biblical in its origin. The early Christian Churches were so many little republics. When the Americans revolted, they simply transferred to the state the ideal authority adopted in the government of the Churches. Even the "Declaration of the Rights of Man" of the French nation was merely puritanical Christianity applied to politics. M. de Laveleye is very strongly in favor of a Second Chamber, but a Second Chamber which, like the Senate in America, springs from the popular vote. He denounces the evils of government by party, and discusses the American system of legislation and the Swiss Referendum. Mr. Dunckley's paper is more remarkable for its solidity than its brilliancy.

WANTED—A DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Mr. Robert Donald, one of the most industrious of modern journalists, has an inexhaustible wallet, in which is stored the information gathered by him during his brief visit to the United States. This month he produces the facts and figures in connection with the Labor Statistical Department of the United States, advancing his plea for the establishment of a Department of Labor in England.

ARCHBISHOP TAIT.

Mr. George W. Russell has been upset by the extravagance of the eulogies pronounced upon Archbishop Tait, so in his paper he considers the other side of the shield, and sets forth, with the utmost candor, his objections to the Erastianism of a prelate whose counsel to the Church at every crisis was to accept the mess of pottage and surrender the birthright of the Bride of Christ. In telling the story of the Public-Worship Regulation Bill, Mr. Russell says: "It has never been a foible of the Anglican episcopate to bear itself with too high a front in the face of secular opinion; but it has made up for this rather excessive modesty by as much preemption toward the inferior clergy as the law permitted."

He admits that Archbishop Tait was a parliamentary manager of tact and experience, but what did he do, he asks, to guide the public conscience aright in great crises of public controversy? "He sat in the House of Lords

for twenty-five years, and took a leading part in its business. In purely ecclesiastical matters, his influence, whether for good or evil, was constantly and effectively exercised; but his biographers do not, I think, mention a single spiritual or moral cause which gained the slightest assistance from the fact that the chief pastor of the Church of England was also a peer of Parliament.

"What is the use of bishops in the House of Lords?"

THE BOOK OF THE LAW.

Principal Cave replies to Canon Driver upon the Pentateuch in an article which is too technical for us to do more than merely quote his concluding observations: "Instead of testing the soundness of their foundations, the advanced critics have gone on building their superstructure. The great need of the time is a careful and logical and calm survey of both sides of this perplexed question. Hengstenburg and Keil have undoubtedly put constructions upon many passages of Scriptures they will not bear, and have marshalled arguments too much with the skill of the practical advocate; on the other hand, it is equally certain that Graf, Kuenen, Wellhausen, and Driver have displayed a very large endowment of the same forensic ability. If some practiced judge, say, skilled in the weighing of evidence, would survey the entire field from Astruc to Driver, rejecting assertions which are merely captious, and giving its just weight to every genuine argument, he would render a most eminent service."

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Gabriel Monod writes upon French politics, and Mr. Andrew Lang describes the "Mimes of Herondas." He says: "The Mimes are the work of a literary and modern age, so to speak—of the Alexandrian age; they are the toys of an advanced society. They answer to Pompeian wall paintings, in art; they have not the seriousness nor the charm of the best Greek periods."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE opening article in the *Fortnightly Review*, "The British Army, or the Critics Criticised," by "B.," is an optimist statement of the case for the army. By the way, it is unpardonable to publish Sir F. Roberts' brief letter as if it were an article on "The Demoralization of Russia." The Commander-in-Chief in India says nothing about "the demoralization of Russia;" he merely makes a personal explanation, correcting a misstatement about himself in the article that bore that heading. Mr. A. R. Wallace, writing on "English and American Flowers," describes the flowers and forests of the Far West. Mr. J. B. Bury indulges in some reflections on the recent victory in favor of compulsory Greek at Cambridge. Mr. R. J. Mcreedy sings the praises of cycling in winter. He says the winter cyclist must wear woollen, avoid chills, and use a pneumatic-tired cycle. Mr. J. G. Colmer explains away the damaging effect of the figures of the Canadian census. He predicts in the next ten years a decade of unexampled progress. Vernon Lee writes of Vivarelli, under the title of "An Eighteenth-Century Singer." Mr. Hugues le Roux writes curiously of "Phases of Crime in Paris." The most important paper in the number is Mr. F. Buxton's exposure of the scandals of British administration in West Africa.

The *Revue Encyclopédique* of November 1 contains a very interesting sketch of General Boulanger, including a sort of tabular classification, by John Grand-Carterel, of the various ways in which his name was made use of for advertising and political purposes, as well as a list of the chief Boulanger souvenirs.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE Christmas *Harper's* is an exceedingly attractive number from a holiday point of view. Mark Twain's paper on "Mental Telegraphy" furnishes matter for a "Leading Article."

Mr. Besant has proceeded so far as the Tudor period in his London papers; he instills some fresh vivacity and interest in his contribution this month, by dubbing it "A Walk in Tudor London," and substituting the narrative for the descriptive style.

"Measure for Measure" is the subject of Mr. Lang's and Mr. Abbey's efforts for this month. Mr. Abbey accentuates the nun in Isabella's character; many will think too strongly. His drawings are reproduced with unusual elegance. Mr. Lang grumbles a good deal in the course of his "comments." It does not require excessive charity to attribute this to his unqualified critical candor; but to cast ever so slight an aspersion on Isabella's repulse of Angelo! Mr. Lang is "human" positively to the degree of inhumanity.

This month's number is especially rich in the department of short stories. Richard Harding Davis has "Her First Appearance," and Thomas Bailey Aldrich "My Cousin the Colonel," both really excellent, beyond the wont of current fiction.

A Christmas flavor is imparted by Henry Van Dyke's opening paper on "The Annunciation" as it has been represented in poetry and painting.

THE CENTURY.

CONTRARY to its wont, the *Century* comes out in quite a distinctively Christmas number. In the department devoted to leading articles we review the paper on "Science and Immortality" by Augustus Jay Dubois.

An article of some especial interest to New Yorkers is Julian Ralph's description of "The Bowery." The eating-houses, pawn-shops, and cheap theatres of that sad, merry thoroughfare afford him some picturesque subjects. He pays a fitting tribute to an extinct species, the "Bowery Boy," and relates an absurd little anecdote of Thackeray, who desired to meet a specimen of this queer product. "The great novelist desired to go to Houston Street. He was not certain whether he was right in pursuing the direction he had taken, so he stepped up to one of these East-side Adonises and said: 'Sir, can I go to Houston Street this way?' 'Yes, I guess yer kin, sonny,' said the Boy, 'if yer behave yerse!'"

It would be hard to find in the rounds of biographical literature a life more tragically sad, more pathetically disappointed, than that of the musician Mozart—that delicate, sensitive nature which seemed destined to meet only the harsh asperities of the world. This phase of the great musician's life is strikingly emphasized in Amelia Gere Mason's fine biographical sketch, "Mozart After a Hundred Years."

The editor of the *Century* has a well-placed word of encouragement for the State Charities Aid Association, which is doing such excellent work with so little noise. "It is a work for the helpless and for the victims of criminal associations, and as such it commands very little popular sympathy, most people declining to take any interest in the work of improving the condition of portions of the population who are disagreeable for them to contemplate. For this reason, if for no other, the unselfish efforts of the members of the Association are worthy of the highest praise."

Christmas peeps out from the pages of the *Century* in many illustrations, poems, and short stories. The three

stanzas entitled "The Christ Child," presumably by Mr. Gilder, are very fine in their reverent simplicity and stately cadence; and Edith M. Thomas needs only a touch of this same large simplicity to make "The Shepherd" very beautiful. When we have introduced to us "1 Senex" and "2 Juvenis" there is clearly something lost.

The unfolding plot of "The Naulahka" is in boldness not a whit behind the reputation of its collaborators. That phenomenally versatile man, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, contributes the first chapter of a story having the laconic title "Characteristics;" it is accompanied by an exceptionally good portrait of the author. California topics are represented in some hitherto unpublished letters of General Sherman's in re the San Francisco Vigilantes.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE pages of the Christmas *Scribner's* are beautiful and graceful rather than weighty. One of the chief art attractions of the number, Mr. Harold Frederic's "A Painter of Beautiful Dreams," is given fuller mention elsewhere.

The descriptive articles of the number are Mr. and Mrs. Blashfield's soothing history of their journey "Afloat on the Nile," and "The Land of Poco Tiempo," in which Charles F. Loomis pictures the adobe inanition of New Mexico.

To Venice, beautiful Venice, does Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith turn his attention this month. In both the text and illustrations under "Espero Gorgoni, Gondolier," he is unusually good.

The department of fiction presents a chapter of "The Wrecker," in which Mr. Stevenson, presumably, describes the lazy delight of schooner travel on the broad Pacific. John Heard, Jr., makes something of a departure from present-day magazine short stories in the plot of "A Charge for France;" it is quite as pretty as it is romantically improbable.

The most noticeable poetry is Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Elmwood," written in memory of James Russell Lowell. Its ring of deep sincerity easily exalts it above the grade of a "timely effort."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE makes a Southern number of its December issue. Quite appropriate, therefore, is a résumé of "Southern Literature Since the War," by Thomas Nelson Page, which is noticed elsewhere.

The number of course contains the usual novel or novelette complete; this time it is a Southern war story, "A Fair Blockade-Breaker," by T. C. De Leon.

Sara M. Handy enumerates various grotesque negro superstitions, showing how the lives of the more ignorant are regulated to the meanest details in accordance with a system of crazy fears of supernatural harm, the special terror being that of *confui* by an enemy.

A rather queer article is an interview of some nameless one with Colonel John R. Fellows, in which Colonel Fellows delivers himself of opinions on two subjects—the New Orleans lynching and the present-day newspaper. He is in sympathy with the first because he considers that the sovereign will of the people must act when the law is powerless. Of the continual meddlesome criticism of newspapers he speaks in no mild terms, setting forth that there has been "a reign of newspaper terror in New York," lawyers, judges, and officials of all sorts afraid to stir lest they bring on their heads a storm of journalistic abuse.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN our department of leading articles will be found a review of an article by C. R. Hammerton, "On the Treatment of Insanity."

PARNELL.

Ralph D. St. John sketches the dramatic career of the fallen "uncrowned king." Parnell seems to have come rightly by his iron nature, for his paternal ancestry was connected with Cromwell, while his maternal grandfather was the famous American admiral of the War of 1812, whose temper and deeds gained for himself the soubriquet of "Old Ironsides." Parnell was not a picturesque figure, but the sight of a man of aristocratic birth giving up everything to fight the battles of the people appeals to our noblest emotions. In 1875 he was elected to Parliament for the county Meath, and from that time until his death his life was one stern struggle, unaided by any of the qualities of mind and person which generally make the successful popular leader. His career as obstructionist, as president of the Land League, in connection with the Phenix Park murder, and the subsequent *Times* letters, and finally as defendant in the O'Shea divorce suit, is all too well known to require an extended review.

MORAL REFORMS IN CONGRESS.

George Harold Walker is pleased with the growing tendencies toward morality of the members of Congress. He records the amicable relations of members of opposing parties, which is in striking contrast to the conditions of forty years ago, when it was dangerous for a member of one party to approach a political opponent. He notes the abolishment of the "code of honor," the diminution of drinking members, the decreasing use of tobacco and snuff, the checks to lobbying and bribing, civil-service reform, and the admission of negroes to seats in Congress. We are not just clear as to his reason for including in the reforms the change of dress from knee-breeches and swallow-tail-coats to long trousers and frocks or cutaways.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Major J. W. Powell, U. S. Geological Survey, furnishes a history of the origin and development of the Weather Bureau and describes its actual workings. The Smithsonian Institution published, among its first issues, directions for the systematization of the records of scattered students of weather conditions. It afterward published scientific papers on the subject from leading scientists, such as Guilot and Loomis. In 1870 Congress authorized the Secretary of War to conduct observations. Under this management it has been steadily improved until its transference to the Agricultural Department in July last. The importance of these observations is fully realized in commercial and agricultural circles. The amount of work done is enormous, but so perfect is the system that three hours suffice for the disposal of all the business connected with one of the two daily observations. At 8 o'clock in the morning and at the same hour in the evening observations are taken at all stations, and are at once telegraphed to the central office at Washington. Here is a specimen cipher despatch, "Paul diction sunk Johnson imbue hersal;" which means, St. Paul, barometer 29.26, thermometer four below zero, wind northwest, sky cloudless, a trace of rain, wind six miles an hour, greatest temperature ten degrees, dew point eighteen degrees below zero, local prediction for fair weather. Major Powell says that many supposed false predictions are misleading, only because they are published in such condensed form that the reader is unable to distinguish the shades of meaning in the phraseology.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE December number comes out in its ordinary every-day dress, flaunting not bright holiday colors in the face of its readers. There is nothing to indicate that it is a "Christmas number," either in its outward appearance or in its contents, unless we except the title of Mr. T. V. Powderly's article, "On Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men," and in truth this title might as well have been anything else.

Mr. Powderly's article, already referred to, concerns, of course, the Knights of Labor. The old trades unions served to segregate each trade from all others, and the sole object of each union was to bring about an advance in wages. The Knights of Labor came to the rescue, uniting in a common brotherhood all sorts of laborers, and concerning itself with every question that could in any way bear upon the welfare, physical, social, political, and moral, of the laborer. Factory inspection, prohibition of child labor, interference of foreign labor—such questions as these became vital; and the State legislatures speedily listened to the plea sent up to them. The trades unions forbid the discussion of political subjects, but the Knights of Labor encourage it, and as a consequence, laborers, feeling their subservience to the will of the "boss" at the polls, were educated to see the necessity of a secret ballot. Mr. Powderly considers that the introduction of the Australian system of voting into this country is an outcome of the agitations of the Knights of Labor. They concern themselves with Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and lands, with the monetary system, with temperance, and so forth. We presume that this education is to bring the promised peace referred to in Mr. Powderly's title.

Mrs. Fitch, General Sherman's eldest daughter, publishes the letters written to her by her father during the war. These letters are solicitous for her happiness, tender and brave, with just a suggestion that the writer was a little uneasy, as though he felt that his daughter was growing out of his acquaintance. Theo. R. Davis furnishes a string of anecdotes about the General in his article, "With Sherman in His Army Home."

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood compares American and foreign entertaining, to the disadvantage of the former, for the reason that it ignores men and women of talent. No assembly of London or Paris grandees is complete without its authors, painters, musicians, or actors. Her advice is that we "take, without regard to the McKinley bill, the best ideas of all nations in regard to that progressive art, the art of entertaining."

Another paper on social matters is Mr. Edward M. Alfriend's account of social life in Richmond during the war. He tells of "starvation parties," where ladies dressed in anything that they could lay their hands on, met with officers and other gentlemen, and laughed and danced and enjoyed all the pleasures of a party except the supper, while there was a continual roar of cannonade outside the city.

C. Osborne Ward describes the massacres of the Roman Amphitheatre in the times of the emperors, and sets forth in harrowing detail the events of one of the 123 days of sport in the time of Trajan, during which period "over 5,000 men and women and over 11,000 beasts were killed fighting with each other." This article is handsomely illustrated by Mr. C. D. Gibson, though it must be confessed that the artist's nice genius seems rather suited to rendering pretty conventional drawing-room scenes than to the delineation of gladiators and ravenous beasts.

Professor Lewis M. Haupt's paper on rapid transit is reviewed elsewhere.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic* for December makes no Christmas splurge, but continues the dignified, even tenor of its way.

Alexander V. G. Allen writes on "The Transition in New England Theology," the period selected being that after the death of Jonathan Edwards and the end of his struggles with the Arminians. His extreme Calvinism and "sublimated mysticism" had proved inadequate, unsatisfying. It was then the work of Dr. Samuel Hopkins to twist the Calvinistic fibres into a continuous logical thread. Hopkins accomplished his mission, and the absorption of his energies caused by such questions as "Will all Infants be Saved?" still left him room for work of great and practical humanity, especially in the problems of the slave-trade and African colonization.

Lida von Krow, writing on "American Characters in German Novels," touches on a theme over which there has been some little international sparring of late—the existence of national attributes in American literature. This critic denies to Hawthorne's work any distinctive national characteristic; the struggles of Hester and Zenobia against social order and moral conventions are the outcome of universal passion. Nor Cooper, for his hero was his own peculiar ideal hero, not the American hero. She finds more of nationality in the modern novelists, Howells and Mark Twain. Cooper and Bret Harte, we are told, are the favorites in Germany.

In this age of magazine surfeit, one's jaded appetite learns to be ever quickened by the signature of Agnes Repplier on the title-page; nor is anticipation of the mental *bonne bouche* disappointed this month in her bright little paper on "The Praises of War." She exploits the "dear delights" of battles, sung "when the world was younger and perhaps merrier, when people lived more and thought less, and when the curious subtleties of an advanced civilization had not yet turned men's heads with conceit of their own enlightening progress from simple to serious things."

Henry James gives the second and concluding part of his story, "The Chaperon." An address by James Russell Lowell on "Shakespeare's Richard III." is printed, in which is expressed the belief that Richard III. is a play which Shakespeare more or less carelessly adapted to the stage. Lafcadio Hearn continues his Japanese papers in "The Most Ancient Shrine in Japan."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE principal feature of the magazine for December is an article by Walter Blackburn Harte, which is reviewed in another department.

Albert G. Evans describes the exodus of John Randolph's slaves, who were set free by their master's will. He was an abolitionist at heart, and would have liberated his negroes during his lifetime, but was prevented from so doing by legal restrictions. So he provided in his will that they should be liberated and colonized. His heirs contested the will, and so thirteen years elapsed before it was carried out. Not till 1846 did the negroes leave the plantation for Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where the executors of the will had bought land for their establishment. But when the negroes arrived at their expected home they were met by hostile German residents, who objected to negro neighbors. After a long dispute the negroes were scattered in various parts of the country. The survivors have recently begun suit for recovery of their land.

Charles Lewis Slattery writes entertainingly of Bruns-

wick and Bowdoin colleges, relating many pleasant anecdotes in his narrative.

Winfield S. Nevins begins a series of papers on Salem witchcraft; his stories seem to us to be less interesting than the subject would warrant.

THE NEW ENGLANDER AND YALE REVIEW.

THE *New Englander and Yale Review* for December is an excellent number in its class. The article entitled "Higher Education and Practical Life," by Winthrop Dudley Sheldon, is treated at more length elsewhere.

The opening paper is a considerable one on "James Russell Lowell," by D. H. Chamberlain. It is not to be expected that Mr. Chamberlain would have anything new to say, just at this time, about the man we have lost, but he puts before us a very orderly, well-balanced, and appreciative sketch; and considerable quotation helps to enhance the readableness of his essay.

John S. Sewall writes from Bangor Theological Seminary, under the title "What May We Preach?" "Beecher once said that if he ever lacked a subject for next Sunday's sermon, all he had to do was to take a walk in Wall Street; and when he got back to his study he found his whole soul bristling with topics." That is Mr. Sewall's advice. He does not believe in the persons who, as Bishop Whately said, "aim at nothing and hit it."

There is an unsigned paper dealing with "Some Recent Writings of an Indian Rajah," and the subject is so interesting that one wishes the editor had dealt more fully. A queer spectacle! An enormously wealthy Rajah in Hyderabad, the central and most conservative part of conservative India, a devout Hindu, writing reform papers on better road-building, orphan asylums, infant marriages, the historical development of Indian industries! Surely, truth is stranger than fiction, and these sociological essays rather overshadow "The Naulahka."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

UNDER the title "Silk Dresses and Eight Hours' Work," J. B. Mann delivers himself of a queer mixture of good horse-sense and—much less desirable and more hackneyed elements. Having squashed the logic of a recent editorial statement, that "if all the women who want silk dresses could have work, all the silk factories in the country could be set in motion and would furnish employment to" the idle, Mr. Mann proceeds to array himself, horse, foot, and dragoons, against the idea of an eight-hour law. He speaks with the authority of twenty years' experience as a workman, and declares that it is impossible to do twelve hours' work in eight hours; that there would be an absolute loss in the productive capacity of the community, amounting to full one-third; that this loss would be borne by the workman, not by the bloated capitalist. However, Mr. Mann's deliverance cannot be important beyond his assertion, as an experienced and thinking workman, that a reduction in hours will bring no *pro rata* increase in efficiency of work.

Professor E. P. Evans presents some striking and suggestive considerations in "Progress and Perfectibility in the Lower Animals." He emphasizes the extent to which lower animals are subject to the mutations of training and environment. For instance, he affirms that the pig, when relieved of his abnormal load of fat, can be taught to hunt and point with the steadiness and regularity of the pointer, showing much enthusiasm for his work too.

P. D. Ross discusses "Type-Casting Machines" and their practical availability in their present state of perfection. He decides that they undoubtedly result in a great saving

in the large publishing establishments, but that small composing-rooms will have to figure closely to be sure of their benefit.

The opening and principal article of the number is Edwin Atlee Barber's paper on "The Rise of the Pottery Industry."

Professor Frederick Starr has an entertaining paper on "Dress and Ornament."

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THOSE who know the new *Charities Review* only by name will be pleasantly surprised in turning its pages. It is eminently, as its sub-title imports, "A Journal of Practical Sociology;" and the half-dozen very live papers which appear in this December number show conclusively that its editor wants contributors who know what they are talking about. It is, indeed, a scholarly and, at the same time, distinctively "practical" review; and its field is one which is assuming more enormous proportions with every day of the world's growth.

The *Charities Review* for December contains besides the article noted elsewhere by Professor Richmond Mayo-Smith, five short papers on a wide variety of subjects. Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, says a word to trades unions concerning their attempt to keep down production for the sake of employment to more hands. Professor Jenks states that the limitation of a man's output by rules which prevent him from doing his best while he works, not only does not furnish employment for the unemployed, but rather has the opposite effect, while it is also injurious to the workman himself, and to industrial society as a whole. One strong point which he makes is this: that a man who works slouchily for his employer—and this he will do if he is obliged to do less than he easily can—will not long find himself in a condition to work briskly for his own improvement in his leisure hours. "The more carefully trades unions study the sources of gain and of wages," says Professor Jenks, "the more clearly will they see that there cannot be any great increase of wages without an increase of product per man, and the more surely will they realize the great extent to which this increase of productivity is in their own hands."

Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows advocates manual training for children in an interesting paper in which she brings together the opinions of some of the most noted educators in the country. "It is readily acknowledged," she says, "that manual dexterity is increased and that intellectual activity may be quickened by this form of education," and she quotes testimony of such authority as President Eliot, Professor James, Dr. Felix Adler, and Miss Woodward in support of the claim that the influence of such training is beneficial morally.

Mr. John Glenn, of Baltimore, contributes a vigorous paper on "Co-operation against Beggary," and cites the experiences of Count Rumford, in Munich, Barwick Baker, of Gloucestershire, the Steelton Company, of Baltimore, and the city of Elberfeld, to show what the co-operation of Church, state, and individual will do to destroy pauperism. If the suppression of beggary were too much for the mayor to undertake, an organized association could be formed which would undertake and carry it out. Such an association would only need the confidence and co-operation of the state government, the police, the churches, and the citizens, and this confidence and co-operation would be well repaid.

Dr. A. G. Warner, of Washington, in a short paper seeks to show where the logical stopping-place between free education and free food is. "There is abundant justification," he says, "for those who hold that the two things

are distinct, and that hunger cannot be treated by the same methods as ignorance."

Mr. Edward King, who has been identified with the neighborhood-guild movement in this country from its earliest days, reviews critically Dr. Stanton Coit's work on neighborhood guilds, recently published. He states that the continuity of the body of workers in the guild has not been preserved; that the trained body of workers has not been developed and that the continued influence from the kindergarten to maturity, by leaders and learners growing up together, has been entirely wanting, and that almost all the broader and higher features which constitute the special charm of the justification of the neighborhood guild, as pictured by Dr. Coit, have scarcely an existence yet. Mr. King is also unwilling to assent to Dr. Coit's confidence that capable leaders will be easily found. The review is not appreciative, although written by one who is earnestly in sympathy with and active in the movement here.

The *Review* contains also a brief account of the People's Palace in Jersey City, by its founder, Rev. John L. Scudder, and of the Hebrew Institute in New York City, by Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer.

ANDOVER REVIEW.

IN the December number Morrison I. Swift writes under the rather striking title, "The Halo of Industrial Idleness."

"To bring into existence all that is needed to support society for a year, a certain number of people have to expend a given quota of time and energy. The fact that the capital-owning drones are permitted to sit down before this whole product, which they have moved no finger to aid in creating, and to consume great portions of it, makes the quota of time and energy required for the workers to create it just so much the greater, as time and energy are taken to create what the drones consume. Now this burden of extra labor is diffused over the whole corps of workers; all have to work harder and longer for what they get in consequence of it."

This is the problem before Mr. Swift. He sees the evil cause in the ignorant and selfish management of production. He would have it that, instead of each man going slap-dash ahead for himself, we should gather together and decide how society can best co-operate with available brains and energy.

One remedy at least for the present evil of one-sided, inadequate production presents itself. "Old Hutch" and his ilk, unproductive manipulators, would confer a boon on society if they would withdraw. While appreciating the fundamental necessity of capital, Mr. Swift points out that sometimes positive destruction of it may be beneficial. "For example, great destruction of railroad property may give thousands of idle or semi-idle men work, supplying them in due measure with the necessities of life."

Of course, it is a great loss to the railroad company, but the company can lose without suffering, while the men cannot lie idle without starving." As a general remedy, Mr. Swift advises that the capital-owners go to work; but he wants some restriction on the undue concentration resulting.

G. R. Carpenter writes on "Three Critics: Howells, Moore, and Wilde." "We have then," concludes Mr. Carpenter, "three typical critics, the first a free lance in letters, with booty and pleasure throughout the district of his foray; the second and third, dogmatic knights on either side of the silver-golden shield."

Dr. William Hayes Ward, of the New York *Independent*

dent, contributes the opening paper on "The Biblical Conditions of Salvation," characterized by the fine clearness and force usual with the writer.

GOLDTHWAITE'S GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

ANY one who cannot find something instructive and interesting in *Goldthwaite's* well-diversified pages must be a very blasé person. *Goldthwaite's* possesses one unique characteristic—perhaps if it were one of the big guns of the magazine world it could not have it—it says as much about a subject as it has to say, and then stops; no padding to speak of.

Courtenay De Kalb gives a few paragraphs to the discussion of trans-Siberian railroad routes, whose proposed existence is now awaiting such time as the European bourses shall have the cockles of their hearts warmed up with enthusiasm over the scheme. Which end is not yet. For when these routes come into play "Moscow will inevitably become the distributing point for tea and other Eastern products for the whole of Europe, the influence of which will be severely felt in London and other cities." The only route independent of weather-ridden navigation would, according to Colonel Voloshinoff's late report, cost \$170,000,000. "The losses which Russia would sustain in the event of war without such a communication with the Pacific would unquestionably so far exceed this first cost as to render it insignificant in comparison. It is fortunate that the military needs of the empire will in this case coincide with those of commerce, and the trans-Siberian road will do infinitely more than the Suez Canal toward developing Asia as a whole, and bring the Asiatic commercial life into touch with that of European centres in the West."

There is a striking computation of the unexplored regions of Canada, accompanied by a map and description, which shows that "954,000 square miles of the continent alone, exclusive of the inhospitable detached arctic portions, is for all practical purposes entirely unknown."

"WESTWARD-HO!"

THERE appears for December the second number of this bright young magazine, the genesis of which we noticed last month.

The "Lake Beauties of Minnesota" are described with enthusiasm by John Talmage, who will not be blamed, under the circumstances, for now and then dropping into poetry à la Silas Wegg. Several of the illustrations of lake scenery are very charming.

Nicolay Grevstad writes of "Farmers and Farming in Russia." "It will take generations for Russia to develop an enlightened and effective system of agriculture. When that day comes, as it will do some day, Russia will be a powerful competitor in the grain markets of the world. But by that time this country will have ceased to export wheat, and if the American farmer should then have to face Russian competition, it will be in New York, not in Liverpool."

John Gordon explains in "The Race Question" the new light which has been thrown on the origin of the so-called Aryan races by the researches of Dr. Isaac Taylor and his German colleagues. These scholars hold that the

Aryan races were introduced into Asia from Europe, instead of the reverse, as we have been taught; and that the "romantic" theory of our cousinship with the Hindus must go. Mr. Gordon notices that "the European races which are most decidedly mixed in blood are those which are in the vanguard of European life and progress, while races that are pure, or comparatively pure, have either deteriorated, or at least are farther back in what we call progress;" and he throws out some consequent suggestions of comfort concerning our amalgamation with the hordes of foreigners who are deluging us.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

MRS. LAMB'S attractive magazine is bright and readable, as usual.

Professor Stephen B. Weeks has indefatigably collected thirteen pages of duels in his paper entitled "The Code in North Carolina." Many of the most famous of North Carolina's sons pressed the hair-trigger on the Virginia line. Politics and lovely woman seemed to be the favorite sources of the diversion. A striking feature of this warlike chapter is the frequent fatal ending of the meetings. North Carolina's sons were evidently fine shots.

The editor starts off the number with an illustrated article on "Some of Queen Isabella's Descendants," touching the periods of Henry VIII. and of Philip and Mary. A handsome wood-cut of Isabella forms the frontispiece of the magazine.

IN the December *Scribner's* Harold Frederic pays a great tribute to the painter Albert Moore—"A Painter of Beautiful Dreams." And, *en passant*, Mr. Frederic indulges in some cutting irony on the methods of the London Academy, which, were that institution a human organism, would find its way directly under the fifth rib. What he makes most fun of is the demand of conventional art—that is, the Academy—that every picture shall tell a story. This being orthodoxy in art, Mr. Frederic and Albert Moore are heretics of the deepest dye, and it is needless to say that the latter is not an Academician.

"He is frankly an idealist. He holds that the ideal form of things is the ascertained best form of nature, the tradition of which has been handed down by little groups of devoted men from the time when the artist came into closest touch with what was finest and most beautiful in form. Even in that golden age the Greek masters had traditional ideals which transcended the wonderful nature they knew. The central group in the Parthenon frieze shows gods and goddesses dressed differently from the procession of people, who wear the costume of the period. The dreams of Phidias were loftier and better than the best that even his informed eye could see in the chosen models of Athens."

Realist or idealist, orthodox or heretical, artist or tyro, every one who sees *Scribner's* will be haunted by the marvellous beauty of the several engravings of Albert Moore's pictures. It is a pleasure, too, to know that the artist is not without honor in his own country and generation, which is sufficiently attested by the fact that his pictures are snapped up before they leave the easel by famous collectors.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

ONE of the articles in the November number of the *Revue* which should not be missed is M. Valbert's amusing description of the new German method of teaching history upside down. There is to be an end of the philosophy of history dear to the student. In its place the omnipotent young Emperor has ordained that the German subjects of the future are to receive good, sound, useful instruction in things as they are, especially selected for German use, and for the glorification of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Obedient to the inspiration of his sovereign, a German professor, Hermann Grimm, has elaborated and published a complete system by which the civilization of the world can be satisfactorily studied from the apex downward. Needless to state that the apex is represented in this patriotic professor's mind by the Emperor William II. Needless, also, to state that when a serious proposal to transmute the history of the world into the history of a German earthly Paradise, where the place of the Trinity shall be held to be satisfactorily filled by the three Hohenzollern Emperors, falls into the hands of a French reviewer, and that reviewer happens to be M. G. Valbert, the unfortunate author is not allowed to escape unscathed. With regard to M. Hermann Grimm, it is difficult to believe that any human being can have conceived or written a work so silly as M. Valbert causes this one to appear. As for M. Valbert, he should be read rather than commented upon.

THE CHILIAN WAR AND THE UNITED STATES.

M. de Varigny gives a clear and succinct account of the events of the Chilian war, which the conflicting reports of newspaper correspondents have left vague in most minds. While he blames the conduct of Balmaceda, he regards much of what has happened as the almost inevitable outcome of the opposition of English and American ideas and influence, which, working as they have worked together in the evolution of the Chilian republic, had created a condition of things under which it was impossible for a people so naturally vigorous to continue. Chilian parliamentary institutions are impregnated, according to M. de Varigny, with the monarchical spirit of England, from which country they were copied. But this monarchical system has for its crown an autocratic President, whose powers were granted to him under American influence, and whose position in the constitution was copied from that of the President of the United States. The two institutions cannot work together. Balmaceda only followed in his unconstitutional practices the "deplorable deviations" of all his predecessors, and one of the results of the war is likely to be a revision of machinery of government which may bring the powers of the President and the Parliament into a more logical relation to each other.

The Chilian war, in fact, has been, in M. Varigny's reading of it, a war between the forces which made for closer union with the United States and those which made for the supremacy of English influence; the English forces have won, and with their victory the dreams of the three Americas united against the world loses all chance of realization. The indignation of Chili, he continues, has been stirred against the United States, and too deeply for the breach to be easily healed, and the ambition of the Republic will for the future be to maintain its independence

until it takes, in the Southern continent, the position of supremacy which the United States holds in the North.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles in this number besides those upon the Egyptian Question and Mr. Morley, which have been noticed elsewhere, are chiefly technical. There is one upon the Budgets of 1892 and the financial situation, by M. Aucheval-Clarigny, and one, without signature, on the Eastern manoeuvres. M. Brunetière is less interesting than usual in a review which he entitles "Scientists and Moralists." Colonel Frey's "Piracy in Tonquin" is a contribution to the now rapidly accumulating store of contemporary information with regard to the habits and customs of the Celestial Empire. M. d'Haussonville's sketch of Madame Ackermann is one of the pleasant biographical articles of which French memoir-writers have almost a monopoly at present.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

AMONG the lesser articles in the *Revue* there is one from M. Philippe Lehault on the Pamir Question, which, he states, is scarcely less important to Russia than to France. There is an African article by M. du Wailly on the natives who inhabit the shores of the Victoria Nyanza. Ninon de l'Enclos' tea-parties are scarcely so interesting as everything connected with the famous beauty is expected to be. M. Ernest Tissot has an appreciative criticism of the "Cavalleria Rusticana," together with a short account of its production. M. Quérin d'Angely's article, "Autour de la Mort," is chiefly a collection of witty or comic epitaphs, of which, though some are less generally known and some much more elaborate, not one is more expressively terse than the familiar couplet of Piron's:

"Ci-gît ma femme. Oh qu'elle est bien.
Pour son repos et pour le mien."

Other people's taxes are rather like other people's accounts, being by their nature interesting chiefly to the individuals who are to profit or lose by them. English readers will be inclined, therefore, to skip M. Fournier de Flaix's account of the course of French taxation since 1870; but M. Martineau's short exposition of what he calls the "fundamental error" of the protectionist proposals now before the French Chambers will be welcome to the free-trading mind, if only for its directness and point. The protectionist theory in France is that native produce and native manufactures represent taxes, land revenue, and wages, but that foreign produce and manufactures represent none of these things. Therefore, the foreign produce and manufactures should be taxed. This is the "fundamental error" upon which the whole system of trade restrictions is based. M. Martineau refutes it on the ground that foreign produce and manufactures brought into the country must be paid for, either by native produce and manufactures, in which case it is evident that the stimulus to trade and the represented amount of taxes, wages, and board revenue is as great as if the native produce and manufacture were consumed in the country, or it must be paid for by money which, again, represents native produce or manufactures, and comes indirectly to exactly the same result. Therefore, imports do pay their share of taxes, wages, and land revenue.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

Atlanta.—December.
For the Master. Charlotte Bain.
The Norseman. Neville Mayhew.
The Mistakes of Life. Mary Gorges.

Atlantic Monthly.—December.
London and Oxford. Three Sonnets.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—December.
Sweet Christmas Bells. S.S. McCurry.

Century.—December.
The Christ-Child.
The Shepherds. Edith M. Thomas.
The Midnight Call. Kate P. Osgood.
Queen Elizabeth. Rose Terry Cooke.
Remembrance. Wm. Sharp.
The Two Lessons. W.T. Higginson.
The Long Ago. Julie M. Lippmann.
Sympathy. Chas. H. Crandall.
Frost Flowers. W.P. Foster.
An Offertory. Mary M. Dodge.
The Song of the Brook. Mary A. De Vere.

The Chautauquan.—December.
Christmas Bells. Jessie F. O'Donnell.
A Haunting Echo. Mary R. Baldwin.

Contemporary Review.—December.
The "No" Dance. Sir Edwin Arnold.

English Illustrated.—December.
The Song of the Woodpecker. Alfred Austin.
Sleep, Baby, Sleep! (Illus.) J. Addington Symonds.

Gentleman's Magazine.—December.
The Suppliant. I.J. Postgate.

Good Words.—December.
Curfew Song. A.L. Salmon.

Harper's.—December.
The Christmas Peal. (Illus.) Harriet P. Spofford.
The Singing Shepherd. (Illus.) Annie Fields.
His Ship. (Illus.) James Russell Lowell.

Lippincott's.—December.
An Antique. R.T.W. Duke, Jr.
At a Florist's. Chas. W. Coleman.

Longman's.—December.
Autumn's Brief Reign. S.C. Watkins.

Magazine of American History.—December.
The Two Lincolns. Rev. William C. Richards.

Magazine of Art.—December.
A Letter from the Pacific. (Illus.) Theodore Watta.

New England Magazine.—December.
Phyllis. Henry Cleveland Wood.
In Memoriam—Parnell. T.H. Farnham.
Winter. Julie M. Lippmann.
Mozart and Mendelssohn. Zitella Cooke.
Gwenlyn. Ernest Rhys.
Fortune-Telling. Marion P. Guild.

Outing.—December.
A Song of the South. Edward Carlton.

Scribner's.—December.
Winter Lilacs. Mrs. J. T. Fields.
Peleus to Thetis. Bessie Chandler.
Elmwood. T.B. Aldrich.

The Overland Monthly.—December.
Contrast. Sarah Dyer Hobart.
To-morrow. Charlotte W. Thurston.
A December Morning. Helen F. Smith.
To Philomel. D.W. Ravenscroft.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for December Sir Edwin Arnold versifies the "No" dance which he witnessed in Japan. A fisher-boy finds the "many-tinctured, fairy-patterned robe" of Tsuru Sau, a Celestial visitant who has temporarily laid aside the robe which the fisher-boy has found, without which she cannot return home. He and she sing alternately; then, when her dress is restored, she sings and dances before him, "joyously circling, singing, beating time." Here is "a verse of love:"

A little man tastes its bliss
In the loved one's charms,
And her close-wound arms,
And the spirits which almost kiss
Through their dividing bodies; and delight
Of mother-love and father-love; and friends
Hand-fast and heart-fast! But death's sudden night
Comes, and in gloom, it seems, Love's sunshine ends.
So Love's warm golden wing
Shields not from shuddering
The soul it covers, chilled with dread to part.

Ah, could I tell,
Who see it near and well,
The far truth freely to each beating heart,
Not on your tearful planet once again
Should Love be pain.
Nor from your blinded eyes should salt tears start.
But that which I would teach
Hath in your human speech
No words to name such comfort rich and great.
Therefore, dream on, asleep,
And, dreaming, weep!
And wait! a little,—yet a little wait!

In *Harper's Magazine* there is a poem in ballad metre by James Russell Lowell, entitled "His Ship." It begins thus:

O watcher on the Minster Hill,
Look out o'er the sloping sea;
Of the tall ships coming, coming still,
Is never one for me?
I have waited and watched (the weary years!)
When I to the shore could win,
Till now I cannot see for tears
If my ship be coming in.
Eyes shut, I see her night and day,
No inch of canvas furled,
As a swan full-breasted push her way,
Up out of the underworld.
'Tis but her wraith! And all the time
These cheated eyes grow dim.
Will her tardy topmasts never climb
Above the ocean's rim?

In *Scribner's* Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich publishes a poem entitled "Elmwood," in memory of James Russell Lowell. It is too long to quote here, but the following lines give an example of the metre and the strain of this poetic tribute to a dead poet:

And here to him came love and love's dear loss;
Here honors came, the deep applause of men
Touched to the heart by some swift-winged word
That from his own full heart took eager flight—
Some strain of piercing sweetness or rebuke,
For underneath his gentle nature flamed
A noble scorn for all ignoble deed,
Himself a bondman till all men were free.

ART NOTES.

MR. J. G. BROWN, whose "A Thoughtful Moment" serves as our frontispiece, might well be called the Herodotus of our street-arabs. He has spent most of his life chronicling, with the brush, the work and pastime of New York's boot-blacks, newsboys, and street musicians. His portfolio is full of memorabilia of their manners and customs, and no collection of American paintings is complete without one of his *genres* of street-gamins. And it is not without significance to the optimist that in his protracted series of such incidents he has rarely found occasion to depict the suffering, but rather the "happy-go-lucky," "free-from-care" side of child-life. Invariably taking his subjects from nature, always true to life, he has nevertheless found ample material for his child "comédie humaine" in the portrayal of, though perhaps the seamy side of life, not the hopeless, the rough, not the degraded, the hard, not the suffering.

The study we give apropos of the articles on the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children" and the "Child Problem in Cities," needs no annotation; the little fellow, homeless and friendless, is a not infrequent product of our crowded tenement-house district. He is meditating what shall be his next move, for it is characteristic of this class to be self-reliant. It is a matter perhaps of how he shall obtain some capital for an investment in newspapers, a blacking-box, or a pedler's outfit, but, however he may get it, be sure that he will obtain it honestly, and set out bravely to make his own way in the world.

Mr. J. G. Brown was born in England in 1831. He studied at Newcastle-on-Tyne and in the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, and later on with Thomas Cummings, N.A., in New York. He was elected an associate of the Academy of Design in 1862 and an Academician in 1863. He is an honorary member of the Salmagundi Club and president of the American Water-Color Society. He has occupied his studio in the building 51 West Tenth Street for thirty-two years.

One of his largest compositions, which has added to his reputation both here and in England, is called the "Passing Show"—a street crowded with ragged children awaiting the approach of Barnum's circus.

Mr. Brown will hold an exhibition of his paintings done during the past summer at the Ortgies Gallery on January 21, the sale to take place on the 26th and 27th of the same month. These pictures consist principally of studies made on a farm in the Catskills and phases of fishermen's life on the island of Grand Menan. Among the most important of these is a composition called "Pulling for the Shore," eight fishermen in a boat, every figure being a careful study from life. Other single figures of fishermen will also be readily recognized as true portraiture. "Trouble Ahead" is of an old country crone telling the fortunes of a young girl, who evidently believes every prophecy. "Grandpa Loves Butter" is of a little girl holding a buttercup to her old grandfather's bearded chin to see if the strong reflection proves that he likes butter. "A Sunbeam from the South" represents a group of street-urchins surrounding a darkey boy who is dancing to amuse them. A boot-black sitting on his box is clapping his hands to keep time for the darkey.

The program of the *Art Amateur* for 1892 is a highly attractive one to both active and passive devotees of the pencil and brush. Of especial value to the former are the progressive lessons in painting illustrated in color, which have already been begun with bright promise by Mr. Frank Fowler. In addition, there will be complete pictures of various *genres*, "landscape, fruit, flower, figure, and animal subjects."

The editor of the *Art Amateur* has been in Europe this summer culling fresh flowers for the pictorial department of his magazine; and among others, he promises an especially fine drawing from the nude by M. Gérôme, and numerous contributions from M. Lambert and Professor Herkomer, of the famous school at Bushey, England.

In the stately pages of the December number, in addition to the pictorial features, pleasing to the universal taste, there are many articles, by practical workers for the most part, of interest and educational value to the art student. In the considerable department known as "My Note Book" a salient feature of the month is the slashing "Montezuma" gives Jan Van Beers and his advertising methods, which have of late gained him so much fame in London.

ART TOPICS.

Architectural Record.

Art and Life. (Illus.) Herbert D. Croly.

L'Art.—November 1.

Charles Jacques and his Work. (Illus.) Paul Lafond.
Bookbinding in the Middle Ages. With Illustrations from the Leicester Collection.
Léon Dorez.

November 15.

Art Sales in London and Paris. (Illus.) Paul Lerol.

Art Amateur.—December.

On Painting Children. (Illus.) Rhoda H. Nicholls.
Crayon Sketches of Children. Dues and Knous.
Portrait and Figure Painting—I. (Illus.) Frank Fowler.
Still-Life Painting—I. Allyn Aymar.
Pen Drawing for Illustrations—XXIII. Landscape. Ernest Knauff.
Painting in Pastel—I. M. Heller.
China Painting.

Art Journal.—December.

For God and the King. Etching after Stanley Berkeley.
A Modern Country Home—II. (Illus.) T. R. Davison.
The New Frock. (Illus.)
New Fields for the Art Metal-Worker. (Illus.) Prof. Roberts-Austin.
The Pilgrim's Way—VIII. (Illus.) Mrs. Henry M. Ady.
The Lesson of a Persian Carpet. (Illus.) W. M. Conway.
Fritz August von Kaulbach. (Illus.)

Artist.—December.

The Artist in Every-Day Life.
Art and Symbolism.

Atalanta.—December.

Angels in Art. (Illus.) Helen Zimmermann.

Atlantic Monthly.—December.

The Modern Art of Painting in France.

Century.—December.

Raphael. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.
The Golden Age of Pastel. (Illus.) Elizabeth W. Champney.

Harper's.—December.

The Annunciation. (Illus.) Henry Van Dyke.

Magazine of Art.—December.

"The Young Widow." Etching after Alfred Stevens.
The Mystery of Holbein's "Ambassadors": A Solution—II. (Illus.) W. Fred. Dickes.
Political Cartoons—II. (Illus.) Linley Sambourne.
The New "Robinson Crusoe." (Illus.) M. H. Spielmann.
"Christian and Evangelist." After E. F. Brentnall.
The Brothers Wiener: Medallists. (Illus.) Fred Alvin.
War Pictures and War Artists. Hilary Skinner.
The Dulwich Gallery—I. (Illus.) W. Armstrong.

Portfolio.—December.

Illustrations:
"In Bruges Cathedral." By J. Nash.
"A Surrey Common." Etching. By F. Slocombe.
"Storm Clouds." By A. Nozal.
The Present State of the Fine Arts in France—XII. (Illus.) F. G. Hamerton.
Archaen Art. (Illus.) A. J. Church.
Gustave Doré. (Illus.) C. Phillips.
Samuel Palmer. F. G. Stephens.

Scribner's.—December.

A Painter of Beautiful Dreams—Albert Moore. Harold Frederic.

THE NEW BOOKS.

PITT. BY THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.*

LORD ROSEBERY'S "Pitt" is cast in the matrix of Morley's "Burke." It reads in many places like an imitation, a clever imitation, of Mr. Morley's style. It is Morleyesque, with here and there a reminiscence, now of Macaulay and then of Lord Beaconsfield. Compare the handwriting of Mr. Morley with the handwriting of Lord Rosebery, and you have the difference between the style of the author of "Burke" and that of the author of "Pitt." Lord Rosebery is smarter, but here and there

The best way to enable our readers to understand the book and to appreciate its style will be to run rapidly, pen in hand, through its 300 pages, recondensing Lord Rosebery's very condensed story of William Pitt.

PITT'S EARLY EDUCATION.

Lord Rosebery begins by declaring of the year 1759, in which Pitt, Burns, and Wilberforce were born, "none, perhaps, has given us names so honored and cherished by the human race," an observation which has in it just a trifle of the sense of strain which is discernible here and there in the subsequent pages. From his youth William Pitt was one of the rare instances, like John Mill and Macaulay, of infant prodigy maturing into brilliant manhood. He went to the University when fourteen, but his home training was more useful to him than any of his colleges. His father was no great scholar, but he had the habit of requiring his son to translate into English in the evening the passages which he had construed with his tutor in the morning; and to this habit Lord Rosebery ascribes his fluency of majestic diction and command of correct expression. "What was scarcely less valuable, Lord Chatham (who, we are told, made a point of giving daily instruction and readings from the Bible to his children) encouraged his son to talk to him without reserve on every subject, so that the boy, who seems to have returned the boundless affection with which his father regarded him, was in close and constant communication with one of the first ministers of the age."

Pitt was trained from childhood for the House of Commons. He was a parliamentary specialist from the days of the bib and the porringer. "He went into the House of Commons as an heir enters his home; he breathed into it his native atmosphere—he had, indeed, breathed no other; in the nursery, in the school-room, at the university, he lived in its temperature; it had been, so to speak, made over to him as a bequest by its unquestioned master. Throughout his life, from the cradle to the grave, he may be said to have known no wider existence. The objects and amusements that other men seek in a thousand ways were for him all concentrated there. It was his mistress, his stud, his dice-box, his game-preserve; it was his ambition, his library, his creed. For it, and it alone, had the consummate Chatham trained him from his birth. No young Hannibal was ever more solemnly devoted to his country than Pitt to Parliament."

GEORGE III.

He was twenty-two in 1781. He first took his seat as member for the pocket borough of Appleby, which then belonged to Lord Lonsdale. Lord North's administration was then in its agony, its thin-spun life being preserved only by the exertions of the King. Of that King Lord Rosebery has a good deal to say, and says it, as usual, very well. People persist, he complains, in expecting human nature to be consistent and convenient. "The fact is that congruity is the exception; and that time and circumstance and opportunity paint with heedless hands and garish colors upon a man's life: so that the result is less frequently a finished picture than a palette of squeezed tints."

George III. was no exception to this rule. He gloried in the name of Briton, and was the German princelet of

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

his work smells more of the oil of the midnight lamp. There is more epigram, and now and then there is more of the roll of Macaulay's drum. Here, for instance, is the passage on the Earl of Chatham:

"Chatham was a political mystic; sometimes sublime, sometimes impossible, and sometimes insane. But he had genius. That flame it was, fitful and undefinable though it be, that gave to his eloquence a sublime and terrible note which no other English eloquence has touched; that made him the idol of his countrymen, though they could scarcely be said to have seen his face, or heard his voice, or read his speeches; that made him a watchword among those distant insurgents whose wish for independence he yet ardently opposed; that made each remotest soldier and blue-jacket feel that when he was in office there was a man in Downing Street, and a man whose eye pierced everywhere; that made his name at once an inspiration and a dread; that cowed even the tumultuous Commons at his frown."

* "Pitt." By Lord Rosebery. "Twelve English Statesmen" series. 12 mo, pp. 306. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

his day. No petty elector or margrave or ruler of Hesse who sold his people by the thousand as material of war held more absolutely the view of property as applied to his dominions or subjects. "He saw in the American war, not vanished possibilities in the guidance of a new

EARL OF CHATHAM.

world, but the expropriation of an outlying estate, the loss of which diminished his consequence."

His habits with domestics made his home a hell upon earth. He was the ablest political strategist of his day. "He had to struggle against men of genius, supported by popular enthusiasm on the one hand, and an implacable aristocracy, inured to supreme power, on the other."

He defeated or outwitted them all. "By a certain persistent astuteness, by the dexterous utilizing of political rivalries, by cajoling some men and betraying others, by a resolute adroitness, that turned disaster and even disease into the instruments of his aim, the King realized his darling object, of covering the dogship to which he had succeeded into a real, and to some extent a personal, monarchy."

PITT IN PARLIAMENT.

Pitt's first speech, made in support of Burke's Bill for economical reform, won from Burke the generous encomium, "He is not a chip of the old block; it is the old block itself." In these early days Pitt was devoted to peace, retrenchment, and reform. At the end of the first session Fox declared him to be already one of the first men in Parliament. It was a time when England needed able men. Pitt entered Parliament the year of the surrender of Cornwallis and the final triumph of the American republic. "The news shattered even the imperturbable ease of North. He took it as he would have taken a bullet in his breast." Pitt declared, "The sun of England's glory is set"—a curious phrase by which the first of English statesmen recorded his estimate of the significance of the severance of the English-speaking race into hostile sections. North fell. Rockingham came in. Pitt was offered office, but refused anything that did not give him a seat in the Cabinet. As an independent member he brought in a motion for a parliamentary reform. He attacked the prerogative of the King, which, two years later, he defended with an inconsistency which Lord

Rosebery defends, or at least excuses, in the following passage, which is not one of the ornaments of his page, although it is one illustrating a favorite trick of his style: "What he denounced was the crawling race of the Welbore Ellises and the Jack Robinsons, the suspected shadow of Bute, and the pervading flavor of Jenkinson."

Rockingham died. Fox refused to serve under Shelburne. Fox's attempts "to procure the succession of a dull, dumb duke (Portland) to the vapid virtue of Rockingham" failed. Pitt's opportunity came. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons at the age of twenty-three. This led to a split between Pitt and Fox, whom Lord Rosebery compares rather aptly to Hogarth's the "Idle and Industrious Apprentices."

THE HATED COALITION.

Shelburne fell. Pitt declined the invitation to form a Ministry, and then came the famous Coalition Administration formed by Fox and North, to the undoing and the ruin of Fox. Grattan once observed that "none had heard Fox at his best who had not heard him before the Coalition. Afterward, the mouth still spoke great things, but the swell of soul was no more." In the recess Pitt visited France. It was the first and last occasion on which he went abroad. Of that Continental tour three remarks are preserved. Pitt told the French that "You have no political liberty, but as to civil liberty you have more of it than you suppose." He predicted that "the part of our Constitution which will first perish is the prerogative of the King and the authority of the House of Peers." And again, replying to some one who marvelled that Fox, a man of so little character, should wield so great an influence, he said, "The remark is just, but then you have not been under the wand of the magician." Not all the magic of the eloquence of Fox could save the Coalition Government from overthrow. Mr. Fox's India Bill led to the overthrow of the Government.

PRIME-MINISTER AT TWENTY-FIVE.

The King resumed the seals of his ministers, and in December, 1763, Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-five, began a prime-ministership which lasted seventeen years. His appointment was received with derision. The fallen Ministers did not think his Administration would last as many days as it lasted years. His Government was a procession of ornamental phantoms.

Pitt was gasping in a famine of incapacity, but he refused to offer office to Shelburne, whose good faith was always exemplary, but always in need of explanation.

Then ensued three stormy months, full of debates of fiery eloquence, which, like the wars of Marlborough and Turenne, are "splendid achievements which light up the epoch, without exercising a permanent influence on the world; to us, at any rate, the sheet-lightning of history."

Pitt held his own, and more than held his own, although young, unaided, and alone. His refusal to appoint himself to the sinecure Clerkship of the Pells, an office worth \$15,000, delighted the nation; and a narrow escape from death at the hands of an ambuscade of blackguards opposite Brooks' completed his conquest of popular sympathy. On March 23 Parliament was dissolved. Pitt came back with a triumphant majority. The public, in despair at the decadence of the country, recognized with enthusiasm the advent of Chatham's son, "rich with lofty eloquence and heir to an immortal name," who showed a supreme disdain for the material prizes of political life apart from his own great qualities. The strength of Pitt lay in the aversion of both King and people for Fox.

HIS EARLY ADMINISTRATION.

We pass by in a few sentences the first years of his administration with his India Bill, his Budgets, and his attempt to establish a commercial union with Ireland. He succeeded with the former, he was defeated on the last. "It is difficult to avoid the impression that there has been throughout the past history of England and Ireland a malignant fate waving away every auspicious chance and blighting every opportunity of beneficence as it arises." The constitution of the English Parliament in those days, as Lord Rosebery points out, was very different from what it is to-day. "The composition of a parliamentary majority at that time was that of a feudal or Highland army. It was an aggregate of the followings of a few great chiefs, of whom the King himself was the chief. What Clanronald or Lochiel had been in a military, Lord Lonsdale or the Duke of Norfolk were in a political, campaign. Government under such conditions was necessarily carried on under difficulties.

WARREN HASTINGS.

In 1786, after the establishment of the famous Sinking Fund, "The most striking feature of the session is the opening of that long campaign against Warren Hastings, which, as regards its duration and the forces brought into play, resembles rather some historic siege of ancient times than the judicial investigation into the conduct of an individual."

Hastings at first seemed secure. "Except the leader of the Opposition, his only enemy seemed to be his own intolerable agent. But he was ambushed by the undying rancor of Francis and the sleepless humanity of Burke."

Pitt, however, put himself in antagonism to Hastings on one point, and immense was the hubbub. "We can imagine the hum and buzz of political insects." Pitt's speech in favor of the Begum charge made impeachment inevitable. Nothing illustrates more forcibly the authority of Pitt. "He gave his decision as calmly as a judge in chambers; while Britain and India abided meekly by the decision of this young gentleman of twenty-eight."

The first Regency Debates bring us to the verge of the French Revolution: "Elsewhere the fates were spinning new threads, scheming new combinations, and shifting in their most tragic mood the circumstances and destiny of the world. The caldron was simmering into which all parties and politics and Pitt himself were to be plunged, to emerge in new shape."

HIS POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION.

Pitt, however, was deaf to the shriek of rage and panic that arose from the convulsions of France. Let France settle her internal affairs as she chooses was his unvarying principle. In Parliament for the two or three following years "all was tranquillity, which was only occasionally interrupted by the sonorous voice of the Minister proclaiming, as from a muezzin's minaret, the continued peace and prosperity of the empire."

Pitt was nursing England into convalescence after the exhaustion of the American war. "Even in those days of exhaustion," says Lord Rosebery, "our means were less inadequate to our ends than now; we were less scattered over the world; and our army, relatively to those on the Continent, was respectable and even powerful."

Which is no longer the case. Pitt spent £8,000,000 in making ready a fleet to coerce the Spaniards. Then came the Russian armament. "The instinct of self-preservation guides the European powers with the same certainty as weather moves sheep on the hill."

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF THE WHIGS.

But Pitt, being isolated and almost inaccessible, was not in touch with his colleagues, still less with the pulse of the people. Hence, after proposing to declare war against Russia, he had to eat his own proposals, recall his ultimatum, and abandon Oczakoff to its fate. The Duke of Leeds retired. His place was taken by Grenville, the typical Whig of the day, whose appointment leads Lord Rosebery to say some witty and not altogether kindly things concerning the Whigs, these sublime personages who hated extremes, and whose creed "lay in a triple divine right, the divine right of the Whig families to govern the empire, to be maintained by the empire, to prove their superiority by humbling and bullying the sovereign of the empire." From which it may be seen that Lord Rosebery has not sat in vain at the feet of Lord Beaconsfield.

HIS DEVOTION TO PEACE.

The shadow of the French Revolution fell over the land. Pitt, whose enthusiasm was all for peace, retrenchment, reform, and free trade, was doomed to drag out the remainder of his life in darkness and dismay in wrecking his whole financial edifice to find funds for incapable generals and for foreign statesmen more capable than honest in postponing, and, indeed, repressing, all his proposed reforms. To no human being did war ever come with such a curse as to Pitt; by none was it more hated and shunned. This carried him so far that, in 1792, on the very eve of the great European convulsion, he re-

WILLIAM PITT.

duced the vote for the navy by 2,000 men, and declared in his place in Parliament—

"Unquestionably there never was a time in the history of our country when, from the situation of Europe, we might more reasonably expect fifteen years of peace than at the present moment."

Even after the execution of Louis XVI. Pitt was still anxious for peace. "There is something pathetic in this flash of light thrown upon the lonely figure clinging to hope with the tenacity of despair. As it fades, the darkness closes, and the Pitt of peace, prosperity, and reform disappears forever."

Whether he was a great War Minister or an incapable

Minister, "he is certainly the most strenuous Peace Minister that ever held office in this country."

AT WAR WITH THE REVOLUTION.

When war began Pitt believed it would be over in a few months. The French, he said, had no money. It lasted till long after his death. Lord Rosebery, in a rapid, condensed narrative, tells the story of that dolorous time, rightly making the Mutiny of the *Nore* the crowning moment of despair. Pitt, however, never despaired. He pursued his policy of subsidies and his policy of naval warfare to the end with undoubted resolution. It is true that there were military expeditions which up to the peace of Aimsens had cost the English 1,350 officers and 60,000 men without achieving any considerable result. But his chief reliance was in the fleet, and that was uniformly successful, and upon subsidies. The net total of the war burden imposed by Pitt in his first and main administration was £292,009,604, of which he only received in cash about £200,000,000. In January, 1797, the three per cents. fell to 47. Lord Rosebery thinks that Pitt's finance was well and wisely managed. As a War Minister he had peculiar difficulties to contend with. Europe was rotten. He was dealing with dupes, or invalids, or self-seekers on the one hand, and with cosmopolitan convulsion embodied in a secular genius on the other. He was, as it were, heading a crusade with a force of camp-followers. "It is probable that some Pompeians saw in the great eruption an admirable opportunity for shop-lifting; so it was, but it cost the depredators their lives. Pitt saw the real peril, but the princes of Europe deceived him and themselves and were overthrown."

HIS FAILURE.

The British forces were as useless against Napoleon as the forces of the courts of Europe. The army was an aristocratic body which had to be led by a prince of the blood. The navy was a democratic force. "Collingwood was the son of a Newcastle merchant, Jervis of a country lawyer, Nelson of a country parson, whereas a military command seemed to require nothing more than exalted rank, or the seniority which often spelled senility."

"The British army was composed," as Wellington said, "of the scum of the earth—the mere scum of the earth. Largely recruited from the refuse of humanity, it was scourged and bullied and abused as if outside humanity. These were the soldiers we opposed to the regiments in which Ney and Hoche and Massena were serving as privates."

Pitt was foredoomed to failure. In all probability the greatest of War Ministers, Chatham and Bismarck, would equally have failed. For "it must be repeated again that, locked in a death-grapple with the French Revolution, he was struggling with something superhuman, immeasurable, incalculable. We do not read that the wisest and the mightiest in Egypt were able to avail when the light turned to darkness and the rivers to blood."

PITT AS SOCIAL REFORMER.

The story of the domestic policy of Pitt during these years of war is dark and dismal reading, but it is relieved by one notable episode, which Lord Rosebery has done well to rescue from oblivion. Pitt, confronted by the appalling misery of the poor, brought in a bill which Mr. Chamberlain may some day revive and carry into law. By this bill Pitt proposed to deal with the question of the unemployed in a fashion that would have delighted the heart of the Fabian Society.

"A vast new system was to be created—a hierarchy of justices and wardens and guardians. In every parish or

group of parishes were to be established schools of industry, which were, in fact, what we have since known as *Ateliers Nationaux*. Their conditions were to be settled to some extent by parish councils; but they were in all cases to furnish work for the destitute poor. The justices and other authorities were to have merely the powers of a private employer of labor in regard to them. They were to buy materials, they were to sell the manufactured article, they were to fix the rate of wages. They could build or hire warehouses; they could buy or hire land; they could inclose and cultivate commons for support of the workers of the Schools of Industry. Moreover, in every parish or union, a friendly society was to be established. Persons also having more than two children, or, in the case of a widow, one child, were entitled to claim exceptional relief. A certain amount of visible property was not to debar a person from receiving parochial aid. There are, indeed, some 130 clauses, more or less. One—perhaps the most daring in those days—provided that money might be advanced, in certain deserving cases, for the purchase of a cow or some other animal producing profit."

THE ACT OF UNION.

Liberals on the lookout for a social program might do worse than fall back on this bill of Pitt's, which was destroyed largely by the criticisms of Bentham. Turning from the dismal story of war abroad and forcible repression of discontent at home, we come to a still more tragic tale.

Lord Rosebery's version of the union with Ireland is vigorous, terse, and much more impartial than most of the versions with which the public is familiar. The following passage is eminently just and fair: "It is easy on the brink of the twentieth century to censure much in the eighteenth; but is it candid to do so without placing one's self as far as possible in the atmosphere, circumstances, and conditions of the period which one is considering? To Pitt alone is meted out a different measure. He alone is judged, not by the end of the eighteenth, but by the end of the nineteenth, century. And why? Because the Irish question which he attempted to settle is an unsettled question still. He alone of the statesmen of the eighteenth century, with the exception of Burke, and perhaps Chesterfield, saw its importance and grappled with it manfully. Since then many Ministers have nibbled at it whose efforts are buried in decent obscurity. But Pitt's career is still the battle-field of historians and politicians, because he is responsible for the treaty of union; and because he resigned and did not do something, neither known nor specified, but certainly impossible, to carry what remained of Catholic emancipation."

HIS HEALING POLICY IN IRELAND.

As for the corruption by which the Union was accomplished, that was inevitable. No other means existed whereby what appeared a necessary end under the circumstances could be achieved.

NOT CARRIED OUT.

"But there was a curse upon it. It drove its very author from office in the full plenitude of his authority, in the very moment of the triumph of passing it. Never did Pitt hold power again, for his last two years of suffering and isolation do not deserve the name. And so all went wrong. The measure of Union stood alone. And it was one of the drawbacks of that luckless measure that it left all the remaining machinery of independence when it took away the Parliament—every characteristic of a separate estate, everything to remind men of what had been. It was like cutting the face out of a portrait and

leaving the picture in the frame. The fragment of policy flapped forlornly on the deserted mansions of the capital, but there was enough to remind men of what had been. . . .

"It was impossible to destroy that Ionian colonnade which remains one of the glories of Dublin. So the Government transformed into a bank the noble hall which had resounded with some of the highest flights of human eloquence, which was indissolubly connected with such names as Flood and Grattan and Charlemont, and which was imperishably imbued with the proud memories of an ancient nationality! Men as they passed murmured that that was the home of the Parliament, which nothing had obliterated and nothing had replaced."

HIS LAST MINISTRY.

With the Union Pitt's Ministry came to an end. When he began to prepare to commute tithes his colleagues intrigued against him, the King remonstrated, and Pitt resigned. He could not do justice to the Catholics, and so he abandoned office. That was in 1801. After spending three years in retirement he came back as Prime-Minister in 1804, and at once set himself to bring about the Third Coalition. Napoleon was threatening England with invasion, but Nelson being too much for Villeneuve off Cadiz the Emperor posted off to Austria, and at Ulm and Austerlitz shattered Pitt's last great Coalition. Austerlitz was his death-blow. When he came home to his villa at Putney to die—"As he entered his house his eye rested upon the map of Europe. 'Roll up that map,' he said; 'it will not be wanted these ten years.'" His last speech had been delivered a few weeks before at the Lord Mayor's banquet. It was brief and to the point. The city was in a *furor* of enthusiasm over Trafalgar. In responding to the toast of his health, Pitt said:

"I return you many thanks for the honor you have done me. But Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example."

In less than three months Pitt lay dead. So passed away, January 23, 1806, one of the greatest of English statesmen.

PITT'S CHARACTER.

Lord Rosebery's analysis of Pitt's character is subtle and lucid. He takes, as befits him, an exceedingly favorable view of his hero. "His life was pure; in an age of eager scandal it was beyond reproach." As an orator: "Unfriendly critics said that his voice sounded as if he had worsted in his mouth; but the general testimony is that it was rich and sonorous. Fox never used notes, and Pitt rarely; a specimen of these is given by Lord Stanhope. His eloquence must have greatly resembled that with which Mr. Gladstone has fascinated two generations, not merely in pellucid and sparkling statement, but in those rolling and interminable sentences which come thundering in mighty succession, like the Atlantic waves on the Biscayan coast. And as a constant weapon, too often used, he had an endless command of freezing, bitter, scornful sarcasm, 'which tortured to madness.'"

When they were discussing in his presence what was the quality most required in a prime-minister—"while one said eloquence, another knowledge, and another toil, Pitt said patience. Rose, after a close intimacy, private and official, of twenty years, never once knew him to have been out of temper."

CONCLUSION.

Lord Rosebery has done good service to himself and to his country by writing this book. The next Liberal Administration in England will be stronger from a literary point of view than most of its predecessors. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Sir George Trevelyan, and we must now add Lord Rosebery, form a team of four whom it would be hard to beat in any English Administration. Lord Rosebery having begun to write, will, we hope, not allow his pen to be idle. He will be writing despatches, no doubt, in less than twelve months, but he has more stuff in him than will ever find expression in blue books.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

History of the United States of America under the Constitution. By James Schouler. Vol. V., 1847-1861. 8vo, pp. 547. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.25.

Some years ago Mr. James Schouler, a New Hampshire lawyer who had prepared various legal works, proposed to himself the task of a five-volume history of the United States under the Constitution, beginning with Washington's administration and ending with the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861. He has held to his task patiently and steadily; the volumes have appeared one by one, until at length the fifth and final portion is offered to a public that has grown in numbers and appreciation with every succeeding volume. The present volume covers the period from 1847 to 1861. It is incomparably the best, fairest, most judicial, and most satisfactory history of the period that has yet been written. Mr. Schouler's work, from beginning to end, entitles him to rank with our worthiest historians. It is the one complete and trustworthy history we possess of the period from the Revolutionary War to the War for the Union.

Siberia and the Exile System. By George Kennan. In two volumes, 8vo, pp. 424, 585. New York: The Century Company. \$6.

Mr. George Kennan's great work upon "Siberia and the Exile System" is a chapter in the history of our own times, and any man might deem it a life-work well accomplished thus to have written from materials nobly gathered under experiences of great difficulty and danger. The series of articles in the *Century Magazine* were counted of world-wide interest and importance. The two volumes now issued include the material contained in those magazine articles, and very much in addition. The work is executed by the De Vinne Press in a mechanical style befitting its permanent importance.

With the Admiral of the Ocean Sea: A Narrative of the First Voyage to the Western World. By Charles Paul MacKie. 12mo, pp. 371. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.75.

In this narrative of Columbus' first visit to the Western World, Mr. MacKie has dealt only with the accounts left by the great navigator and those directly associated with him, and presents a living picture of the events connected with that stupendous achievement. An appendix is added containing notes upon the main points in dispute concerning Columbus and his career.

A Short History of England for Young People. By Miss E. S. Kirkland. 12mo, pp. 415. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

England is our mother-country, and her past belongs to us as much as it does to the English, and ought to be equally interesting to us and to them. A short history of England adapted to the wants of young Americans has been greatly needed, and this volume, upon the same plan as the author's "Short History of France," will undoubtedly meet with much favor.

Paganism and Christianity. By J. A. Farrer. 8vo, pp. 268. London: A. & C. Black. 6s.

Mr. Farrer puts in a very plausible plea for Paganism, which he compares to Christianity. There is, however, the suspicion of a desire to present Paganism at its very best—to bring forward Marcus Aurelius and Seneca instead of Martial and Petronius Arbitr— and to show Christianity at its worst. Nevertheless, the book is both well informed and interesting.

Mahdism and the Egyptian Sudan. Being an Account of the Rise and Progress of Mahdism, and of Subsequent Events in the Sudan to the Present Time. By Major F. R. Wingate. 8vo, pp. 645. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$10.

Grammont's Memoirs of the Court of Charles II. Crown 8vo, pp. 599. London: Bell & Sons.

A volume of Bohn's Library reprinted, with slight additions, from one published in 1846, the translation being that brought out by Sir Walter Scott in 1811.

Mutiny Memoirs. By Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie. 8vo. Allahabad: The Pioneer Press.

When the Indian Mutiny commenced, Colonel Mackenzie was a young subaltern officer stationed at Meerut, and this volume is a record of his personal experiences and adventures.

Life in Egypt and Assyria. By G. Maspero. 8vo, pp. 390. London: Chapman & Hall. 5s.

A very successful attempt to give the general reader some impression of life under its various phases among the two most civilized nations that flourished upon earth before the Greeks. It is translated from the French.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Story of Jane Austen's Life. By Oscar Fay Adams. 12mo, pp. 277. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Adam's purpose in this simply-told story of Jane Austen's life is to place her before the world as the "winsome, delightful woman that she really was." He visited the localities once familiar to Jane Austen, and her surviving relatives furnished him with much new and valuable material for his work.

Madame de Staël. By Albert Sorel. Translated by Fanny Hale Gardiner. 16mo, pp. 262. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The seventh volume in "The Great French Writers" series. For this series eminent French authors have prepared studies of the lives, works, and influence of some of the great writers of past generations. The translation is excellent.

Life of Gustave Doré. By Blanchard Jerrold. With 188 illustrations from original drawings by Doré. 8vo, pp. 415. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$6.

Life of Benjamin Harrison Brewster. With Discourses and Addresses. By Eugene Coleman Savidge. 12mo, pp. 373. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations. By William Elliot Griffis. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

George Gilfillan. By David Macrae. Paper, 12mo. Glasgow: Morrison Brothers. 1s.

A volume of criticism and anecdote of Gilfillan as a man, a preacher, an orator, and a littérateur. Mr. Gilfillan worked for a robust and cheerful Christianity against the narrowness and dogmatism which influenced to so large an extent the Scottish theologians of his time.

Behramji M. Malabari. By Dayaram Gidumal. 8vo, pp. 254. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 6s.

Miss Florence Nightingale contributes an introduction to this sketch of the life and life-work of the Indian reformer.

The Convict King. By James Francis Hogan. 8vo, pp. 236. London: Ward & Downey. 2s. 6d.

An extraordinary account of the life and adventures of Jorgen Jorgensen, one of the most remarkable men that have lived in modern times. Jorgensen was successively monarch of Iceland, naval captain, revolutionist, British diplomatic agent, author, dramatist, preacher, political prisoner, gambler, hospital dispenser, Continental traveller, explorer, editor, expatriated exile, and colonial constable.

A Week's Tramp in Dickens' Land. By W. R. Hughes. 8vo, pp. 446. London: Chapman & Hall. 16s.

The author has visited every locality connected with Dickens, either through his novels or otherwise, all of which he has described with enthusiasm and with skill.

The Memoirs of Richard Robert Madden. Edited by T. M. Madden. 8vo. London: Ward & Downey. 7s. 6d.

Few people know Dr. Madden's name nowadays, but in his time he was a very well-known personage, especially in Dublin, where he was born, and where he spent the first few years of his life. He was a great traveller, and numbered among his friends and acquaintances Curran, the Irish orator, Lady Blessington, Count d'Orsay, and the Abbé Campbell, and it is in his frequent references to these acquaintances, and in his recollections of travel in foreign countries in the early half of the century, that Dr. Madden's Memoirs are most interesting.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The Dramatic Essays of Charles Lamb. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Brander Matthews. 16mo, pp. 265. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Brander Matthews, in his introduction, calls Charles Lamb an American, and proves it. This little volume collects Lamb's essays and sketches upon theatrical matters, and the selection could not have been better done. Mr. Matthews' introductory essay is itself a piece of notably good writing.

Shall Girls Propose? and Other Papers on Love and Marriage. By a "Speculative Bachelor." 16mo, pp. 137. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents.

The author suggests that the present custom of masculine exclusiveness in the matter of marriage proposals is little less than a survival from Asiatic barbarism, and hopes that the time may come when a woman may secure the privilege of proposing, if she is so inclined.

On Heroes and Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History. By Thomas Carlyle. 16m, pp. 286. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Carlyle, in these six essays, discourses on the hero as a divinity, illustrated by Odin, paganism, and Scandinavian mythology; Mahomet represents the hero as prophet; Dante and Shakespeare the hero as poet; Luther the hero as priest; Johnson, Rousseau, and Burns the hero as a man of letters; and Cromwell and Napoleon the hero as king. A very complete index adds to the value of the work.

House and Hearth. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 16mo, pp. 307. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Thoughts on home-making and home-keeping. Among the twenty-three essays in this volume are chapters on "Grandmothers," "In Society," "On the Part of Mother and Father," "The Lovers," "Marriage," "The Relations," "The Unhappy Wife," "The Plain Wife," "The Old Wife," and "In the Sick-Room."

Pastels of Men. By Paul Bourget. First Series. 16mo, pp. 223. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The three essays in this volume are entitled "A Saint," "Monsieur Legrimaudet," and "Two Little Boys." The translation is by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, who has received much well-merited praise for her most excellent translations of Balzac's novels.

Kindness. By Frederick William Faber, D.D. 12mo, pp. 19. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. 50 cents.

An essay on kindness in general, selected from the works of Dr. Faber. The volume is attractively bound in green and gold.

The Uncollected Writings of Thomas De Quincey. With a preface and annotations by James Hogg. Two volumes, 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Imaginary Conversations. By Walter Savage Landor. With bibliographical and explanatory notes by Charles G. Crump. Six volumes. Vol. III. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers. By Amelia B. Edwards. 8vo, pp. 337. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.

Illustrations of Tennyson. By John Churton Collins. 8vo, pp. 186. London: Chatto & Windus. 6s.

This book is an enlargement of some articles on Tennysonian origin contributed to the *Cornhill* a few years ago. The chief aim of the volume is to remedy the deficiency, in so far as Tennyson is concerned, caused by the neglect which the comparative study of literature in connection with the modern English and Italian schools has received from the universities.

Some Aspects of the Greek Genius. By S.H. Butcher. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Early Papers and Some Memories. By Henry Morley, LL.D. 8vo, pp. 384. London: Routledge & Sons. 5s.

The chief interest of the initial volume of Professor Henry Morley's collected works lies in the introduction, in which the author gives an account of his early struggles as a medical man in the country, and his subsequent abandonment of medicine for literature. The "early papers" deal for the most part with questions of health.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Writings of Oliver Wendell Holmes. New Riverside Edition. In thirteen volumes. Vols. XI. to XIII. Poetical Works, three volumes. Crown 8vo, gilt tops. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 each.

This exceedingly attractive edition of the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes is completed by these three volumes of his poems. The poems have been annotated by Dr. Holmes, and an index to first lines adds to the reader's convenience.

Helen Potter's Impersonations. By Helen Potter. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Edgar S. Werner. \$2.

This unique contribution to elocutionary literature contains extracts from the lectures and rôles of famous people, the text being so printed that the exact inflections, cadences, pitch, and style can be reproduced. Directions for studying a lecturer or an actor, and practical hints for the care of the voice, health, etc., are given, making it a very valuable book of reference for students of the drama.

Andromaque. A Tragedy. By Jean Racine. Reproduction of the text of 1697, the last printed, in the lifetime of Racine. Paper, 12mo, pp. 75. Boston: Ginn & Co.

De l'Institution des Enfants. Montaigne. Texte original de 1580. Paper, 16mo, pp. 26. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Two volumes of the "International Modern Language" series edited under the direction of Ferdinand Bôcher.

Songs of Doubt and Dream. (Poems.) By Edgar Fawcett. 8vo, pp. 311. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, \$2.

Mr. Fawcett's new book of poems may be said in many ways to verify the promise of his three previous poetical works, "Fantasy and Passion," "Song and Story," and "Romance and Revery."

Poems of Humanity, and Abelard to Heloise. By Lorenzo Sasso. 12mo, pp. 227. San Francisco: E.B. Griffith & Sons. \$1.

The two divisions of this volume contain eighty-seven poems of various degrees of excellence, some of them showing much poetic genius.

The White Doe of Rylstone, with the Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle, etc. By William Wordsworth. Edited, with introduction and notes, by William Knight. 16mo, pp. 112. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

The Dramatic Works of George Farquhar. By the late Alexander Charles Ewald. Two vols., 8vo. London: John C. Nimmo. 21s.

A handsome edition, limited to five hundred and twenty copies for England and America. Mr. Ewald died while the work was in progress, and his place was taken by Mr. Robert C. Lowe. There is a biographical introduction, as well as numerous notes.

A Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama, 1550-1692. By Frederick Gard Fleay, M.A. Two vols., 8vo. London: Reeves & Turner. 30s.

A work of great value to the student of the English stage. The arrangement is alphabetical and according to authors' names. The book covers the first thirty years or so of the period dealt with by Genest.

The Seasons, and The Castle of Indolence. By James Thomson. Edited, with biographical notice, introduction, notes, and a glossary, by J. Logie Robertson. 8vo, pp. 472. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.

Songs of Two Savoyards. By W.S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan. 8vo. London: George Routledge & Sons. 21s.

A selection of the best-known songs in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, containing words and music, together with sketches by Mr. Gilbert. A very acceptable though slightly expensive Christmas gift.

Brand. By Henrik Ibsen. 8vo, pp. 301. London: Methuen. 5s.

"Brand" is one of the two plays on which Ibsen's position as a poet of high rank chiefly rests. It is rather a dramatic poem than a drama in the conventional sense, and is a powerful allegory rather than a realistic representation of life. The translation is in English prose, preserving all the spirit of the original.

The Dramatic Peerage, 1892. By Erskine Reid and Herbert Compton. London: Raithby, Lawrence & Co. 1s.

Revised and corrected by the profession, this annual volume of theatrical biographies will prove invaluable to all who are interested in the English stage.

The Bard of the Dimbovitza. By Hélène Vacaresco and others. 8vo, pp. 138. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. 10s. 6d.

The songs contained in this volume are peculiar to a certain district in Roumania, and are only heard among gatherings of peasant girls, who transmit them by oral tradition. They have been collected by Hélène Vacaresco, translated by Miss Alma Stretell, and "introduced" by Carmen Sylva.

Blanaid. By T.D. Sullivan. Dublin: Eason & Son.

In this volume, the member for Dublin has translated into strong and vigorous English verse the old Irish legends which deal with the heroes, Cuchullin and Ossian, the love-story of Aileen and Baillie, and the conversion to Christianity of the O'Corras and King Conor MacNessa.

Lester the Loyalist. By Douglas Sladen, B.W. London: Griffiths & Farren.

A poem in the metre of "Evangeline," and dealing with the founders of Canada, chiefly notable for its "get-up." The book was entirely printed and bound in Japan, and is truly charming in appearance.

Thirty Years at the Play. By Clement Scott. London: Eden, Remington & Co. 1s.

Mr. Scott takes us back to his early days on the press, and discusses the plays and players he has seen, the fallacies of the public as to the trade of a dramatic critic, the Ibsenite movement, and the future of the English drama.

FICTION.

Tales for a Stormy Night. Translated from the French. Paper, 12mo, pp. 279. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 50 cents.

The title of this collection of stories was chosen in deference to the belief that stories of the marvellous and supernatural should be read at night, and by preference on a rainy, windy night. The stories are five in number. "Ghosts" is from Tourguéneff; "The Battle of Père-Lachaise" is from Daudet; "A Miracle in Flanders" and "Farewell" are from Balzac; and "The Venus of Ile" is from Mérimée. The first two are comparatively modern stories. The others were written more than fifty years ago.

Mistress Branican. By Jules Verne. Translated from the French by A. Estoclet. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: Cassell & Co. \$2.

The many admirers of Jules Verne will welcome a new story from his pen. As in most of his stories, in this one the reader is taken to various parts of the world, and picks up much useful and accurate information on the way.

In Biscayne Bay. By Caroline Washburn Rockwood. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. 286. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

A novel, the scene of which is laid off the coast of Florida. It is finely illustrated by reproductions from photographic views of the ocean and of the Florida coast.

A Rose of a Hundred Leaves. A Love-Story. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

An entertaining novel of English life by this favorite author. The book is elegantly printed, and illustrated with half-tones in vignette style.

Thais. By Anatole France. Translated from the French by A. D. Hall. Paper, 12mo, pp. 205. Chicago: Nile C. Smith Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A story of Egypt in early days, and directly in line with the tendency of modern thought.

The White Company. By Conan Doyle. Three volumes. London: Smith & Elder. 81s. 6d.

Conan Doyle here gives us one of the best historical novels which has been published since "Ivanhoe." Indeed, this novel reminds of Scott in no small degree; there is plenty of fighting, drinking, and eating, but not too much blood. The puny knight, Sir Nigel Loring, is reminiscent of Don Quixote, while the mighty monk, Hordle John, is almost an echo of the redoubtable Friar Tuck.

Vain Fortune. By George Moore. London: Henry & Co. 6s.

The hero of "Vain Fortune" is a dramatic author, with one artistic but not popular success to his credit. He is endeavoring throughout the volume to work out on paper a dramatic idea which floats, butterfly-like, through his brain. The story is more like a transcript from real life than a novel, and it is perhaps this quality which gives it a certain dulness and incoherency.

Deck-Chair Stories. By Richard Pryce. London: Ward & Downey. 2s. 6d.

This collection of short stories is above the average in quality. They are crisp, restrained, and eminently readable, and show Mr. Pryce's command over his material and his characters, which was so apparent in his previous work.

For Lassie's Sake. By Eleanor Sharpin. London: John Haddon. 3s. 6d.

A pretty old-fashioned love story. A very suitable present for young girls.

The Big Bow Mystery. By I. Zangwill. London: Henry & Co. 1s.

* A detective story with an ingenious plot, but the reader is wearied by its length. As a short story it would have been most excellent.

Melincourt. By Thomas Love Peacock. Two volumes, 12mo. London: J. M. Dent. 5s.

Peacock's stories only serve as pegs on which to hang lengthy discussions on the most abstruse and learned subjects. The leading idea of "Melincourt," that of the introduction of an orang-outang into society, is ingenious, and the discussions are instructive. Peacock was a friend of Shelley, and a contemporary of Southey and Malthus, both of whom, indeed, he incorporates in his novel under different names.

RELIGION.

Year Book of St. George's Church, Suynesant Square, New York. 12mo, pp. 243.

The "Year Book of St. George's Church" tells of the organization and activities of one of the noblest centres of church life and of Christian endeavor and philanthropy that exists on the continent of America. The study of this little volume of nearly 250 pages would be edifying to many a half-dead church that is doing next to nothing for the population living at its doors.

Living Theology. By the Archbishop of Canterbury. 8vo, pp. 225. London: Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. have projected a new series of books entitled "Preachers of the Age," to be contributed to by the best preachers in the Conforming and Non-conforming churches. The Archbishop of Canterbury appears in the first volume with thirteen characteristic sermons. Succeeding vol-

umes are to be contributed by Dr. Maclaren, the Bishop of Derry, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Canon Knox-Little, the Bishop of Wakefield, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Dr. Oswald Dykes, Dr. Fairbairn, and others.

Church Lore Gleanings. By T. F. Thistleton Dyer. 8vo, pp. 360. London: A. D. Innes & Co. 10s. 6d.

A chatty and instructive book concerning the legends, traditions, and stories associated with the Church. The chapters on the Church Porch, Church Pigeon Houses, Baptismal Customs, the Church-yard, the Right of Sanctuary, and Parish Clerks are especially interesting.

The Incarnation of the Son of God. By Charles Gore. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d.

The Brampton Lectures for 1891 furnish an exceedingly able, lucid, and spiritual piece of theological work, scientific in its aim and full of literary grace in its execution. Mr. Gore is a High Churchman, and therefore a sacramentarian. He holds that the fact of the Incarnation is the great instrument of the redemption, and therefore he says little or nothing of what the old theologians call the Atonement.

LAW, POLITICS, AND SOCIETY.

Papers in Penology. Second Series. Compiled by the editor of *The Summary*, at the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

The best journal published in this country upon certain phases of sociology comes out of a prison door. It is *The Summary*, edited and printed in the New York State Reformatory prison at Elmira. The present little volume, "Papers in Penology," is edited by Mr. Z. E. Brockway, the distinguished superintendent of the reformatory, and the highest authority in America upon new prison methods. It contains essays by Mr. Charles A. Collin, Dr. William T. Harris, Hamilton D. Wey, and Mr. Brockway upon different phases of the treatment of criminals. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained without cost upon application to the general superintendent.

Municipal Ownership of Gas in the United States. By E. W. Bemis. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.

No one else has made so thorough a study as Professor Edward W. Bemis, now of the Vanderbilt University, but formerly a post-graduate student of the Johns Hopkins, into the economics of the administration in this country of municipal illumination supplies. Dr. Bemis is a firm and unflinching advocate of the municipal ownership and administration of lighting plants, and he attempts to prove, by the very latest facts, and as a result of much personal investigation, that the group of municipalities in this country which have followed the English and German example of owning and operating gas plants, have made the innovation a success from every point of view.

Spanish Institutions of the Southwest. By Frank W. Blackmar. 8vo, pp. 377. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$2.

Professor Frank W. Blackmar is yet another of the young men who, having pursued advanced historical studies at the Johns Hopkins for some years, has entered upon a professorship elsewhere. He is now professor of history in the State University of Kansas, and occupies a good post of observation for studies of southwestern institutional life. This volume upon the Spanish institutions of early California and New Mexico supplies us in good form with a vast deal of interesting information treated from the stand-point of a student of political science.

The Rice Mills of Port Mystery. By B. F. Hueston. Paper, 12mo, pp. 206. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

The discussion of free trade and protection is the purpose of this book. In the story, an alleged discovery of a method of artificially making rice and other necessities of life is used as a cover to a gigantic system of smuggling. These mysterious supposed manufacturing operations gave employment to thousands of people, and added in every way to the prosperity of that part of the country. When the fraud is exposed business stagnates and prosperity vanishes, and the people clamor for free trade with foreign countries. The intent of the author is to satirize protection.

The Negro Question. By J. Renner Maxwell. 8vo, pp. 188. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 6s.

Described as "Hints for the Physical Improvement of the Negro Race, with special reference to West Africa."

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Chats with Girls on Self-Culture. By Eliza Chester. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
Physical Development and Exercise for Women. By Mary Taylor Bissell, M.D. 12mo, pp. 108. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The "Portia" series ought to prove decidedly successful. Eliza Chester's "Chats with Girls on Self-Culture" will give valuable hints on difficult practical points to many a girl who desires to make the most and best of her native intellectual endowments. Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell's "Physical Development and Exercise for Women" is a companion volume which gives the same sort of valuable suggestion upon the manner in which young girls may promote their health and strength by exercise.

The Story of Our Continent. A Reader in the Geography and Geology of North America. By Prof. N.S. Shaler. 12mo, pp. 290. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

Professor Shaler's book will give the student a clear conception of the geography of the continent by showing in a very simple manner the geological evolution of its features. It may advantageously be used as a reader in connection with a regular text-book in geography. It will be valuable as an introduction, by the way of our own continent, to the study of both geological and physical geography.

The Study Class: A Guide for the Student of English Literature. By Anna Benneson McMahan. 16mo, pp. 278. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

To make the student familiar with English literature by means of the direct study of its masterpieces, and to develop the critical faculty by personal examination of an author's text, is what this volume aims to do. Five different courses of study are offered, each group being prefaced by an introductory chapter, a list of the best books of reference, and other practical helps.

Electricity up to Date for Light, Power, and Traction. By John B. Verity, Member of the London Institute of Electrical Engineers. Square 18mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Verity describes the various forms of electrical machinery in such a manner as to be clearly understood by non-scientific readers. The book contains a list of all the companies placing electricity in London, and diagrams showing how the various services are disposed over the city. A glossary of technical terms is appended.

The Plant World. By G. Massee. 8vo, pp. 222. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Of the making of scientific text-books there is no end. Mr. Massee's belongs to a new series—the "Library of Popular Science." It discusses the past, present, and future of the plant world, and makes a very useful introduction to the study of botany.

Star Groups: A Student's Guide to the Constellations. By J. Ellard Gore. With 80 maps. 4to. London: Crosby, Lockwood & Co. 5s.

Those who desire to become familiar with the location and characteristics of the various constellations will find Mr. Gore's maps and accompanying descriptions very useful.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Reference History of the United States. By Hannah A. Davidson, A.M. 12mo, pp. 201. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This book is designed for schools of advanced grade, high schools, academies, and seminaries, and is an attempt to connect history-teaching more closely in method and matter with

the teaching and study of history in the college and the university. The subject is divided into a series of topics; under each topic questions are asked, and after each question are given references to the best accessible authorities. The author of the work is a teacher of history in the Belmont School, California.

Barker's Facts and Figures for the Year 1892. Edited by Thomas Whittaker. Cloth, 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 50 cents.

Contains a vast amount of statistical and other information on almost every subject under the sun. The election supplement, containing the results of all elections in and since 1885, will be found particularly useful.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

One Summer in Hawaii. By Helen Mather. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.

There is so much interest just at present in all that concerns the condition and prospects of the Hawaiian Islands that all literature upon the subject is welcome. Helen Mather's sketch, however, is so slight that it will wholly disappoint any one who goes to it for solid information. It is a most attractive specimen of book-making.

A Month in a Dandi. By Christina S. Bremner. 8vo, pp. 214. London: Simpkin Marshall. 6s.

A description of a woman's wanderings in Northern India.

My Three Years in Manipur and Escape from the Recent Mutiny. By Ethel St. Clair Grimwood. 8vo, pp. 330. London: Richard Bentley & Son.

It was of course inevitable that Mrs. Grimwood should write an account of her experiences in Manipur, and her book naturally possesses great interest. The earlier chapters, which describe her impressions of the place, are followed by a vivid narrative of the events which followed the arrest of the Jubraj. Altogether a distinctly readable book.

The Riviera. By Hugh Macmillan. London: Virtue & Co. 10s. 6d.

A new and revised edition of a really excellent work. Mr. Macmillan knows his Riviera well, his style is pleasant and readable, and his descriptions of scenery are packed full of useful information which one does not find in the ordinary guide-book.

My Personal Experiences in Equatorial Africa as Medical Officer of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. By Thomas Heazle Parke. London: Cassell & Co. 21s.

Dr. Parke's volume deserves to be widely read, for it contains many interesting facts which have not before been seen the light, and as a personal narrative it contains much new matter relating to those periods in which he was entirely left to his own resources. Dr. Parke writes pleasantly, and the many excellent illustrations of Mr. Paul Hardy give the volume an additional value.

ART.

The Art Teaching of John Ruskin. By W.G. Collingwood, M.A. 8vo, pp. 392. London: Percival & Co. 7s. 6d.

An elaborate analysis of Mr. Ruskin's works, in which are discussed the nature of art, imitation, generalization, truth, science and art, beauty, imagination, art and religion, art and morality, the sociology of art, the political economy of art, architecture, decoration, design, sculpture, engraving, drawing, painting and study, and criticism.

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The Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)

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Chambers's Journal.

The Science of Society. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
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Mr. Christie Murray and the Antipodeans. Sir Edward Braddon.
The Mimes of Herondas. Andrew Lang.
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The Religious Opinions of Robert Browning. Mrs. Sutherland Orr.
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The Work before the London School Board. Hon. Lyulph Stanley.
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British Mosses. Lord Justice Fry.
A Gossip on Ghost Names. Canon Isaac Taylor.
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Industrial Provision for Old Age.
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Pen Portraits of Washington. Horatio King.
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A Plea for the Critics. J. C. Bailey.

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The Dutch West India Company. Daniel Van Pelt.
The First Printing in America. Charles Rollin Brainard.
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Madam Knight and her Journal. Frank Allaben.
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Ceylon Elephants and Kraaltown. McM. Challinor.
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The Defences of the Pacific Coast. Alvin H. Sydenham.
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The Social Contract Theory. D. G. Ritchie.
Woman Suffrage in Local Government. M. Ostrogorski.
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Sketch of Dimitri Ivanovitch Mendeleef. With Portrait.

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Common Lodging-Houses and Their Patrons.
The First Work of God.
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A "Reunion" Trip to Norway. Dr. H. S. Lunn.

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Afloat on the Nile. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield.
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How Shorthand should be Taught.
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The Street Games of Children. Frances H. Low.
Montagu Williams, Q. C. Harry How.

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Wanderings in the Holy Land.—II. Adelia Gates.

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What Parliament Can Do for Labor. B. R. Wise.

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In the Country of the Albigenses.
My Journey to France, Flanders, and Germany in 1789.
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Co-operation of the Divine and Human. B. B. Tyler, D. D.
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Marshal Augereau. Edward Shippen.
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An Omitted Napoleonic Chapter. Hon. F. Lawley.

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With Map. Rogalla von Bieberstein.
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The Conveyance of Troops by Railway. Col. J. S. Rothwell.
Soldiers' Institutes. Rev. W. Sidney Randall.
Our Military Weakness in India.—II. C. B. Norman.
Sandhurst and its Legends.—II. Lieut.-Col. C. Cooper King.
The Progress of Modern Tactics. Boguslawski.
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Carnivorous Plants. A. W. Wilson.
Hobbies. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.
Woman's Relation to the French Revolution. Thomas De Quin-
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Marie Antoinette. Sarah Tytler.
Kandy: the Mountain Capital of Ceylon. Miss C. F. Gordon-
Cumming.
Weather Wisdom. Benjamin Taylor.

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The Issue in the Forest of Dean. W. T. Stead.
The Drink Question and Legislation. W. S. Cairne.
The Eisteddfod. T. Marchant-Williams. B. A.
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Crosbie.
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Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 3.

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The Burning of Meiringen.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. November.

Travels in Bosnia.—Concluded. G. Pauli.
Life in Japan.—Conclusion. Clara Nascentes-Ziesse.
The Negro. Dr. W. Sievers.

Daheim.—Leipzig. October 30.

The New King and Queen of Württemberg. With Portraits.
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Pfarrer Kneipp and His Water-Cure. F. V. Ostini-München.
November 14.

Johann Svendsen, Composer. With Portrait.
Von Moltke's Letters. H. Harden.
To Siberia.

November 21.

From Holtzenau to Brunsbüttel. (Illus.) H. V. Spielberg.
November 28.

Goethe's Mother. With Silhouette. Dr. J. Wychgram.

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Life-saving Appliances at Sea. (Illus.) G. T. Arminius.
Christian F. D. Schubart. (With Portrait.) E. Eggert.
A Pilgrimage to the Holy Coat at Treves.

Heft 3.

Erfurt. (Illus.) Franz Schauerte.
Torquato Tasso. With Portrait. Dr. Joseph Rubsam.
The Shakespeare of Music—Mozart. With Portrait. Moritz Lillie.
Portraits of the Leaders of the Austrian Catholics.
The History of the Manger in the Church, in Art, etc. J. Lautenbacher.

Deutsche Litteraturzeitung.—Berlin. October 31.

Review of "Studies in the Arthurian Legend," by John Rhys.
W. Goldther.

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Stock Exchange Reform. Gustav Cohn.
Winter Travel in the Hochgebirge.—VI. Rudol Virchow P. Gissfeldt.

Attica and its Present Inhabitants. A. Milchhoefer.
Karl Friedrich Reinhard at Hamburg, 1802-1803. W. Lang.
Reminiscences of Gottfried Keller.—Concluded. A. Frey.
Mendelssohn at Weimar. Lily von Kretschman.

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The Latest Prussian Inquiry into the Condition of Agriculture.
—I. Franz Schlunkert.
Review of Paul Gühre's Book.—Continued. Dr. O. V. Springer.

Frauenberuf.—Weimar. Nos. 10 and 11.

Sick-Nursing.—Conclusion. Hermine Welten.
Women Doctors Petition to the Württemberg Chamber of Deputies.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 12.

The Disappearance of Lord Bathurst in Perleberg in 1809. E. Schulte.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. November.

Reform of the Stage at Munich. Dr. Eugen Kilian.
Cavalleria Rusticana. With Portrait of Pietro Mascagni. Hans Merian.
Poems by H. Fischer and others.
Friedrich Nietzsche and the Apostles of the Future. K. Eisner.

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Three Hours at the Stock Exchange. A. Berthold.

Work.

The Winter Electrical Machine.
Wire Work in all its Branches.

Young Man.

Mark Guy Pearse. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson.
The Young Men of India. D. McConaughy.
"Jerusalem Delivered" and Torquato Tasso. W. H. D. Adams.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg (Baden).

St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society of the Sacred Heart at Mill Hill and Its Work.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. November.

Karl Bleibtreu, Post. Dr. Eberhard Schalden.
Insurance for Sickness and Old Age. L. von Oertzen.
An Alsatian Nobleman: Count Eckbrecht von Dürckheim Montmartin. Max Reichard.
Mottoes Inside and Outside German Houses.
Chronique—German Politics, etc.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreiche.—Vienna. November 1.

The Meeting of the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia.
The Socialist Congress at Erfurt.
Schiller's "Don Carlos" in the Light of History. Ernst V. Zenker.

November 15.

Ten Years of Kalnoky. Dr. G. J. Guttman.
The Reform of the Press Laws.
The So-called Principles of Government. Prof. Josef v. Held.

Litterarischer Merkur.—Weimar.

October 17.—Christian F. D. Schubart.
October 21.—Hoffman von Fallersleben as a Patriotic Poet.
G. Schirlitz.
October 31.—Tolstoi's Life-Teaching. Dr. W. Bode.
November 7.—Botho von Pressentin. B. Wolff-Beckh.

Literarische Monatshefte.—Vienna. No. 1.

The Poetry of the Future. Margarethe Halm.
Poems by Felix Dahn, Robert Hamerling, and others.
Hector Berlioz. O. Slawik.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin. November 21.

Prince Bismarck. A Retrospect of 1847 and 1848. K. von Coma.

Moderne Rundschau.—Vienna. October 15.

Art and Morals in the Light of Evolutionary Ethics. C. Grotte-witz.
Ferdinand Bonn as Hamlet. Robert Fischer.
Recent Lyric Poetry, by K. F. Meyer and others. J. J. David.
The Reform of National and Technical Schools. R. Grazer.

Musikalische Rundschau.—November 10.

"L'Ami Fritz" at Rome. With Portrait of Pietro Mascagni.
Glück. Heinrich Glücksmann.

November 20.

The Mozart Celebration in Vienna.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. December.

Max Bruch. With Portrait. Robert Ludwig.
The Christmas Tree and its History. Dr. Alex. Tille.
Pictures from the Life of the Ancient Greeks.
The Hanoverian Dynasty on the English Throne. W. Michael.
Moltke as a Teacher.—II. Felix Dahn.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. November.

The Ziethen Murder Case at Elberfeld. Ernst Barre.
The Earth-Spirit and Mephistopheles in Goethe's "Faust." Dr. P. Graffunder.
House Rents in Large Towns. Gustav Dullo.
Political Correspondence.—The Socialist Congress. The Liberal Victory in Pomerania. The European Situation. France and Russia, Russia and Italy, Italy and France, Parnell, etc.

Römische Revue.—Vienna. October 15.

The Greek Church in Hungary and Transsylvania.
German Views of Nationalities in Hungary.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—(Salon Ausgabe.) Berlin. Heft 3.

Two Kings of Württemberg. With Portraits and Autograph.
The Helmholtz Celebration. With Portrait. Dr. G. Korn.

Sozialpolitische Rundschau.—Leipzig. October.

Patriotism and Social Questions.
The Theory and the Practice of Marriage. A. von Oettingen.
History of French Socialism.
Social Movements in German Switzerland. C. W. Kambli.
Chronique of Social Movements: The International Socialist Congress, The Woman Question, Christian Socialism, etc.

Sphinx.—Gera (Reuss). November.

Laurence Oliphant.
Hudson Tuttle. Ludwig Deinhard.
Spiritualist Experiences.—Continued. August Butscher.
Individualistic Monism. Dr. R. von Koeber.

Stimmen Aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg (Baden). November 28.

The Philosophy of Scientific Socialism.—Conclusion. H. Peach.
What is the Origin of the Name "America"?—Conclusion.
Lady Georgiana Fullerton. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

Württemberg and the New King and Queen. With Portraits.
J. Kürschner.
Malaga, the Home of Perpetual Spring. (Illus.) H. Walter.
Temperance Legislation in Germany. Dr. G. Strehlike.
The Aborigines of New Zealand. (Illus.) F. Siches.
Count von Moltke's Letters to his Wife.—Continued.
German Explorers in Africa. (Illus.)
The Bismarck Museum at Schönhausen. (Illus.) E. Thiel.
Stargard on the Inna. (Illus.)
Autograph Collecting. E. R. von Mor-Sunnegg.
Cresote as a Preventive of Lung Disease. Schmidt Beerfelden.
T. G. Fischer, the Nestor of the Swabian Poets.

Unsere Zeit.—Leipzig. Heft 11.

The Economic Condition of Morocco. Gustav Diercks.
The Bayreuth Festival. Heinrich Reimann.
The Spirit of the New Polish Poetry.

The Reforms in the Hungarian Administration. Prof. J. H. Schwickler.
Notes from Switzerland. Prof. Bloesch.
Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. November.
Wild Boar Hunting. (Illus.) Wilhelm Meyer.
Between Etsch and Adria. (Illus.) B. Schulze-Smidt.
Jenny Lind. With Portraits. Paul von Szecpanski.
Art under the Hohenzollerns. (Illus.) Paul Seidel.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 3.

The Chiemsee in the Bavarian Alps. (Illus.) M. Haushofer.
Preachers of New York. H. O. Müller.
Prehistoric Birds. (Illus.) K. Lampert.
Breakfast in Vienna. (Illus.) R. March.
The Military Situation on the Russo-Austrian Frontier. N. von Engelstedt.
Photography of Animals in Motion. (Illus.) C. Sterne.
The Fig Harvest in Smyrna. (Illus.) F. v. Hellwald.
Professor Virchow. With Portrait.

Heft 4.

Seed-time and Harvest. (Illus.) Fr. Regensburg.
Up the Thames by Boat. (Illus.) Wilh. F. Brand.
Advertising in Berlin. (Illus.) Paul Lindenberg.
Albino. Sylvester Frey.
The Mozart Centenary. With Portrait. W. Langhans.
The Saltpetre Desert of Chili. (Illus.) Nicholas Rusche.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. November 15.

J. P. Hebel as a Story-Writer. Dr. F. Willomitzer.
Emil Marriot. J. J. David.
Ibsen's "Rosmersholm." Antonie Graf.
Karl Prohl and his Works.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. October. Heft 1.

Count Tolstoi: Critical Study. D. Rudolf Penzig.
Rosegger's Drama, "The Day of Judgment." E. Bauer.
Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Xanthippus.
Poems by A. A. Naaff and others.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amarante.—Paris. November.

The Tetralogy of the Nibelungenlied; Musical Drama. Edouard Schuré.
The Russian Story-writers of the Eighteenth Century. E. S. Lantz.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. November.

The French Manœuvres. Abel Veuglaire.
Graphology.—II. Auguste Gildron.
Crime and Criminals. A. de Verdilhac.
Chroniques.—Parisian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. November 20.

The Religion and Ethics of Homer. Ch. Luigi.
Twenty Years with the Mormons, by Mrs. Stenhouse.—IV.

Gazette des Beaux-Arts.—November 1

Elle Delaunay.—I. M. Georges Lafenestre.
Sculpture at Ferrara.—II. Gustave Gruyer.
Unpublished Documents about Rubens.—III. Edmond Bonaffé.
The New Palace of Museums at Vienna. Louis Gonse.
Decorative Art in Old Paris. A. de Champeaux.
Notes on Antique Art. Salomon Reinach.

Magazine Français Illustré.—Paris. November 10.

A Glance at Our Neighbors across the Channel. With Portraits and Illustrations. Romain Delaune.
Sully Prudhomme. With Portraits.

Nouvelle Revue.—November 1.

True Russia.—II.
Musical Bibliography. M. Camille Saint-Saens.
The Algerian Insurrection of 1871. Alfred Rambaud.
Public Charity and Colonization. A. Muteau.
Taxation Reforms since 1870. Fournier de Flaix.
Sublime Love. Edgar Montell.
Round about Death. H. Guérin Augely.
Jealousy. Second part. Jean Prichard.
The Fundamental Error of M. Méline. M. E. Martineau.
The Cadastral Survey. Georges Stell.
The Brisson Scheme. Commandant Z.—
Russia in Asia and the Pamir Question. Philippe Lehault.
Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

November 15.

The Struggle of Man and Nature. M. Emile Blanchard.
Europe and the Balkan Peninsula. M. Funck-Brentano.
The Marriage of Mlle. Ogareff. Princess Shahovskoy Strechneff.
Paul Verlaine. M. Alfred Ernst.
Sublime Love. Edgar Montell.
Storm. Poem. M. Pierre Courtols.
Ninon de l'Enclos' Tea-parties. Fernand Engerand.
The Cavalleria Rusticana. Ernest Tissot.
Industrial Enterprise: Great and Small. Emile Chevallier.
On the Shores of the Victoria Nyanza. G. du Wailly.
Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. November 1.

A Tax upon Foreigners. M. Vanlaer and others.
The Condition of the Agricultural Laborers in Germany at the End of the Middle Ages. G. Blondel.

November 10.

The Relation of Church and State in France. A. Boyenval.
Small Holdings in Italy. Prof. S. Spoto.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris. November 1.

Mothers in the Drama. Marie Laurent.
Mlle. Jodin, of the Théâtre de Varsovie. Léon Néol.
Obsession in the Drama—Maurice Maeterlinck. Pierre Valin.
The Drama in Russia, 1890-91. G. Deval.

November 15.

Wagner and Meyerbeer. A. Soubies and C. Malherbe.
Hedda Gabler. Count Prozor.
Mlle. Brillant, of the Comédie Française (1752).
Music Halls of London. M. C. d'Agneau.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. October 21.

Molière's "Don Juan." Louis Ganderar.
French Schools in the East. C. Coignet.

November 7.

Protection of Women Workers in France. Paul Lafitte.
Friederich Nietzsche. T. de Wyzewa.

November 14.

The Development of Nationality in the United States—The Economic Conditions. E. Boutmy.
Russia and France under the Second Empire. A. Rambaud.

November 21.

The Armed Brothers of the Sahara. Ed. Planchut.
Notes on a Journey from New York to New Orleans. M. Bouchof.
Trade Unions in 1791. M. Fallex.

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Ancient Civilization. Louis Ménéard.

Revue du Christianisme Pratique.—Vals (Ardèche). November 15.

The Fourth Congress of the Protestant Association for the Practical Study of Social Questions at Marseilles.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—November 1.

The Egyptian Question. Part I.
Wild Ducks. M. René Bazin.
Sea Ruffians. Jurien de la Gravière.
The Financial Situation and the Budget of 1892. Cuheval-Clarigny.
John Morley, Critic, Journalist, and Statesman. Augustin Flon.
History Taught Backward According to a German Program. G. Valbert.

November 15.

Wild Ducks. M. René Bazin.
The Great Eastern Manœuvres.
Mme. Ackermann. M. d'Haussonville.
The Egyptian Question. Last part.
The Civil War in Chili. M. de Varigny.
Organization of Piracy in Tonquin. Colonel Frey.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris. November 1.

Portraits of Georges Ohnet, Jules Claretie, Elie Delaunay, and Paul Vieille.
Henry Litoff. With Portrait. Arthur Pougin.
General Boulanger. With Portrait and other Illustrations. John Grand-Carteret.

November 15.

Joséphin Soulay and His Poems. With Portrait. G. Vicaire.
Augustin Ribot, Painter. With Portrait and Illustrations. H. Castets.
The French National Debt.—II. 1870-1890. E. Hanriot.
General de Marbot. With Portrait. Viscount de Vogüé.
Disappearance of the Bison in America. With Illustration and Map.

Revue de Famille.—Paris. November 1.

A Military Conspiracy Under the Consulate, 1802.—I. Henri Welschinger.

November 15.

In Iceland. G. Pouchet.
The Evolution of the Operetta.—Continued. F. Sarcey.
A Military Conspiracy.—Continued. H. Welschinger.

Revue Française.—Paris. November 1

The March on in Salah. With Map. Edouard Marbeau.
The Rivals of France in Africa. Africanus.
The Taking of Valparaiso. A. Lefèvre.
Bulgaria: Population, Budget, and Commerce.

November 15.

Roundabout the Pamir. With Map.
Maroc and Touat. E. M. Bellaire.
The French Sudan. The Quiquandon Expedition. With Map.

La Revue Générale.—Brussels. November 7.

The Social Crisis in Belgium. Ch. Woeste.
Letters from Florida. V. Watteyne.
The Fourth General Assembly of Catholics at Mechlin. A. Nysens.
The Brussels Conference on Public Morality. Jos. Hoyois.

Revue Historique.—Paris. November-December.

Ausone and His Times.—I. C. Julian.
The Chronicle of Ekkehard. J. Tessier.
The Wallachian and Bulgarian Empire. A. D. Xenopal.
General Gobert. 1780-1783. I. P. Vauchelet.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. November.

Hypnotism and Suggestion. J. Delboeuf.
Thought Reading.—Conclusion. Prof. J. de Tarchanoff.
Cataleptic Phenomena in Hypnotism. Dr. A. Tamburini.

Revue Mensuelle de l'École d'Anthropologie.—Paris. November 15.

Human Industry in the Stone Age. A. de Mortillet.
Report of the Congress at Marseilles for the Advancement of Science.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. November 1.

The Spirit of the End of the Century. G. Gandy.
Notes on Socialism. Urbain Guérin.
France and Tonkin.—Conclusion. L. Robert.
The Austrian Alps.—Continued. Gaston Maury.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. November.

The Origin of our Intellectual and Cerebral Structure.—I. According to Kant. A. Fouillée.
Will as a Factor in Belief. Gouré.
Criminal and Penal Studies. G. Tarde.

Revue des Questions Scientifiques.—Brussels. October.

Instinct, Knowledge, and Reason. Ch. de Kirwan.
The Flora of Chan-Toung. A. A. Fauvel.
The Nature of Chemical Solutions. H. de Greeff.
Malthusianism. Ed. Van der Smisen.
Microbes and Hygiene. Dr. Moeller.
Recent Studies on Light and its Applications.—Conclusion. P. Gilbert.

Revue Rose.—Liège. November 1.

Our Program.
Historical Errors.—Roland de Lattre.
Microbes. Daemon.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris. November 7.

The Flight of Birds. V. Tatin.
Bacteriological Analysis of Water. G. Roux.

November 14.

Rotatory Power and Molecular Structure. J. A. le Bel.
An Ostrich Farm in South Africa. (Illus.)
The Population of the United States According to the Latitude and Longitude. V. Turquan.

November 21.

The Touat Question in the Sahara.

November 28.

Thomas Sydenham and His Work. A. Laboulbène.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. November 15.

Socialism, or the Universal Law of Solidarity. Dr. J. Pioger.
The Abolition of Contract and Piecework. L. Bertrand.
Cabet and the Icarians. A. Holynski.
The New Tariff and the Interests of Labor. M. Charney.
The Socialist Congress at Erfurt. Benoît Malon.
The Social Movement in France, etc.

Revue de Théologie.—Montauban. November 1.

Charles Bois. Arbousse-Bastide.
The Interpretation of the Song of Solomon. C. Bruston.
The Decline of the Electing Principle in the Election of Bishops. E. Sayous.
A New Theory of the Redemption. Paul Farguea.

L'Université Catholique.—Lyons.

The Defence of our Colonies. C. Chabaud-Arnault.
The Actual Condition of French Protestantism.—Continued.
Cardinal Maury, According to His Diplomatic Correspondence. A. Rivet.
The Right of Association. Emmanuel Voron.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—November 7.

The New National Plébiscite. Rome. October 2, 1891.
Lynch Law in the United States.
Preceptive and Directive Rubrics.

November 21.

October 2, According to Sig. Bonghi.
The Migrations of the Hittites.—Continuation. With Illustrations of Antique Pottery.
Sacred Music and Ecclesiastical Regulations.

La Nuova Antologia.—November 1.

Physical Exercises and Games in Schools. A. Morro.
The Suspension of the New Railway Works. A. T. de Johannis.
On the Occasion of the Last Dramatic Competition. A. Franchetti.
Hypnotism and Spiritism. E. Sciamanna.
Recollections of Old Pasquale. A. Gabelli.
Across the Pamir. Mutius.

November 16.

Constitutional Experiments in Italy, from 1796-1815. L. Palma.

Siberia and George Kennan's Revelations. L. Dal Verme.
Hypnotism and Spiritism.—Continuation. E. Sciamanna.
From Glunda to Asmara. Travels in Abyssinia. F. Martini.
Vincenzo Vela and Niccolo Barabino. Two Recent Italian Artists. A. Venturi.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—November 1.

The National Society for the Support of Italian Catholic Missions. F. Lampertico.
New Zealand and Its Inhabitants. A. Brunialti.
Professor Lippmann's Colored Photographs. F. Grassi.
Carlo Maria Curci. A Sketch. Dino.
Zoroaster. Translated from the English of F. Marion Crawford by Pietro Macchi.
Six Letters by His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Ed. by P. C. Della Spina.

November 15.

The Exameron.—III. A. Stoppani.
The Vienna Congress of 1815. V. Cobianchi.
Some Historical Books and Pamphlets. G. Rondoni.

Zoroaster. Translated from the English of F. Marion Crawford, by Pietro Macchi.
The Old Sicilian Constitution. Duke of Gualtieri.
A Speech of Decentralization. Signor Prinetti.
Robert Walpole. A Critical Sketch. G. Boglietti.
Giulio Roberti (a Recently Deceased Musician). V. di Marmorito.

La Scuola Positiva.—October 30.

The Divorce Law in the Neapolitan Provinces, 1809-1815. B. Croce.
The Exclusion from the Code of the "Nomen Juris." G. Fioretti.
Art. 899: Obscene Publications and Exhibitions. L. Carelli.
The Social Cure for Alcoholism. A. Zerboglio.
Journalistic Convictions. G. A. Bianchi.

Rivista Internazionale d'Igiene.

The Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis, Paris, 1901. A. Montefusco.
The "Police des Moeurs" and the Nicotera Decree. E. Fazio.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

L'Aveng.—November.

Experimental Psychology, as Studied by a Smoker. J. M. Guardia.
Popular Songs and Lyric Drama. A. Cortada.
Wine. Joseph Brunet y Bellet.

España Moderna.—November 15.

Questions Connected with Columbus. Prospero Peragalla.
Jose Zorrilla. Critical Study. Isidoro Fernandez Florez.

Revista Contemporanea.—October 30.

The Orientalists' Congress. Don Bernardino Martin y Minguez.
A Visit to Gibraltar. Don Eliseo Guardiola Valero.
Petroleum and Its Products. Don Jose Rodriguez Mourel.
The Antiquity and Importance of Spanish Journalism. Don Juan P. Criado y Dominguez.

November 15.

The Women of Lugo (Galicia). Don J. Rodriguez Lopez.
Forms of Government. Don Damian Isom.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—November.

Willem Roelofs. (Illus.) H. Smisant.
Parisian Shadows. (Illus.) Johando Muster.
A Sixteenth-Century Puzzle. (Illus.) Reinia D. Verbuil.
River and City. Sketches of Rotterdam. (Illus.) L. J. Piemp van Duiveland.
J. A. Albudink Thijns in 1853. With Portrait. A. W. Stellwajen.

De Gids.—November.

Switzerland and the Swiss. J. H. Hooijer.
A Journey to the South Coast of Java. Dr. J. T. Van Bemden.
The Uncertainty of Landed Property and the Effect of the Torrens System. A. C. W. Van Woerden.
Victor Hugo's "Dieu." A. J. Bronwer.

Vragen des Tijds.—November.

The Right of Registration. M. W. F. Trenb.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm.

Universities and How They were Formed. Hjalmar Edgren.
Norse Influence on English Literature in the Eighth and Ninth Centuries. Jon Stefansson.
Travels in Egypt. Karl Piehl.
Who is Rembrandt? G. Götze.

Samtiden.—Bergen. October.

Widow Berg. Mons. Lie.
With Prof. Secard. Mons. Lie.
Maurice Maeterlinck. Belgian Dramatist. W. Archer.
Social Conditions in Australia.

Skilling Magasin.—Christiana. No. 44.

Through Siberia in Winter. George Kennan.
Moltke on the War of 1870-71.

No. 45.

Fredrik Petersen. With Portrait.
Poisonous Reptiles. Karl Vogt.

No. 46.

Bernt Johannsen. With Portrait. H. J.
The German Socialists. A. Raedder.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. October-November.

Dutch Art. Prof. Jul. Lange.
The Relations Between the English and the Scandinavians. Prof. N. Fredrikssen.
New Italian Novel-Writing. Dr. Schandorph.
Thomas Carlyle. Jul. Schovelin.
The Degeneration of the Race through Culture. Dr. Kaarberg.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Fi.	Fireside.	Nat.	Nationalist.
A. A. P. S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	Nat. R.	National Review.
A. C.	Australasian Critic.	G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	Nat. M.	National Magazine.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G. B.	Great Britain.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
All W.	All the World.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	N. E.	New Englander and Yale Review.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	New R.	New Review.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	G. W.	Good Words.	N. H.	Newbury House Magazine.
A. R.	Andover Review.	Help.	Help.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
A. Rec.	Architectural Record.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
Arg.	Argosy.	High. M.	Highland Monthly.	O. D.	Our Day.
As.	Asclepiad.	Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atalanta.	H. M.	Home Maker.	P. A. H.	Papers of American Historical Ass'n.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	H. R.	Health Record.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Bel. M.	Belford's Monthly.	Hy.	Hygiene.	P. F.	People's Friend.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Bk.-wm.	Bookworm.	I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	Photo. R.	Photographic Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
B. P.	Beacon of Photography.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	P. L.	Poet Lore.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	P. Q.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	J. M. S. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	J. A. E. S.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Pey. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	K.	Knowledge.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Ch. H. A.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K. O.	King's Own.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Ch. Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	Lamp.	Lamp.	R. R.	Review of Reviews.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.	L. H.	Leisure Hour.	S.	Sun.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
Cas. M.	Cassier's Magazine.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
C. Rev.	Charities Review.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Str.	Strand.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
C. W.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
D.	Dial.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	U. S.	United Service.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	Mis. H.	Missionary Herald.	W. H.	Westward Ho!
Ed. L.	Education (London).	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.	Wel. Rev.	Welsh Review.
Ed. R.	Educational Review.	Mon.	Monist.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
Ed. B.	Education (Boston).	M. P.	Monthly Packet.	Y. E.	Young England.
Eng. M.	Engineering Magazine.	M. R.	Methodist Review.	Y. M.	Young Man.
E. H.	English Historical Review.	Mur.	Murray's Magazine.		
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	N. A. R.	North American Review.		
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.				
Esq.	Esquiline.				
Ex.	Expositor.				
F.	Forum.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the December numbers of periodicals.

Africa:

British Bechuanaland, H. A. Bryden, GB, Nov.
 British Administration in West Africa, F. Buxton, FR.
 Experiences of an African Trader, H. E. M. Studfield, Mac.
 Ancient Literature, Romance of, W. F. Petrie, LH.
 Animals, Progress in the Lower, Prof. E. P. Evans, PS.
 Animal Thieves, Dr. A. H. Japp, CFM.
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